Reg. No. 1—M.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Government House, Madras, *27th March 1916.*

No. 4.—

Programme of His Excellency the Governor's tour to the Travancore High Range, Peermade, etc., and to Coimbatore—9th to 21st April 1916.

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or Departure.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1916. April 9 ..	Sunday ..	Madras (Egmore).	Departure.	..	3-0	..	Departure private. By S.I. Railway special train.
			Arrival ..	6-0	..	373	Arrival private
Do. 10 ..	Monday ..	Kodaikanal Road.	Departure.	6-30	..	..	By motor. Departure private
Do. 10 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Arrival ..	10-0	..	40	Inspect two new bridges, lay foundation stone of hospital and open library at Periyakulam
Do. 10 ..	Do. ..	Bodinayakanur ..	Departure.	11-30	..	..	Departure private. By motor.
			Arrival ..	..	12-15	12	..
Do. 10 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Departure.	..	12-30	..	By riding ....
Do. 10 ..	Do. ..	Kottaur Station.	Arrival ..	..	1-15	7	
Do. 10 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Departure.	..	3-30	..	By motor ....
Do. 10 ..	Do. ..	Top station ..	Arrival ..	..	5-0	16	Arrival private.
Do. 10 ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Departure.	..	..	..	....
Do. 10 ..	Do ..	Muthupatti ..	Arrival ..	..	..	..	
Do. 11 ..	Tuesday ..	At Muthupatti	.. ..	..	..	..	
Do. 12 ..	Wednesday						

Month and date	Day of week	Place	Arrival or Departure.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1916.							
April 13 ..	Thursday .	Mathagatti	Departure ..	7-0	..	.	Departure private. By motor.
Do. 13 ..	Do. ..	Topsalation	Arrival	8-0	..	16	....
Do. 13 ..	Do.	Do ..	Departure ..	10-0	..	..	By riding.
Do. 13 ..	Do. .	Gottamalam .	Arrival ..	12 noon.	..	7	....
Do. 13 ..	Do .	Do. ..	Departure .	..	12-15	.	By motor.
Do. 13 ..	Do .	Bodenayakanur	Arrival ..	..	1-0	12	....
Do. 13 ..	Do.	Do.	Departure.	.	2-0	..	By motor.
Do. 15 ..	Do. ..	Thekkadi .	Arrival ..	..	6-0	40	Arrival private.
Do. 14 .	Friday .	At Thekkadi	Do	..	..	..	....
Do 15 .	Saturday ..	Thekkadi .	Departure ..	6-30	..	..	By motor and riding.
Do 15	Do. ..	Vandiperiyar ..	Arrival ..	11 0	..	14	Arrival private.
Do. 15 ..	Sunday ..	Do. ..	Departure..	0-0	..	..	By riding and motor.
Do. 16 ..	Do ..	Peermede .	Arrival ..	11-0	..	16	Arrival private.
Do. 17 .	Monday .	At Peermede	..	..	..	..	....
Do. 18 ..	Tuesday ..	Peermede (Residency).	Departure..	..	8-0	..	Motor to the Residency in the morning.
Do 18 ..	Do.	Mundakayam ..	Arrival ..	..	4-30	16	Arrival private
Do. 19 ..	Wednesday.	Do ..	Departure .	10-0	..	..	Departure private. By motor
Do. 19 ..	Do.	Kottayam ..	Arrival ..	..	12-30	32	....
Do 19 ..	Do.	Do. ..	Departure.	..	2 30	..	Departure private By motor.
Do 19	Do.	Ekarkulam ..	Arrival .	..	6-30	37	Arrival private
Do 19 ..	Do.	Do	Departure.	.	6-40	..	By launch.
Do. 19 .	Do.	Edgbetty Residency	Arrival ..	..	7-0	..	Arrival private.
Do 20 .	Thursday ..	Do.	Departure.	10-3	..	..	Departure private. By launch.
Do. 20 .	Do. .	Ernakulam Railway station.	Arrival .	10.30	..	..	Arrival private
Do. 20 .	Do ..	Do	Departure.	10-30	..	.	Departure private. By special train.
Do. 20	Do	Shoranur	Arrival ..	..	1-20	65	....
Do. 20 .	Do ..	Do	Departure	..	3-30	..	By special train
Do. 20 ..	Do. ..	Tirur	Arrival ..	..	5-0	28	Arrival private.
Do 21 .	Friday ..	Do.	Departure..	6-30	..	..	Departure private. By motor.
Do. 21 .	Do. .	Coimmanad .	Arrival	..	2-30	103	Halt at Mukapuram and Nilambur en way
							Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

Mr. T. E. Moir, I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Captain H. F. Collingridge, Military Secretary.
Mr. W. D. F. Lister, Aide-de-Camp.

H. F. COLLINGRIDGE, Captain,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 141.—Mr. Rajapeyya Saryanna Ayyar, I.C.S., an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three weeks.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1916.

With effect from the 1*st December* 1915.

No. 142.—Mr. William Gregg McFarland, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

No. 143.—Mr. Geoffrey Thomas Hirst Bracken, I.C.S., to be Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, April 7, 1916.

No. 144.—Mr. Cecil Fabian Brackenbury, I.C.S., on relief at Siddhout, to the Coonoor division of the Nilgiri district.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, March 28, 1916.

No. 146.—Under sections 8 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said sections to the Rev. Wilhelm Petersen of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission in the district of South Arcot, on the 1st November 1912, are hereby revoked.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1916.

No. 146.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to Jura. Lazarus of the American Baptist Telugu Mission in the district of Guntur, on the 10th February 1913, is hereby revoked.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1916.

No. 147.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Matthew Tumaran Ashamoyan of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society, residing at Calicut in the district of Malabar to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 148.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Matthew Tumaran Ashamoyan of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society, residing at Calicut in the district of Malabar to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

ERRATA

Fort St. George, March 30, 1916.

In the list of acting promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Civil Service during the month of January 1916, notified on page 214 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd February 1916—

For—

With effect from the 4th January 1916.

Mr. Ewan Moore Gawne, to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. William Ramsay Carson Callender, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. James Birch Brown, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

With effect from the 5th January 1916.

Mr. Percy Macqueen, to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. William Ramsay Carson Callender, to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

Substitute—

With effect from the 3rd January 1916.

Mr. Ewan Moore Gawne, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. James Birch Brown, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

With effect from the 5th January 1916.

Mr. Percy Macqueen, to revert as acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. James Birch Brown, to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1915.

No. 540.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's day (Saturday, the 1st January), Christmas day (Monday, the 25th December) and Good Friday (Friday, the 21st April), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1916:—

Thursday,	April 13th, 1916	..	Tamil New Year's day.
Saturday	,, 22nd ,,	..	Easter.
Monday	,, 24th ,,	..	
	June * ,,	..	King-Emperor's birthday.
Tuesday,	August 1st ,,	..	Ramzan.
Monday	,, 21st ,,	..	Sri Jayanti.
Friday,	September 1st ,,	..	Vinayakachaturthi.
Tuesday	,, 26th ,,	..	Mahálaya Amavasai.
Thursday,	October 6th ,,	..	Ayudhapúja.
Wednesday	,, 26th ,,	..	Dipávali.
Tuesday,	November 7th ,,	..	Muharrem (last day).
Tuesday,	December 25th ,,	..	Christmas
Wednesday	,, 27th ,,	..	
Friday	,, 29th ,,	..	
Saturday	,, 30th ,,	..	

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mufassal, with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, (3) the General Stamp office (which will be opened from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.) will be closed

Thursday	April 20th, 1916	Easter.
Tuesday	" 25th "	
Saturday	December 23rd "	Christmas.
Thursday	" 28th "	

* The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King Emperor's birthday will be notified separately in due course.

C. S. TODHUNTER.
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1916.

No. 140.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 14th March 1916.

No. 141.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following alteration in rule 54 (1) of the rules under the Act published with the Home Department notification No. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, namely :—

In the second sentence of rule 54 (1) the words "a permanent hospital shall be provided for not less than 2½ per cent. of the pilgrims on board" shall be substituted for the words "a permanent hospital shall be provided for 5 per cent. of the pilgrims on board."

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Delhi, the 24th March 1916.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 332.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Jabez Hogg, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated the 9th March 1916.

Cecil Gilbert William Gordon to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th February 1916.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 271.—Mr. Samuel Fisher Chetham, Superintendent of Police, Godavari district, privilege leave for one month from the 26th April 1916 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays thereto under articles 260 and 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 272.—M.R.Ry. Mannath Govindan Nayar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, South Canara, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from the 26th April 1916 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays thereto under articles 260 and 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 273.—Mr. Horace Geoffrey Farmer, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Ramnad district, privilege leave for two months from the date of relief under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1916.

No. 274.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Tiruvaiyar Venkoba Rao Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of Dindigul sub-division, Madura district, to act as Superintendent of Police, Madura district, during the absence of Mr. H. G. Clouh on leave or until further orders.

No. 275.—Muhammad Abdul Qadir Akhtar Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Madura district, to charge of Dindigul sub-division in the same district.

No. 276.—Mr. Percival Fitzroy Bingham Ryan, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of Cocanada sub-division, Godavari district, to act as Superintendent of Police, Godavari district, during the absence of Mr. S. F. Chetham on leave or until further orders.

No. 277.—M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Seshadri Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Godavari district, to charge of Cocanada sub-division in the same district.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1916.

No. 278.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Sheik Fazil Sahib Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, Sub-Magistrate, Tinnevelly, in the district of Tinnevelly, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562.

No. 279.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the union of Nannilam, in the Tanjore district, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 849, dated the 8th October 1915, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th *idem*, as amended by Notifications Nos. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, and 567, dated the 7th August 1913, published at pages 882 and 728 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913, and the 10th August 1915, respectively :—

M.R.Ry. Pasupati Subbayya Sabhapati Ayyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Nallamangudi Panchanada Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Nannilam Kanakasabhai Kandaswami Chettiyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Samianadar Muthu Sankara Nadar Avargal.
Nannilam Sancayya Muhammad Ali Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur.

No. 280.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Kasarabada Venkatachalapati Rao, Sub-Registrar of Pithapuram, Godavari district, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Pithapuram, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Pithapuram, in the district of Godavari :—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 281.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Tanjore Ramachandra Narasinga Rao, Sub-Registrar, Tuni, Godavari district, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Tuni, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Tuni, in the district of Godavari :—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 282.—In continuation of Notification No. 209, dated the 15th March 1915, published at page 269 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd March 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the summary jurisdiction of the Bench Court at Rajahmundry so as to make it coterminous with that of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Rajahmundry.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1916.

No. 283.—In continuation of Notification No. 101, Judicial, dated the 24th February 1916, published at page 283 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th March 1916, the Governor in Council hereby empowers Muhammad Safdar Husain Sahib Bahadur Khan Bahadur, Honorary First-class Magistrate for the town of Saidapet, to take cognizance of the offences specified in items 2 to 4 of Rule I of Notification No. 849, dated the 8th October 1915, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th *idem*, arising within the limits of the town of Saidapet, in the district of Chingleput.

No. 284.—In continuation of Notification No. 104, Judicial, dated the 24th February 1916, published at page 283 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th March 1916, the Governor in Council hereby empowers M.R.Ry. Sevilimedu Virvalli Sundara Acharyar Avargal, Honorary Second class Magistrate, for the town of Conjeeveram, to take cognizance of the offences specified in items 2 to 4 of Rule I of Notification No. 849, dated the 8th October 1915, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th *idem*, arising within the limits of the town of Conjeeveram, in the Chingleput district.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1916.

No. 285.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Arthur Marie Agricole Collier Gelletti di Cadillac, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate, in the district of Cuddapah.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1916.

In the list of names of special magistrates contained in notification No. 181, dated the 28th February 1916, on pages 257–258 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th idem, *for* "M.R.Ry. C. Rameswami Ayyanger Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal" *substitute* "M.R.Ry. C. Rangaswami Ayyangar Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1916.

No. 285.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 17th March 1916.

No. 286 C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

1. In Schedule I in entries (1) to (5 A), (9) to (13) and (15), in the third column, after the words "any person hereto exempted" the words "shall be of such descriptions only and" shall be inserted.

2. In Schedule I in entries (18 and 19), in the third column, for the words "the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be retained in each case" the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

"The number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case."

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

FACTORIES.

Delhi, the 18th March 1916.

No. 2183-C.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in Rule 11 A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After sub-rule (3) the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

"(4) wherever in this rule the expression "Governor General in Council" is used it shall be read as if it was followed in every case by the words "or the Local Government" and shall be construed accordingly."

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 25th March 1916.

No. 2345.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (Act VIII of 1878) as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy of an article in English by William Jennings Bryan entitled "British Rule in India" or of any part of it, or of any translation thereof in part or in full in any of the Indian languages.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1916.

No. 18.—Mr. Kenneth Chichester Macartney, M.A., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, Madras, *vice* Mr. S. W. Rose, resigned.

No. 19.—Mr. Ernest Sampson Lloyd, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, *vice* Mr. R. L. Shubrick, resigned.

POSTINGS.

No. 20.—The Reverend Ernest Graham Browarigg, M.A., Chaplain of Bellary, to Bangalore to minister to the troops at Hebbal camp.

No. 21.—The Reverend Samuel Octavius Piers, M.A., Senior Joint Chaplain of St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, Madras, to be Chaplain of Bellary.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1916.

No. 11.— STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for January 1916.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals 1915-1916, compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.
	Jan. 1916.	April 1915 to Jan. 1916.	Budget proportion.	Budget estimate 1915-1916.	Jan. 1915.	April 1914 to Jan. 1915.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
CIVIL RECEIPTS.							
I.—Land Revenue	76,40,425	1,81,16,913	1,80,78,000	2,81,94,000	70,74,604	1,72,91,933	+ 48,963
IV.—Stamps	6,93,283	66,33,960	66,00,000	99,75,000	5,01,696	55,32,283	+ 1,33,677
V.—Forest	14,68,349	37,40,850	1,42,75,000	1,92,00,000	10,14,483	1,44,10,983	— 4,84,134
VIII.—Income Tax	2,52,831	16 83 843	15,98,000	19,35,000	2,31,378	16,55,183	+ 28,660
IX.—Forest	5,05,728	33 55,485	33,20,000	41,26,000	3,44,621	31,95,659	+ 10,466
X.—Registration	1,86,457	15 63,235	15,90,000	33,80,000	1,97,964	18,26,240	— 26,765
XII.—Interest	23,627	2,19,512	2,13,000	4,40,000	15,698	2,07,111	+ 5,852
XI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,18,918	10 87,410	10,32,000	11,47,000	1,01,189	10,31,912	+ 55,413
XI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	33,881	9,84,139	4,31,000	5,90,000	14,478	4,80,088	+ 29,315
VII.—Police	48,202	4,28,866	5,14,000	4,00,000	42,771	4,10,913	+ 14,866
VIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	1	89	..	..	..	1	+ 89
XIX.—Education	76,366	2,75,040	6,90,000	8,21,000	83,348	2,84,826	— 14,760
XX.—Medical	7,963	1,35,481	1,75,000	1,48,000	5,906	1,31,764	+ 32,519
XI-A.—Agriculture ..	40,073	1,33,562	88,000	1,20,000	5,896	98,682	+ 34,032
XIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	72,941	4,19,916	9,49,000	7,92,000	67,783	2,93,892	+ 24,910
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, etc.	10,338	1,01,903	86,000	1,03,000	[a)+62,000 + 91	+ 47,014	+ 15,903
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	15,100	94,300	90,000	1,23,000	15,872	89,810	+ 4,490
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	12,886	1,37,038	90,000	1,33,000	11,926	1,32,208	+ 57,830
XIX.—Major Works—					[a)—62,000 — 51	— 46,014	
Direct Receipts ..	9,170	1,21,842	1,10,000	1,31,000	7,814	1,22,228	+ 13,842
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—							
Civil Officers ..	2,318	18,616	18,000	24,000	3,103	19,337	+ 816
Public Works Officers.	16,461	1,87,720	1,84,000	2,16,000	19,040	1,71,544	+ 17,720
XXI.—Civil Works—							
Civil Officers ..	1,947	14,561	9,000	12,000	848	14,618	+ 5,887
Public Works Officers.	26,937	4,07,061	2,71,000	3,72,000	27,293	2,88,888	+ 9,061
Total, Revenue ..	1,09,97,582	4,58,48,814	4,86,33,000	7,40,74,000	1,01,81,711	4,79,69,761	+ 3,18,316

EXPENDITURE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals 1915-1916 compared, with a regular increase (shared grant prior to 1915-16) or minus.
	Jan. 1916.	April 1915 to Jan. 1916.	Proportionate altered grant.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Jan. 1915.	April 1914 to Jan. 1915.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
CIVIL CHARGES.							
1 Refunds and Drawbacks ..	10,604	1,87,653	1,70,000	2,17,000	18,815	4,08,617	+ 17,653
2 Assignments and Compensations ..	10,168	6,43,103	6,36,000	7,91,000	12,665	3,20,906	+ 7,103
3. Land Revenue	10,46,389	1,02,08,702	1,08,26,000	1,30,70,000	10,66,098	1,03,81,242	— 6,59,042
6. Stamps	12,582	1,39,429	1,38,000	2,32,000	18,554	1,31,977	+ 1,429
7. Excise	70,820	7,71,028	7,85,000	9,58,000	78,432	7,86,358	— 93,972
10. Income Tax	9 670	24,403	26,000	35,000	1,928	18,852	+ 1,598
11. Forest	2,61 661	25,79,270	24,63,000	30,50,000	2,10,459	22,84,318	+ 80,726
12. Registration	1,03,805	10,47,837	10,50,000	18,06,000	1,11,913	10,51,401	— 87,004
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	..	8,31 000	..	..	..
18. General Administration	1,28 200	12,58,926	12,45,000	14,82,000	1,07,852	10,50,867	+ 68,936
18-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	7,02,170	69,11,348	69,75,000	84,56,000	7,09,535	67,76,278	— 71,260
18-B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,86 836	12,19,720	13,90 000	18,03,000	1,28,749	10,76,353	— 1,76,180
20. Police	8,63,749	90,36,829	91,26,000	1,12,26,000	9,01,389	86,96 997	+ 993
21. Ports and Pilotage	3,647	25,982	25,000	45,150	4,066	21,977	+ 983
22 Education	4,18,285	49,05,045	53,99,000	77,59,000	3,82,211	48,47 825	— 2,84,550
24. Medical	1,78,778	28,09 943	29,90,000	31,19,000	1,69,894	20,42,088	— 90,957
25. Political	9,422	70 992	73,000	88,000	6,484	70,577	— 2,108
26-A Agriculture	1,11,271	9,58,492	7,82,000	10,72,000	73,081	6,43,087	+ 75,409
26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	96,939	8,70,881	8,80,000	11,84,000	87,403	9,89,080	— 46,336
28. Superannuations, etc.	3,80 800	27,59 418	25 88,000	35,13,000	2,76,389	27,44,475	+ 1,31,057
29 Stationery and Printing	62,700	8,93,370	8,62,000	15,92,000	96,045	8,21,081	+ 61,370
30. Miscellaneous	36 874	4,02,088	3,78,000	4,84,000	—1,300	4,42,811	+ 24,088
					(f)—46,000	—2,064	—35,981
35. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	..	..	..	2,50,000	..	..	..
42. Major Works—							
Working Expenses	40,112	9,91,765	6,67,000	10,25,000	73,881	13,52,308	+1,24,714
Interest on Debt	..	..	..	14,76 000	..	..	..
43. Minor Works and Navigation—							
Civil Officers	33,703	4,10,663	4,32,000	5,09,000	34,922	4,10,677	— 64,897
Public Works Officers	1,57,494	20,85,002	23,31,000	24,00,000	1,80,788	20,18,932	— 15,919
45. Civil Works—							
Civil Officers	1,28,847	12,76,916	12,90,000	24 86,000	4,03,251	20,72,848	— 13,935
Public Works Officers	5,01,864	47 44,681	49,51,000	74,83,000	5,10 749	53,82,916	+ 1,06,891
Total, Expenditure ..	56,26,429	6,07,89,918	6,03,14,000	7,15,33,000	59,08,262	5,36,10,861	— 12,75,491

(c) Pearl Fishery receipts.

(f) Pearl Fishery charges

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1916.

No. 21.—Mr. Frank Gordon Smith, Port Officer, Cocanada, to act as the Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer and Agent for Government Consignments, Madras, from or after the 15th April 1916, *vice* Mr. F. Isely granted leave.

No. 22.—Mr. Lawrence Lovell Scott, Lieutenant R.N.R., Port Officer, Masulipatam, to act as Port Officer, Cocanada, from date of joining, *vice* Mr. F. G. Smith.

No. 23.—M.R.Ry. Nadadur Sesha Ayyangar Rangaswami Ayyangar, Customs Collector, Masulipatam, to be in charge of the Port office, Masulipatam, in addition to his own duties from the date of handing over charge by Mr. L. L. Scott transferred.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1916.

No. 14.—The following by-law No. 9, as altered by the Madras Port Trust Board under section 96 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (II of 1905), as amended by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act II of 1915, and submitted for the approval of Government under section 98 of the said Act is published for information :—

9. *Port Trust not responsible when notice of loss has not been given within one month.*—The Port Trust will not be in any way responsible for loss of or damage to goods handed into its custody on the harbour premises, unless notice of such loss shall have been given within one month of the date of the receipt granted for them by the Trust under section 40 (1) of its Act.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1916.

No. 140.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. D. Ananda Rao Garu Assistant Principal of the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days from the 25th April 1916, with permission to prefix the Easter holidays to his leave.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1916.

No. 141.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. C. F. Deane, Head Appraiser, Madras Custom House, is granted privilege leave for twenty-nine days from 26th February 1916.

No. 142.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. A. H. Jackman, second-grade Appraiser, Madras Custom House, is granted privilege leave for two months from 25th April 1916. He will be permitted to prefix the Easter holidays to the leave, provided the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations are satisfied.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1916.

No. 143.—The following posting of a deputy collector is ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Chittur Subbarya Ananturama Ayyar Avargal, on return from leave, to general duty, Kistna.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1916.

No. 144.—The following posting of a deputy collector is ordered with effect from 1st April 1916 :—

M.R.Ry. Chittoor Viswanadhyar Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Party I, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Party IV, and to be also Special Deputy Collector in the Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramnad districts.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1916.

No. 145.—The following *Gazette of India* Extraordinary is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTIFICATIONS

Delhi, the 27th March 1916.

No. 2401-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit on and from the 1st April 1916, up to and including 31st March 1917, the taking by sea of wheat out of British India.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to wheat shipped by or on behalf of the Crown.

No. 2402-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April 1916, up to and including 31st March 1917, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit

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No. 146.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 26th March 1916

No. 2343-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

THE 23RD DAY OF FEBRUARY 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 6 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1914, and made under section 6 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1914, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1). That the heading " Haematite pig iron " in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading :—

Pig iron of the following descriptions :—

(a) Pig iron containing less than 0·1 per cent of phosphorus, including haematite pig iron ;

(b) All other pig iron containing more than 0·1 per cent of phosphorus, but less than 1·5 per cent of silicon together with less than 0·09 per cent of sulphur.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Cerium, oxide and salts of ;

Cerium, and its alloys (except ferro-cerium) ;

Sugar, refined and candy ;

Sugar, unrefined.

(3) That the heading " Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading " Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein."

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Ferro-cerium.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Bleaching powder ;

Fruit, fresh, dried, or preserved in any way, and nuts used as fruit ;

Oleaginous kernels, nuts and seeds, such as are not already prohibited to be exported to any destination.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1913.

No. 147.—The Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the areas, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, "reserved forests" under the Act :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of village.	Name of the block	Situation and boundaries.
North Arcot.	Gudiyattam.	Kempanyapuram ..	Tirumalai plantation.	SITUATION.—Situated about 2½ miles south-east of the Tirumalai railway station within the village limit of Kempanyapuram, west of the village limit of Kempanyapuram, west of the Ponnaiyar river and north of the Palar river.

BOUNDARIES—*North.*—Starting from a khaidigam stone on the southern boundary of survey No 327 of Kempanyapuram village the line runs eastwards along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 327 and 333 of that village to the south east corner of the latter field.

East.—Thence the line runs south-south-eastwards along the western boundary of Villajapet telok and along the west bank of the Ponnaiyar river, until it meets the southern point of survey No. 251 of Kempanyapuram village at the junction of the Ponnaiyar and Palar rivers.

South.—Thence the line runs in a south-westerly direction along the northern boundary of survey No. 434 (north Thandam of Kempanyapuram village) and along the north bank of the Palar river, to the south-east corner of survey No. 211 of the same village.

West.—Thence the line runs in a north-north-easterly direction, along the eastern boundary of survey Nos 212, 213, 214 and 215 to the north-east corner of the last-mentioned field. Thence the line runs east along the southern boundary of survey No 217, thence north along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 217, 218, 219 and 217 to the north west corner of the last-mentioned field. Thence the line runs east along the southern boundary of survey No. 222, and thence north along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 222 and 208 (all appertaining to Kempanyapuram village) to the starting point.

Do.	Gudiyattam.	Mukkarattalla and Valvangandram.	Virunjipuram plantation, Blocks I and II.	SITUATION.—Situated in two bits bisected by the Malattar river. Bit I lies south of the Malattar river, and bit II lies east of bit I and north of the same river

BOUNDARIES—*North.*—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 138 of Mukkarattalla village at a boundary stone on the eastern boundary of Kilar village the line runs eastwards along the left bank of the Malattar river to a khaidam stone at the south-western corner of survey No. 119 of Valvangandram village, thence north along a western boundary to a village boundary stone at the western corner of survey No. 107, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 107, 108 and 111, thence south along the western boundary of survey No. 114 and east along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 114 and 113 to the north-west corner of survey No. 116, thence south, east and north along the western, southern and eastern boundary of survey No. 116, thence east and south along the southern boundary of survey No. 117 to its south-east corner, all appertaining to Valvangandram village.

East.—Thence the line runs southwards for a distance of 24 chains to point A, on the left bank of the Malattar river and thence south-westwards along the same bank to the south-west corner of survey No. 93 of Valvangandram village.

South.—Thence the line runs westwards along the northern boundary of Vadukirinjipuram village and north of the Malattar river, to a village boundary stone at point C, thence south-south-west across the Malattar river to a village boundary stone at point D at the eastern corner of survey No 199 of Mudinambattu village, thence westwards along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 199, 191 and 194 to a village boundary stone at the south west corner of the last-mentioned field, on the eastern boundary of Kilar village.

West.—Thence the line runs northwards along the eastern boundary of Kilar village to the starting point.

Do.	Gudiyattam and Vellore	Kattan angalam, Tirumalai, Uruamalaisamudram, Kilamanavur and Mulmanavur.	Amoundi plantation in three bits.	Bit I.—This bit comprises the whole of survey No. 141 of Kattanangalam village. Bit II.—This bit comprises the western portion of survey No. 300 of Tirumalai village and is bounded on all sides by the Palar river, by its arm called the Shirumalai and by a demarcated lines.

Bit III.—This is situated in the eastern portion of survey No. 300 of Tirumalai and within the village limits of Uruamalaisamudram, Kilamanavur and Mulmanavur and is bounded on all sides by the Palar river, by the Shirumalai river and by a demarcated lines.

Do.	Vellajah ..	Vanniveda ..	Vanniveda plantation.	SITUATION.—Situated on the northern bank of the Palar river BOUNDARIES.—*North.*—Starting from the south-west corner of survey No 413 of Vanniveda village, the line runs eastwards along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 413 and 414, to the south east corner of the latter field, thence north along the eastern boundary of survey No. 414, thence east along the southern boundary of survey No. 418, thence south and east along the western and southern boundaries of survey No. 419 to the north-west corner of survey No. 425.

East.—Thence south-eastwards along the western and southern boundaries of survey No. 425, and the western boundary of survey No. 426 to its southern corner. Thence in a south-westerly direction along the western boundary of survey No. 426 to its south-west corner

South and West.—Thence west-south west for about two chains to point 1, thence north-west for four chains to point 2, thence in the same direction and in a straight line for 36½ chains to point 3; thence north north-west for 8½ chains to the starting point.

District	Taluk.	Name of village.	Name of the block	Situation and boundaries.
North Arcot. —cont	Wallajah and Gudiyattam.	Arumandi, Kilmamal and Arupakkam.	Kilmamal plantation in two blks.	BIT I SITUATION.—Situated on the southern bank of the Palar river. BOUNDARIES—*North*.—Starting from a village boundary stone on the south-east side of Kannampettu village, at the northern point of survey No. 8 of Arupakkam village and on the south bank of the Palar river, the line runs eastwards along that river bank for about 88½ chains to a cairn, two chains north north-east of the north west corner of survey No. 607 of Kilmamal village. *East*.—Thence the line runs southwards to a khandam stone at the north-west corner of survey No. 607 of Kilmamal village; thence along its western boundary until it meets the northern point of survey No. 621 of the same village. *South and West*.—Thence the line runs westwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 624, the eastern, northern and western boundaries of survey No. 622/2 and the northern and western boundaries of survey No. 468, all appertaining to Kilmamal village, to the north-east corner of survey No. 455 of Arupakkam. Thence the northern and western boundaries of the last-named field in the north-east corner of survey No. 464. Thence the line runs along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 461, 457, 458, 456 and 455 to the north-west corner of the last-named field, thence north-west along the eastern boundary of survey No. 453 to its north-east corner, thence north-east for a distance of about a quarter of a chain until it meets the northern boundary of survey No. 470, thence westwards along the northern and western boundaries of survey Nos. 470 and 455 to the south-west corner of the last named field. Thence the line runs westward along the northern and western boundaries of survey No. 457 to its south-west corner, thence westward along the northern boundary of survey No. 2 (all appertaining to Arupakkam village) to the starting point. BIT II. SITUATION.—Situated north of hit No. 5 and within the village limits of Arumandi. BOUNDARIES—*North*.—Starting from cairn 1, 2½ chains east-south east of the south-east corner of survey No. 38 of Arumandi village, the line runs roughly eastwards along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 38, 29, 32, 26, 27, 22, 112, 113, 115, 115, 167 to the southern point of survey No. 166, thence along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 166 and 169, the western boundary of survey No. 171, and the southern boundary of survey No. 173 to cairn 2 about half a chain west of the south-east corner of survey No. 173. *East*.—Thence the line runs in a south-easterly direction along a demarcated fence for a distance of four chains to cairn 3. *South*.—Thence the line runs roughly in a westerly direction along a demarcated fence on the north bank of the Palar river for a distance of 8½ chains to cairn 4. *West*.—Thence the line runs north-north-west for a distance of 2½ chains along a demarcated fence to the starting point.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under clause (c) of the same section, to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officers, Tiruppattur and Manipet, to be the Forest Settlement Officers, (1) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within the aforesaid boundaries or of any alleged right in regard to any forest produce on such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided for in Chapter II of the Act. The Governor in Council is also pleased under section 4 of the Act to appoint the District Forest Officer, North Vellore, for the time being, to be the Forest Officer, to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the powers vested in him by section 14 of the same Act, to appoint the Collector of the district for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department, who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Act.

Fort St. George, March 27, 1916.

No. 118.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 3 cents of land in S. No. 85 B-1, 5 cents in S. No. 85 C-2 and 3 cents in S. No. 85 D-3 of Kammalakuttai village, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district specified in notification, dated 18th January 1915, published at page 75 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th January 1915, as required for the construction of a flood bank on the left bank of the Peyar river in the said village.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1916.

No. 149.—It is proposed to amend Board's Standing Order No. 15 as shown below. The amendments will be taken into consideration by His Excellency the Governor in Council after three months from the date of publication of this notification. Objections and suggestions relating thereto should be submitted to Government within that period.—

BOARD'S STANDING ORDER No. 15.

GRANT OF LANDS FOR OCCUPATION SUBJECT TO PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENT.

1. *The scope of the Standing Order.*—The rules in this Standing Order do not apply to the following classes of cases for which separate rules are prescribed:—.

(i) *Lands required by local bodies.*—No application by any local body for the grant of any land shall be dealt with under this Standing Order, but every such application shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 24.

(ii) *Waste lands suitable for building-sites in towns.*—These should be dealt with as provided in Standing Order No. 21.

(iii) *Relinquished lands.*—Valuable lands relinquished with arrears due thereon must not be granted on darkhast but must be sold as provided in paragraph 6 of Standing Order No 33.

(iv) *Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.*—These will be dealt with as set forth in Standing Order No. 46, paragraph (2)

(v) *Lands acquired by Government for public purposes on payment of compensation but not now required.*—These should be dealt with under Standing Order No. 90, paragraph 30.

SECTION (I).—*Classification of Lands.*

2 Lands are "assessed," "unassessed" or "poramboke." "Assessed" lands are *prima facie* available for assignment. When lands classed as "assessed" are required for Government, village or other special purposes, they should be entered as "reserved" in the paimash or settlement register and the adangal, and when required for public or communal purposes transferred to "poramboke" under the rules laid down below. "Unassessed" lands are lands to which no classification and assessment have been assigned because they are considered unfit for cultivation. These are *prima facie* available for assignment, but when such lands are required for Government, village or other special purposes, they should be entered as "reserved" in the paimash or settlement register and the village adangal. "Porambokes" are lands set apart for public or communal purposes and are not *prima facie* available for assignment.

For the purposes of this Standing Order lands fall under the following classes:—

(i) Assessed lands except such as are "reserved."

(ii) Unassessed lands except such as are "reserved."

(iii) Lands registered as poramboke and all lands, whether assessed or not, which are "reserved."

Lands falling under classes (ii) and (iii) should not be assigned for occupation until they have been transferred to class (i). Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 22 and 23 *infra*, such transfer may be ordered by the divisional officer and, after such transfer has been ordered, they may be assigned by him or such other authority as is specified in the provisions under paragraphs 22 and 23 of this order.

SECTION (II).—*Darkhasts for assessed lands which are not "Reserved"—Class* (I), *Paragraph 2*

3. *Scope of the rules in this section.*—The general rules in this section (paragraphs 4 to 9 *infra*) apply to all darkhasts for assessed lands not "reserved." Such lands will ordinarily be assigned by the Tahsildar on his own authority under the rules in paragraphs 4 to 14 *infra* and subject to appeal and revision as provided in paragraphs 15 to 19; there is however nothing to prevent divisional officers and Collectors from passing original orders of assignment under these rules. Besides these general rules, special rules are prescribed in regard to some descriptions of lands in paragraph 23 *infra*. The assignment of these lands contrary to the provisions of that paragraph, without consulting the officers referred to or without imposing the conditions laid down therein, is *ab initio* invalid.

4. *Application to be in writing*—(i) *Form and contents.*—Applications for assessed lands must be in writing and must clearly specify the land desired. They may be written on plain paper, and may be presented at any time of the year; but no application can be received except for land which is actually at the time unoccupied, or has been occupied without proper sanction, or has just been formally relinquished though not actually quitted.

(ii) *Conditional darkhasts.*—No notice should be taken of conditional darkhasts.

B.P. No 1543, dated 1st September 1880 G O. No. 406, dated 12th May 1881

5. *To whom applications should be made.*—Applications for ordinary assessed land may be made either to the village authorities or to the tahsildar; but the disposal of such cases, subject to the necessary appeal, rests always with the tahsildar. Applications by village officers and members of their families must, however, always be made to the tahsildar in the first instance.

B.P. No. 6638, dated 9th September 1863. G O No. 406, dated 12th May 1881.

6. *Procedure on receipt of application.*—When an application for land is made, in the first instance to the tahsildar it should be referred by him to the village authorities for report. On receipt of the application by the village officers either direct or through the

tahsildar it should at once be entered in register C given in appendix V, the fact of the application being forthwith published in the village by beat of tom-tom, and a notice of it in form A-1 (in appendix V) posted up in the village choultry and on the darkhast land for fifteen days. At the end of that period a memorandum in duplicate (form A in appendix V) should be prepared and sent to the tahsildar without delay together with the notice (form A-1) which should be signed by the mocigar and the karnam and attested by at least two other persons in token of such application. The attesters should be persons holding a patta for lands adjoining the land applied for and situated in the same village or other persons having prior claims under paragraph 9 *infra*. If there are none of these or they are illiterate any two other respectable inhabitants may attest. But in this case the reason why the adjacent pattadars, etc., have not attested the notice should be explained at the foot of form A-1. The memorandum should also be accompanied by a list in form A-2 (in appendix V) shewing adjacent pattadars.

B P. No. 5631, dated 9th September 1863
B P. No. 1632, dated 18th August 1872
B P. No. 1615 dated 17th August 1872
B.P No. 1843, dated 1st September 1880
G.O No. 408, dated 19th May 1893.
B P. No. 230, dated 1st August 1912.

7. *Grant of portions of survey fields on darkhast.*—Any portion of a survey field may be applied for and granted on darkhast provided that it is in a single block and not in patches and is readily accessible from without; provided also that the rest of the field is left in a compact and convenient block suitable for future assignment and not left in patches or narrow strips. Where the darkhast is for a portion of a field which does not fulfil these conditions, it is open to the tahsildar to refuse to grant the application unless the applicant consents to pay the assessment fixed on the entire field.

B P. No. 360, dated 28th February 1856. G O No. 1030, dated 17th July 1909, B.P. No. 815, Sett., dated 4th September 1909.

8 *Grant of darkhast.*—If the village officers' report shows that no objection exists to the grant on patta of the land applied for, and there is only one applicant therefor, the land should be granted to him on his complying with the conditions set forth in paragraphs 29 to 31 *infra*. If there are several applicants, the tahsildar should decide which of them is entitled to preference and should grant the land accordingly, subject to the conditions aforesaid. A tahsildar should not on his own authority refuse to assign assessed waste land unless it falls within any of the classes specially provided for in paragraph 23 of this order. If he considers the assignment objectionable, he should make a reference to the Divisional officer who, if he concurs with the tahsildar, should obtain the sanction of the Collector to its registry as paramboke.

B P. No. 4632, dated 9th September 1869.
G O No. 647, dated 9th March 1909.
B P No. 98 dated 4th March 1909
B P. No. 70, dated 22nd April 1909

9. *Rules of preference when there are two or more applicants.*—(i) *Order of preference.*—As a general rule, preference between two or more applicants should be in the following order:—

(1) If scattered trees on the darkhast land are already held on patta, or if a well exists on the land, the holder of the tree-patta or the ryot who has been using the well water for cultivation should have preference

B.P No. 2246, dated 1st August 1884.

(2) Darkhasts for whole survey fields will have the preference over those for portions only:—

Provided that when two or more darkhasts are received for the whole or a part of a dry survey field measuring more than 5 acres or of a wet survey field, or one which it will be possible to irrigate from any new project, measuring more than 2 acres, the field will be sub-divided if any of the competing applicants desire it, into convenient areas not exceeding 5 acres or 2 acres as the case may be, and the prior claim of any holder of a patta for land adjoining the field applied for will be restricted to one sub-division.

G.O. No. 312, dated 26th February 1879. G.O. No. 1126, dated 13th May 1913

(3) In the absence of a claim on either of the above grounds preference will be given in the following order:—

(*a*) to the holder of a patta for land adjoining the land applied for and situated in the same village;

(*b*) to the first among the applicants who is a pattadar of the village;

(*c*) to the first applicant in the absence of any of the above privileged persons.

Provided that—

(i) a ryot through whose relinquishment or default in payment of revenue the land has become unoccupied can have no preferential claim;

(ii) a puttadar who has occupied land adjacent to his holding without application and has not applied for, or has refused, a patta for such land, shall forfeit his preferential claim in respect of such land.

B.P. No. 5632, dated 9th September 1868 — G.O. No. 188, dated 12th May 1893.
B.P. No. 2801, dated 26th April 1869 — G.O. No. 547, dated 26th June 1893.
B.P. No. 301, dated 2nd February 1871 — B.P. No. 196, dated 30th September 1903.
B.P. No. 825, dated 18th November 1872 — R.O. No. 1536, dated 13th May 1911.

Note. (1) When two or more equally qualified under clauses (1), (2) and (3) (c) above, the preference shall ordinarily be given according to the order of application.

G.O. No. 614, dated 11th July 1893.

(2) An ryotwar cannot claim the right conferred on an adjacent landholder by clause (3) (a) *supra* on the ground that he owns lands adjoin the land darkhasted for.

B.P. No. 195, dated 30th September 1893. — G.O. No. 1170, dated 20th November 1908.
B.P. No. 253, dated 16th December 1908

(ii) *Departure from rules in special cases.*—The foregoing are general rules, and may be departed from in special cases when consideration of equity require it, but not otherwise. In such cases full reasons for the decision should be clearly stated in column 19 of the village officers' memorandum.

B.P. No. 1543, dated 1st September 1886

(iii) *General proviso.*—Nothing contained in these rules shall be held to debar Government from disposing of assessed waste land otherwise than under these rules at their discretion as heretofore.

B.P. No. 317, dated 12th September 1898.

10. *Exclusion of road-way.*—When a road runs through the land darkhasted for, the extent required at a maximum width of 44 yards should be deducted and the remainder assigned for cultivation.

B.P. No. 1604, dated 18th August 1879.

11. *Exclusion of tank bunds, etc.*—Similarly, when the bank of an irrigation work runs through or near the land, the extent of land required to allow a 25 yards margin along the foot of the embankment should be deducted if the irrigation work is an important one such as a main canal, a main distributary or a main drainage channel. In the case of subordinate or minor distributaries or minor drains, a margin of 6 yards will be sufficient. Detailed lists of both the classes of works above referred to will be furnished by the Department of Public Works. But, if in any case the irrigation work concerned is not found in either list a margin of 25 yards should be reserved, or reference made to the Executive Engineer; in the case of channels without embankments it will, however, suffice to deduct a margin of 3 yards. The land deducted as above should be shown in the accounts as tank or channel poramboke as the case may be.

B.P. No. 318, dated 5th February 1880. — B.P. No. 892, dated 8th September 1892.
G.O. No. 405, dated 12th May 1893.

12. *Communication of orders on darkhasts.*—The tahsildar's order sanctioning the assignment of the land should be recorded in the A memorandum received from the village and the duplicate copy of the A memorandum, with the tahsildar's order, should immediately be sent to the village authorities. It should also be communicated at once by the tahsildar to all the parties concerned, printed endorsements in form D given in appendix VI being used for the purpose. In no part of the tahsildar's work are promptitude and system more important than in the disposal of darkhast cases. While on tour, he should dispose of any darkhasts that may be pending in the villages visited.

B.P. No. 1910, dated 1st September 1886 — B.P. No. 123, dated 19th June 1903.
G.O. No. 405, dated 12th May 1893. — G.O. No. 687, dated 8th March 1906
B.P. No. 79, dated 22nd April 1908.

Note.—In the case of conditional assignments under Standing Order No. 15-20 (iv) and 20 (v) the conditions on which the assignments are made should be distinctly specified in the D form.

B.P. No. 790, dated 13th August 1913.

13. *Registry.*—On receipt of the A memorandum containing the tahsildar's order, the village officers should at once register the name of the assignee as entitled to a patta at the next jamabandi.

If the tahsildar's order is set aside on appeal the village authorities should make the necessary corrections in the village records on receipt of the appellate order from the tahsildar. The party in possession of the land should not be interfered with on the strength of the appellate order, as his summary dispossession could not be said to be by due course of law. The person in whose name registry has finally been ordered will in due course receive a patta, provided with which he should be left to obtain possession of the land by suit or otherwise.

B.P. No. 123, dated 19th June 1903.

14. *Sale of occupancy right by auction.*—When assessed waste land is darkhasted for under the rules by two or more persons, and the tahsildar or divisional officer is unable to decide which of them has the best claim to have the land assigned to him, the divisional officer may order the right of occupying the land to be sold by public auction to the highest bidder. The purchaser at such auction will be liable to pay the same assessment as if the land had been assigned to him in the first instance on darkhast. Any person may bid at such auction. When land is thus sold, a provision should be inserted in the conditions of sale similar to clause 3 of section 36, Madras Act II of 1864, requiring the deposit by the purchaser, at the time of purchase, of a sum equal to 15 per cent of the price, such deposit being declared liable to forfeiture should the remainder be not paid within thirty days from the date of sale. It should also be stipulated in the sale notice that the assessment of the land will be liable to alteration at any general revision of the land revenue settlement of the district.

B.F. No. 235, dated 26th June 1895. G.O. No. 557, dated 14th June 1905.
G.O. No. 1145, dated 13th September 1899. B.F. No. 147, dated 12th July 1905.
B.F. No. 17, dated 2nd February 1906.

15. *Appeals.*—From every original decision in darkhast cases, whether it is passed by the tahsildar, the divisional officer, or the Collector, one appeal shall be allowed, provided that it be made within 30 days of the date on which the original decision was pronounced or communicated if the appeal is from the tahsildar to the divisional officer or from the divisional officer to the Collector, and within 40 days if it be from the Collector to the Board. In computing the period of limitation, the day on which the decision appealed against was pronounced or communicated and time requisite for obtaining a copy of that decision shall be excluded. On all copies issued shall be entered the date of the decision, the date of the application for copy, the date on which the copy was ready for delivery and the date on which the appeal time expires. Any person interested in the matter may appeal. Appeals in darkhast cases need not be stamped.

16. *Admission of time barred appeals.*—Any appellate authority referred to in the last paragraph may admit an appeal after the expiry of the period of limitation therein laid down, provided he is satisfied that the appellant had good and sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period and provided that in no case shall an appeal be admitted if not made within six months of the date of the decision appealed against.

17. *Revision.*—The order of the authority making the assignment, if no appeal is presented, or of the authority to whom the appeal lies under paragraph 15, if an appeal is presented, is final, and no second appeal shall be admitted. But if at any time within three years of the original or appellate decision the divisional officer or the Collector is satisfied *both* that the decision was passed, either (1) under mistake of fact or (2) owing to fraud and misrepresentation or (3) in excess of the limits of authority possessed by the officer passing it *and* that the interests of Government or of the public are affected thereby, the divisional officer if the decision was that of the tahsildar, or the Collector, if it was that of the divisional officer, may set aside, cancel or in any way modify the decision. Provided that nothing contained in this paragraph shall limit the power of the Board of Revenue to set aside, cancel or amend any decision in a darkhast case on being satisfied that the decision exceeded the powers conveyed by the Standing Orders to the person making the order or that it was passed under a mistake of fact or owing to misrepresentation or fraud.

18. *Procedure if appellate or revising authority reverses an order refusing assignment.*—When a superior authority revises an order of a subordinate officer declining to assign a piece of land, such authority should merely direct that the land shall be assigned under the darkhast rules. The tahsildar will then consider the claims of rival applicants and decide who is best entitled to the assignment of the land. The divisional officer or Collector may take original proceedings for assignment in such cases under the rules in this section.

19. *Procedure in hearing appeals.*—No appeal petition should be admitted unless accompanied by certified copies of the decision or decisions already passed in the case. No district officer should decide a case in appeal without giving the other party notice to appear and be heard. The decision, whether in English in the officer's own hand, or prepared under his verbal instructions in a vernacular language, should be kept with the record of the case, and a copy given to parties as a matter of course, on their application, and on payment of any necessary fees or stamp. Orders passed on appeals should invariably be communicated in writing and free of charge to the parties concerned, unless the decision was passed in their presence.

B.P. No. 80, dated 8th January 1892. B.P. No. 477, dated 31st October 1887.
G.O. No. 466, dated 19th May 1893.

20. *Special rules for certain classes of lands.*—In addition to these general rules the following special rules are prescribed for certain descriptions of lands. The assignment of these lands contrary to the provisions of these sub-paragraphs is *ab initio* invalid:—

(i) *Lands in the vicinity of forest reserves.*—If the land has been unoccupied for eighteen months and adjoins the reserved forest or an unreserved block of a square mile or more, the sanction of the District Forest Officer must be obtained before the land can be granted on patta.

Proviso.—This condition does not apply to districts or taluks in which the proposals for reservation for forest purposes are complete.

(ii) *Lands containing topes or valuable trees.*—Where any land contains large groups of palmyras or fruit trees or valuable timber trees, whether growing spontaneously or artificially, it is generally desirable to keep the ownership in the hands of Government for abkari or forest purposes. When darkhasts are received for lands containing groups of palmyras or fruit trees or other trees useful for abkari purposes, the tahsildars should invariably consult the Inspector of Salt, Abkari, etc., Department. Similarly where there are groups of fruit trees or valuable timber trees on the land darkhasted for, the District Forest Officer should be consulted. The order of the divisional officer should then be obtained. If it is desired to retain such lands in the hands of Government, they should be entered as "reserved."

(iii) *Lands within Cantonment limits.*—No lands situated within the limits of cantonments can be assigned on patta without the special sanction of the military authorities.

G.O. No. 4727, Misc., dated 10th December 1891. B.P. No. 29, dated 30th January 1894.

(iv) *Waste lands affected by irrigation projects executed or to be executed at the cost of Government.*—Waste lands likely in the opinion of Government to be affected by irrigation projects or to be required for assignment in exchange for lands to be acquired for such projects may be assigned under the darkhast rules only on the condition that the assignment is subject to the right of Government to resume the lands at their pleasure without compensation at any time until the original assignment is declared absolute by them. Similarly when such lands are sold under paragraph 14 of this Standing Order they should be sold subject to the right of Government to resume at their pleasure the whole or any portion of the lands sold on repayment of the purchase money or such share of it as is proportionate to the area resumed unless and until this right of resumption has been waived by Government. This liability to resumption should be distinctly stated in the order of assignment and in the sale notification if the lands are sold under paragraph 14 of this Standing Order.

A notification to this effect with a list of all villages in which such conditional assignments are to be made should, with the previous approval of the Board be published from time to time in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the district gazettes. A permanent register should be kept of all lands thus conditionally assigned.

Where there are large areas of waste land which derive their present or prospective value solely from irrigation projects executed or to be executed at the cost of the State, they should ordinarily be sold after reserving a moderate but sufficient percentage in each village for free distribution among the resident ryots and for the purposes specified in Standing Order No. 88-A. Lands not so reserved may be sold at any time when it becomes apparent that the present or prospective value derivable from the irrigation project has stimulated a demand for any land in the area, but the sanction of the Board should be obtained before notifying such sales. It should be stipulated in the sale notice that the assessment on the land will be liable to alteration at any general revision of the land revenue settlement of the district.

B.P. No. 85, dated 16th March 1886. G.O. No. 2433, dated 19th August 1910.
B.P. No. 26, dated 15th February 1898. B.P. No. 229, dated 24th August 1910.
G.O. No. 3432, dated 14th May 1902. G.O. No. 867, dated 14th June 1905.
B.P. No. 147, dated 12th July 1905.

(v) *Waste lands which can be assigned only conditionally.*—In the case of lands assigned to Khonds in the Chokkapad khandam and the hitherto unsettled tracts of Goomsur taluk in Ganjam district and in the case of lands assigned to Irulas in the villages of Hullimoyar, Kallampalaiyam, Kadimamula, Arakode, Nandipetam and Kokode in the Nilgiris it should be distinctly stated in the order of assignment that it is open to Government to cancel the assignment should the whole or any portion be alienated except with the written permission of the divisional officer. Similarly the order of assignment to Malayalis of village green on the Shevaroys should specifically state that the assignment is made subject to the condition that it will be liable to resumption without payment of any compensation if the land is transferred to non-Malayalis without the Collector's express sanction or if it is attached by any legal process.

G.O. No. 711 Revenue, dated 7th March 1910. G.O. No. 1788, Revenue, dated 8th June 1911.
G.O. No. 485 dated 16th February 1903. B.P. No. 229, dated 18th August 1910.

(vi) *Assessed waste lands on the Nilgiris, etc.*—Assessed waste lands on the Nilgiris except those in the villages noted in the margin, on the Palnis outside the Kodaikanal settlement in the Madura district, on the Shevaroy, Kollimalai and Yelagiri hills in the Salem district and on the Kollimalais in the Trichinopoly district should be dealt with as prescribed in Standing Order No. 29. Land included in the blocks of surveyed and assessed land round the villages of the Kodaikanal taluk outside the Kodaikanal settlement will however be dealt with under the darkhast rules. Applications will be disposed of by the divisional officer who is empowered to assign to an individual applicant not more than 20 acres. Applications for larger areas should be submitted for the orders of the Board.

1. Mariangadi.
2. Avalkada.
3. Kokkada.
4. Kadamanala.
5. Nandipuram.
6. (Gillimalai.
7. Kallimpalayam (a hamlet of Nanruppuram).

G.O. No. 1926, dated 13th September 1911.
G.O. No. 2521, dated 27th November 1911.
G.O. No. 1975, dated 3rd November 1905,
R.P. No. 320, dated 22nd December 1908
G.O. No. 1058, dated 18th June 1910.
R.P. No. 239, dated 31st August 1910.

21. *Transfer of assessed lands under class* (i) *to the head of poramboke or reserved lands—class* (iii) *of paragraph* 2.—The authority of divisional officers is required for the transfer of assessed land to the head of poramboke when it is required for village-site or other communal purposes unless such land is acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, in which case it may be transferred to poramboke on the authority of the acquiring officer's award. In cases in which the assignment of such land is considered objectionable, they must be noted as "reserved" in the accounts under the divisional officer's orders.

SECTION (III).—*Darkhast for Unassessed Land not Reserved—Class* (ii), *Paragraph* 2.

22. Applications for unassessed lands (other than reserved lands) must be addressed to the tahsildar in writing and need not be stamped. They should be dealt with in the manner prescribed for poramboke and reserved lands in paragraph 23 *infra*, but their assignment will ordinarily be unobjectionable.

Note.—(1) In the case of specially valuable unassessed lands, the grant of which on patta is not objectionable, the Collector may, after recording his reasons, order the right of occupying the land to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The land will then be transferred to ayan and granted on patta to the successful bidder. The sale and grant of patta in such cases will be under the conditions specified in paragraphs 14 and 20 of this order including the provision for the periodical revision of the assessment fixed on the land. Such sale when held by an officer of lower rank may be confirmed by the divisional officer.

R.P. No. 41, dated 29th January 1881.
R.P. No. 160, dated 22nd August 1900.
G.O. No. 867, dated 14th June 1906.
R.P. No. 147, dated 12th July 1905

(2) No change should be made in the revenue classification of lands on the margin of rivers or irrigation works which are usually issued out by the Public Works Department without intimation of the fact being given to the Executive Engineer of the division.

R.P. No. 113, dated 15th June 1900.

SECTION (IV).—*Assignment of Poramboke and Reserved Lands—Class* (iii), *Paragraph* 2.

23 (i) The grant of all lands registered as poramboke or entered in the accounts as "reserved" and of all lands falling under the heads enumerated in the following sub-paragraphs is *prima facie* objectionable and their assignment contrary to the provisions of these sub-paragraphs or by officers not authorized to assign them is *ab initio* invalid.

Applications for such lands shall not be entertained by the village authorities but may be received by the Tahsildar, if they are in writing and need not be stamped. If the assignment of the land is forbidden under the ensuing rules, or is contrary to the provisions of the special rules in paragraph 20 *supra*, or is in his opinion undesirable, the tahsildar should reject the application; if he thinks that the land may be granted, he should publish the proposal to assign it for occupation in the village in the manner prescribed in paragraph 6 *supra* and should then obtain the orders of the divisional officer to transfer it to the head of "assessed" land—class (i) of paragraph 2. If the divisional officer refuses to sanction the transfer, the tahsildar should reject the application and inform the applicant accordingly. If the divisional officer sanctions the transfer, he should fix the assessment to be charged, which will ordinarily be the assessment on similar land in the neighbourhood; but he can exercise his discretion in the matter. The tahsildar should then deal with the application in the manner prescribed for applications for "assessed" land—class (i) of paragraph 2.

(ii) *Land reserved under section* 26 *of the Forest Act.*—When any land has been set apart as reserved under rule 5 of the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act the survey number of that land should be entered as reserved in the appropriate column of the paimash or settlement register and of the adangal of the village and no patta granted for such land will be valid unless it has been granted with the special sanction of the Collector to

be recorded on the face of the patta. The Collector should obtain the consent of the Conservator of Forests before sanctioning the grant of patta. The possibility of a fraudulent defacement on the patta must be guarded against.

B.P. No. 924, dated 19th March 1858. G.O. No. 400, dated 19th May 1859
B.P. No. 159, dated 14th March 1860. B.P. Forest No. 658, dated 24th August 1864.
G.O. No. 2692, dated 17th October 1906.

(iii) *Lands within port limits.*—All land within port limits should be entered as "reserved" in the puttah or settlement register and the adangal. The disposal of applications for the temporary occupation of such lands for marine purposes as described in Appendix II to the Madras Port Manual rests with the officers of the Marine department. Applications to occupy sunk lands for non-marine purposes such as for agriculture, for the erection of a house or shop, for the establishment of a limekiln, etc., will be disposed of by the Revenue authorities who should in the first instance consult the local port officer and allow the occupation only on certain conditions expressed in a written agreement and not on ordinary pattas for example the occupation should be terminable periodically on certain notice such as at the end of the fasli or at any time after a specified period of notice, and it should be stipulated that no compensation will be allowed for buildings or materials still on the site when the land is resumed after due notice. Applications from departments of Government to occupy lands within port limits will similarly be dealt with by the revenue authorities in consultation with the Port Officer.

(a) For hauling up or docking a sea-going vessel
(b) For building a sea-going vessel
(c) For storing timber, firewood, clay and tiles, before shipping and after landing.
(d) For storing cargo other than (c) before shipping and after landing
(e) For hauling up a cargo or other boat for repairs.
(f) For building a barge or other boat.
(g) For a coir-rope walk
(h) For sun pots or sheds
(i) For erecting temporary graft at a boat bunder for repairs.
(k) For hauling up a vessel on a boat bunder for repairs, etc.
(l) For laying up logs of timber or boats plying for hire at a boat bunder.

G.O. No. 498, Marine, dated 17th September 1906. G.O. No. 807, Marine, dated 10th October 1905.
B.P. No. 6, dated 5th January 1907.

(iv) *Lands in the vicinity of railway stations.*—As much inconvenience is entailed by private individuals holding land in the vicinity of railway stations, divisional officers and tahsildars are debarred from assigning for occupation Government land situated within half a mile (880 yards) of the boundary of a railway station except with the special sanction of the Collector obtained in each case. The main object of the prohibition is to prevent the springing up of a congeries of insanitary huts in the neighbourhood of railway stations. The Collector should inform his subordinates that they are prohibited from permitting any such occupation without special orders, and will be held personally responsible for any unauthorised occupation due to their act or neglect. The sanction of the Collector to the permanent occupation of such land should not be given unless the Railway authorities have no objection to the grant. These instructions apply not only to assessed waste lands but also to all lands including village site which are or may become at the disposal of Government by relinquishment escheat, etc. All such lands should be formally transferred to poramboke and registered as "reserved" in the village accounts.

B.P. No. 2303, dated 31st November 1881
B.P. No. 1838, dated 10th June 1882
B.P. No. 861, dated 31st November 1891.
B.P. No. 346, dated 24th June 1893.
B.P. No. 28, dated 10th February 1903.
G.O. No. 1112, dated 28th April 1906.
B.P. No. 26, dated 15th May 1903.
G.O. No. 123, dated 17th January 1914.
B.P. No. 32, dated 30th April 1903.

Note.—(1) Collectors may assign land of the above description for cultivation temporarily without reference to the railway authorities on the express condition that no building of any kind shall be erected by the grantee on the land, and that Government shall be at liberty to take possession of it on one month's notice with out payment of compensation save for standing crops
B.P. No. 28, dated 10th February 1903. G.O. No. 1153, dated 28th April 1908.

(2) Where the locality is such as to permit of a beginning being made towards the formation of a railway town the Collector should follow the general directions on the subject contained in Appendix IV.
B.P. No. 174, dated 15th November 1899. B.P. No 83, dated 11th April 1902.

(v) *Waste lands containing minerals, quarries, etc.*—Waste lands containing valuable mineral or quarries of building stone, etc., must not be granted for cultivation on patta. Any application made in respect to such lands must be referred by the Collector with full particulars and suggestions, for the orders of the Board.

G.O. No. 1293, dated 19th November 1885. B.P. No. 506, dated 7th December 1905.

(vi) *Tank bed lands, padugais, lankas and river accretions.*—All lands liable to submersion when a tank is full should remain registered as "tank poramboke" as long as the tank is maintained; and darkhasts for such lands should be rejected.

To ensure proper observance of this rule, the actual extent of the waterspread of each tank at full tank level should be shown in colour wash in the karnams' and tahsildars' copies of the village maps and against every field so shown, whether it is occupied or not,

the entry, "waterspread of tank" should be made in the settlement register and adangal account. Against every unoccupied field so registered, the further entry "tank poramboke" should be made if the field is not already shown as such; and in the case of occupied fields so registered, the same further entry should be made, as soon as the field reverts to Government at a revenue sale or by relinquishment or otherwise. Whenever in consequence of improvements or repairs to a tank its waterspread area increases, the records mentioned above should be revised accordingly. It is the duty of the karnam to see that the maps and registers mentioned above are kept up to date and that no "waterspread" land transferred to "tank poramboke" is assigned on patta.

Lands in the bed of abandoned tanks whether still classed as poramboke or not should be dealt with as laid down in Standing Order No. 16. Padugais (i.e., lands within the flood banks of rivers), lanka lands not held on patta, river accretions and re-formed lands for which their former owners have ceased to pay assessment, are at the absolute disposal of Government and should not be given on patta but should be leased out by auction for any period not exceeding ten years. Leases for not more than one year are subject to confirmation by the Collector. Leases exceeding one year may only be granted with the concurrence of the Superintending Engineer, while leases exceeding five years require the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue.

B P. No 1888, dated 30th July 1874
B P. No. 120, dated 21st January 1876.
B P. No. 604, dated 20th November 1882
B P No. 376, dated 26th July 1894
B P. No 834, dated 11th October 1897
B.P. No. 814, dated 22nd November 1898
B P. No 31, dated 17th February 1900
G O. No 486, dated 7th July 1909 (paragraph 11)
G.O. No. 481, dated 17th July 1899 (paragraph 11).
B.P. No 61, dated 29th March 1901.
B P. No 213, Sett., dated 20th September 1901.
B.P. No. 201, dated 4th October 1902.
B P. No. 865, dated 19th December 1904
G O No. 538, dated 18th June 1901.
B.P. No. 369, Dated 18th July 1901.
B.P. No. 28, dated 18th February 1908

Note.—In Malabar and South Canara the Collector may at his discretion dispose of river accretions otherwise than by leasing them out by auction.

B P. No. 221, dated 11th October 1887.
B P No. 169, dated 15th July 1891.
G O. No 280, Dated 30th January 1909
B P No. 29, Dated 15th February 1908

SECTION (V).—*Unauthorised Occupation.*

24. *Assessed lands other than reserved lands—class (i) of paragraph 2.*—(i) If assessed lands are occupied without formal application, the occupants should be required to submit formal applications at once if they desire patta, and a memorandum in Form A should then be submitted to the tahsildar, notice of such occupation being previously published in the village in the manner prescribed in paragraph 5 above. The tahsildar should then dispose of each case under paragraph 8 above. If the occupants do not desire patta, the occupation should be reported to the tahsildar in the B memorandum of unauthorised occupation, which has to be sent to the taluk every month under paragraph 25

(ii) *Nil statement.*—A nil statement should be sent for each month from every village if there has been no unauthorised occupation

G O. No. 476, dated 18th February 1908. B P. No. 99, dated 25th March 1908

25. *Unassessed, poramboke or "reserved" lands—classes (ii) and (iii) of paragraph 2.*—The occupation without formal application of unassessed, poramboke or reserved lands forming classes (ii) and (iii) of paragraph 2 should be reported monthly by village officers to the tahsildar in the memorandum in form B in appendix VII in duplicate, a nil statement being sent if there is no such occupation in any month. If the occupant desires patta and the tahsildar considers the occupation unobjectionable, he should, subject to the reservations specified in paragraphs 20 and 23 *supra*, publish the proposal to assign the land in the village in the manner prescribed in paragraph 6 and then apply to the divisional officer for sanction to transfer the land to "assessed" land—class (i) of paragraph 2. If the divisional officer sanctions the transfer, the land should be disposed of under the darkhast rules in Section (ii). If patta is not desired and the occupation is unobjectionable, the tahsildar can charge assessment under the provisions of Act III of 1905 in accordance with the instructions in Board's Standing Order No 26. If the occupation is objectionable, the penal provisions of the Act should be applied. The order of the tahsildar should be communicated to the village officers in the duplicate copy of the memorandum.

26. *Unauthorised occupation by village officers.*—Village officers are absolutely prohibited from entering upon or cultivating assessed or unassessed waste lands whether in their own or other villages unless such lands have been assigned to them under the darkhast rules by competent authority.

SECTION (VI).—*General Provisions.*

27. *Preparation of A memorandum.*—In column 5 of the A memorandum the land should be described as wet or dry. In filling up column 12 it should be explained why a right-of-way is required, whether to allow access to cultivable waste or for what other purpose. If an irrigation channal or the embankment of an irrigation work does not run

through the land, but merely adjoins it, its distance from the land should be reported. In column 13 should be included the names of all persons who have applied for the land or have objected to its grant to the applicant or occupier. Columns 1 to 17 should be filled in by the village officers, and the memorandum should be dated and signed both by the monigar and karnam. When the submission of the memorandum is delayed beyond 20 days from the date of receipt of the application, the cause of the delay should be explained in the remarks column. The village officers should be held responsible for the correct filling up of the memorandum. Columns 18 and 19 will be filled in by the Tahsildar, and one copy of the memorandum will be returned to the village officers, who will thereupon fill in column 20 and carry out the orders of the Tahsildar.

B.P. No. 2433, dated 8th September 1881. B.P. No. 289, dated 16th February 1881.
B.P. No. 1845, dated 1st September 1884.

28. *Maintenance of darkhast records.*—Files of A and B memoranda and the register C should be maintained by the village officers, while a register in Form No. 4 prescribed in the Taluk Manual should be kept in the tahsildar's office. It will be the duty of the tahsildar to have the village file of A memorandum and the C register examined and compared with the taluk register, and to submit the latter, at the time of settlement to the officer making the jamabandi, with an attestation under his signature duly certifying that it is correct. He will also obtain the countersignature of the Settlement Officer to it, in testimony that it has been submitted and has been found open to no objection. It will be the duty of jamabandi officers to examine how far the above rules have been observed.

B.P. No. 5634, dated 9th September 1863. B.P. No. 159, dated 19th March 1890.

29. *Date from which assessment is payable.*—The applicant must, if his application be complied with, be ready to pay the assessment on the land for the fasli in which he receives possession of it, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Collector. Provided that no charge shall be made for land newly granted from waste for the fasli in which possession is given, unless a crop has been actually reaped therefrom within the fasli. In the case of land occupied without application, the whole amount of assessment of the land shall be payable within thirty days after the amount has been fixed by the proper authority and notified to the party concerned.

B.P. No. 71, dated 16th January 1873. G.O. No. 874, dated 31st July 1902.
G.O. No. 406, dated 13th May 1903. B.P. No. 248, dated 1st September 1902.

Note.—In the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district, plantations of pepper, coffee, tea, cardamoms, rubber or other special products newly made on land taken up under these rules or on land already under occupation will be exempt from assessment for three complete years. The assessment on similar lands newly cultivated with grass will be remitted for five complete years. The question as to what products shall be deemed to be special for the purposes of this rule is a matter entirely within the discretion of Government.

G.O. No. 799, dated 25th July 1904. G.O. No. 681, dated 28th July 1905.
B.P. No. 276, dated 2nd August 1904. B.P. No. 280, dated 3rd August 1905.
G.O. No. 1188, dated 1st October 1904. G.O. No. 867, dated 5th September 1906.
G.O. No. 1369, dated 16th December 1904. B.P. No. 338, dated 15th September 1906.
B.P. No. 372, dated 14th December 1904. G.O. No. 2644, dated 3rd September 1912.

30. *Payment for standing trees.*—Where there are trees standing on the darkhast land, their value, as settled by the District Forest Officer or under the orders of the Collector, should be recovered from the successful applicant before he is put in possession of the land, unless the Collector thinks fit, as a special case, to give a patta for the land with the usufruct of the trees standing thereon. Collectors may at their discretion invest tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with the power of confirming the valuation of trees when the value does not exceed Rs. 50. The value of any buildings, well, etc., should be similarly collected; provided that such recovery need not be made in the case of wells, not constructed by Government, the water of which the applicant has already been using for purposes of irrigation. Nor should any recovery be made on account of the value of the trees standing on the bunds of such wells.

B.P. No. 625, Forest, No. 23, dated 7th March 1881. B.P. No. 2246, dated 1st August 1895.
G.O. No. 406, dated 13th May 1893. B.P. with No. 426, dated 3rd February 1897.
B.P. No. 339, dated 16th June 1893. B.P. Misc. No. 3278, dated 19th November 1900.
B.P. No. 345, dated 16th August 1894. B.P. No. 62, dated 30th March 1901.
G.O. No. 461, dated 8th May 1901. G.O. No. 859, dated 17th June 1901.
G.O. No. 1918, dated 18th July 1902. B.P. No. 158, dated 11th July 1902.
G.O. No. 2618, dated 11th September 1902. B.P. No. 212, dated 7th May 1902.
B.P. No. 101, Forest, dated 30th September 1902. B.P. No. 128, dated 10th July 1903.

Note.—Where wells have been used or are required partly or wholly for drinking purposes by the villagers it is inadvisable to include them in the patta of any ryot.

B.P. No. 118, Sett., dated 16th February 1882. G.O. No. 837, dated 16th June 1903.
B.P. No. 42, dated 12th March 1902. B.P. No. 156, dated 4th July 1902.

31. *Payment of cost of demarcation.*—Applicants for surveyed and demarcated land will be required, before taking possession, to pay the value of these demarcation stones for the maintenance of which they will thereafter become responsible under the rules framed under section 32 (*a*) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act. The value of

the stones will be calculated at the current rates charged for stones sold at the village depots for purposes of maintenance. This charge should be levied whether the land has been previously occupied or not

G.O. No. 1187, Revenue, dated 28th October 1915.

32. *Chingleput, South Canara and Goomsur taluk of the Ganjam district*—The foregoing rules are applicable to the Chingleput and South Canara districts subject to the modifications which are noted in Appendices VIII and IX respectively

G.O. No. 841, dated 28th January 1896.
G.O. No. 219, dated 19th April 1899
R.P. No. 159, dated 2nd October 1907.
G.P.(Rs. 9, Forest, dated 6th January 1909

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·47 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the fish-curing yard at Palepatti, Ponnani taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patwari number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Malabar district, Ponnani taluk, Puthuthurutti village.	acres.
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 1-8 A.	Owner, Ponnuthur Gods Sankara Valiya Raja; Controlur, Kunnathan-pumakkal Kali, wife of Palakkaran Kunnan.	North, S. No. 1-8, east, S. No. 1-1 A; south, S. No. 1-8 B, west, Arabian sea.	0·32
Do. No. 1-1 B.	Do. do.	North and east, S. No. 1-1 A; south, S. Nos. 1-8 A and 1-1 A; west, S. No. 1-8.	0·15
		Total ..	0·47

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21·22 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of village site at Lakshmingapuram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bhadrachalam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bhadrachalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patwari number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Godavari district, Bhadrachalam taluk, Lakshmingapuram village	ACS.
Zamindari, dry ..	Tahsar-wajalalat Dastagir Sri Raja Pardhasaradhi Appa Rao Zamindargaru.	North, reserve forest; east and south, houses in the reserve jungle, west, Zamindar depot and lands of V. Appalaswami.	21·22

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

S

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.31 acres, in the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters to the Salt and Abkari Inspector; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta No., with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Lakshmiyya attached to Nilagiri vattam (mittam) village.			
Personal inam, paimash, dry, No. 2378.	Receiver, Palace estate, Tanjore.	North, Palace estate dry land; east, Palace estate dry land and road; south, dry land; west, dry land and road	acs. 1.31

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 28, 1916.

Under articles 233, 240 and 335, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Madura Ramaswamy Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, is granted, with effect from the 3rd January 1916, combined leave for fifteen months, i.e., privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period.

The Sub-Engineer is permitted to prefix the Christmas holidays to the leave.

This cancels the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th December 1916, granting him privilege leave for three months.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1916.

Mr. Arthur William Robert, Executive Engineer, North Arcot division, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from the 6th April 1916 or date of relief. He is also permitted to affix the Easter holidays to his leave, subject to the provisions of article 230, Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1916.

M.R.Ry. P. V. Chari is appointed as temporary Assistant Electric Inspector, Madras, on Rs. 250 per mensem.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1916.

M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Lakshminarasayya Venkatanarasayya Avargal, Sub-Engineer, third grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, in charge of the Rampat sub-division, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as Executive Engineer, North Arcot division, during Mr. Robert's absence on leave or until further orders.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1916.

With effect from 22nd March 1916, vice Mr. William John Joseph Hawley, Superintending Engineer, first class, sub. pro tem., on furlough.

Mr. Charles Mildred, from Superintending Engineer, second class, to Superintending Engineer, first class, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Antoor Vungu Ayyar Ramalinga Ayyar Avargal, from Superintending Engineer, third class, sub. *pro tem.*, to Superintending Engineer, second class, temporary.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Lalgudi Duraiswami Ayyar Venkataruma Ayyar Avargal, from Superintending Engineer, third class, temporary, to Superintending Engineer, third class, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. John Elton Latman, from Superintending Engineer, third class, officiating, to Superintending Engineer, third class, temporary.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1916.

S R Ry, Subbaraya Venkatarama Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, and Sub-Divisional Officer, Uttamapalayam sub-division (head-quarters Uttamapalayam), Madura division, to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, from the 16th to the 27th February 1916, during the joining time of M.R.Ry. Gadabad Narayana Rao Avargal, Sub-Engineer, third grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, and thereafter to be a temporary Sub-Engineer.

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, March 28, 1916.

In column 1 of the schedule attached to the notification for the acquisition of certain lands required for an irrigation bodi (channel) in Dangeru, published on page 170 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1916, *read* "Zamindari, Jeroyati, wet, S. No. 186-5" *for* "Zamindari, jeroyati, wet, S. No. 186-5".

Fort St. George, April 1, 1916

In line 11 of the schedule to the notification regarding the acquisition of certain lands in Venkatasamudram first Sathi for improving the Pallai veinal within the village published in page 436 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th May 1915—

In column 1, *for* "Do. No. 157 B-4 E." *read* "Do. No. 157 B-4 C."

P. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, April 1, 1916.

In the schedule of the lands required for the Superintending Engineer's office at Tanjore appended to the notification under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act published at page 274 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th February 1916—

For—Survey No. 2886-A	T. Kothandarama Ayyangar.	North, east and south, 2886-A West, Survey No. 2873.
Read—Survey No. 2288-A/2.	T. Kothandarama Ayyangar.	North, east and south, 2288-A/1. West, Survey No. 2873-B.

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 27, 1916

Whereas it appears to the Government that land is likely to be needed in the Districts of North Arcot and Chingleput for the purpose of laying a line of railway on the metre gauge between Arni, a station on the Villupuram Katpadi section of the South Indian Railway, and Padalam or Madurantakam alternatively, a distance of about 60 miles, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, and under the provision of section 36 of the said Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby authorises Mr. H. P. O'Shaughnessy, Deputy Chief Engineer of the South Indian Railway, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the said Act.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1916.

Whereas it appears to the Government that land is likely to be needed in the marginally-noted districts for the Mysore and West Coast Railway, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894, and under the provisions of section 36 of the said Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby authorises Mr. G. Richards, Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore and West Coast Railway Survey, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the said Act.

South Canara.	Salem.
Malabar.	The Nilgiris.
Coimbatore.	

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 28, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·43 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for occasional earth to be removed for the maintenance of high embankment of the Nagavali main channel and approach the Vottigedda apphon (Nagavali Project); and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act the Revenue Divisional Officer, Parvatipur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Parvatipur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam district, Parvatipur taluk, Chinaboddari village		
Zamindari subsequent inams granted for service dry.	Zamindari of Pedubodditi (owner), Pantala Sathenna, mortgagee from service inamdars Rayila Parinipada etc.	North, service inam of the karnam, east, jirayati land of Vangaraju Sangayya, south, main channel; west, temple service inam.	ACS. 1·28
Jirayati dry ..	Zamindar of Pedubodditi (owner), occupier Vangaraju Sangayya.	North, service inam of the karnam, east, Vottigedda, south and west, dry inam of Pantala Sathenna.	0·15
		Total .	1·43

Fort St. George, March 28, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 31 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to Tammanagoyyi tank of Pallakadiam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the taluk office, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk, Korukonda village		
Inam, No. 668-1 B ..	Mukkina Choudri Venkanna and Suryanarayana.	North, east and south, No. 668-1 A; west, No. 664.	CENTS. 31

Fort St. George, March 27, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·58 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the restoration of the Edira tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Nagar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nagar and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Nagar taluk, Edira village		
Garb., wet, S. No. 30.	Annam China Muthayya ..	North, jirayati S. No. 23; east, tank S. No. 28; south, channel S. No. 31; west, jirayati S. No. 30.	ACRE. 0·06
Do. No. 33.	Panda Enjil	North, jirayati S. No. 13, east, tank S. No. 28; south, jirayati S. No. 30; west, jirayati S. No. 29.	0·45
Garb., dry, S. No. 13.	Karam Ramayya	North, jirayati S. No. 13; east, tank S. No. 28; south, jirayati S. No. 23; west, jirayati S. No. 13.	0·07
		Total ..	0·58

Fort St. George, April 1, 1916

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule, and measuring 0·28 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to Thallaguntavari drain from Dasarigada's channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kavali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kavali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Kavur taluk, Durvur village.			
Inam, wet, S. No. 48.	Inam patteiar Syed Shah Muhammad, permanent tenant and occupier Dodla Venkatram Reddi Garu of Bantreddipalem.	North, S. Nos. 32 and 46, east, S. No. 47, south, S. No. 46, west, S. No. 33.	acres. 0 11
Do. S No. 47	Do. do.	North, S. No. 47; east, S. No. 48; south, S. No. 47; west, S. No. 46.	0 17
			0 28

Fort St. George, March 29, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the bund of Kolkulam in Devanellur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Nanguneri taluk, Devanellur village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 455.	D. S. Subrahmanya Chettiyar, patteiar No. 23	North, S. No. 455, east and south, portion of S. No. 455, west, S. No. 459.	CENTS. 9

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the Podali channel; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Palakonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Palakonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Palakonda taluk, Podali village.			
Dry, S. No. 27-A ..	Bavara Simhadri Naynda and Bavara Naynda.	North, S. No. 27-B; east, south and west remaining portion of S. No. 27-A.	CENTS. 2

Fort St. George, March 27, 1916.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·12 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a bund to irrigate S. Nos. 223/1 and 223/3, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Tenkasi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Tenkasi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Tenkasi taluk, Edaikurichi village.			
Inam, dry, out, No. 221-B.	Simhadri Venkatasubbiah	North and east, No. 221 A; south, No. 223 1-B; west, No. 221 A.	ACRE. 0·02
Do. No. 223-1 B.	Mahran Chellayya alias Venkata Subrahmanyam Dharmakarta of Sri Venugopalaswami.	North, No. 221 B; east, No. 222-2; south, No. 223-3; west, No. 223 1 A.	0·06
		Total ..	0·12

Fort St. George, March 28, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·38 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the protection of Gummaraman aqueduct; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Razole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Razole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Razole taluk, Pata Gummaraman village.			
Zamindari, dry, No. 130 of river survey.	Raja of Pittapur	North, river S. No. 130 with canal; east, river S. Nos. 137/1 and 138-1; south and west, river S. No. 130 with canal.	ACRE. 0·34
Zamindari, dry No. 137 of river survey.	Do	North, river S. No. 137 with canal; east river S. Nos. 130 and 143-1 & 2; south, river S. No. 1-7 with canal; west, river S. No. 137, part under cultivation and part with canal.	0·42
		Total .	0·76

Fort St. George, March 31, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·45 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diversion of Moganipot Thora poramboke channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Arkonam taluk, Mayuripatta village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 45-1.	Parandavi Ammal, wife of Annaswami Mudali,	North, S. Nos. 43-1, 45-2, 45-3 and 46; east and south, S. No. 45-5; west, S. No. 54.	ACRE. 0·45

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 28th March to 4th April 1916, is published for general information :—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1916.	
1	Judicial ..	No. 716, March 18	Directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a Press communique of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, regarding Prize Courts .. [1 s.]
2	Do. ..	No 729, March 21	Recording reports from the District Magistrate of Malabar and the Nilgiris on the working of the Plantain Labour Act, 1903, during the year 1915. [2 ss.]
3	Marine ..	No. 77, March 29.	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Cochin Pilotage fund [1 s.]
4	Do. ..	No. 76, March 30.	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Madras Pilotage fund. [1 s.]
5	Do. ..	No 78, March 30.	Accepting the budget estimate for 1916-17 of the Mangalore Pilotage Fund. [1 s.]
6	Do. ..	No. 80, March 30.	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Pamban and Kilakarai Pilotage fund. [1 s.]
7	Do. ..	No. 81, March 30	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Adirampattam Landing and Shipping fund. [1 s.]
8	Do. ..	No. 82, March 30.	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Calvet Landing and Shipping fund [1 s.]
9	Do. ..	No 83, March 30	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Cochin Landing and Shipping fund [1 s.]
10	Do. ..	No 84, March 30.	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Cuddalore Landing and Shipping fund [1 s.]
11	Do. ..	No 85, March 30.	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Hangarkottai Landing and Shipping fund. [1 s.]
12	Do. ..	No. 86, March 30.	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Mandipatam Landing and Shipping fund [1 s.]
13	Do. ..	No. 87, March 30	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Negapatam Landing and Shipping fund. [1 s.]
14	Do. ..	No 88, March 30	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Ponnani Landing and Shipping fund. [1 s.]
15	Do. ..	No 89, March 30.	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Porto Novo Landing and Shipping fund. [1 s.]
16	Do. ..	No. 90, March 30.	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Tuticorin Landing and Shipping fund [1 s.]
17	Do. ..	No. 91, March 30	Accepting the budget estimate for 1916-17 of the Vizagapatam Landing and Shipping fund. [1 s.]
18	Do. ..	No. 92, March 30	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Madras Coast Lights fund [2 ss.]
19	Do. ..	No. 93, March 30	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Coconada Landing and Shipping fund. [2 ss.]
20	Do. ..	No 94, March 30	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Madras Port fund. [2 ss.]
21	Do. ..	No. 96, March 30	Accepting the budget estimates for 1916-17 of the Mangalore Landing and Shipping fund. [1 s.]
22	Local and Municipal.	No. 310 L., March 1.	Budget.—Accepting with remarks, the — estimate of the South Arcot District Board for 1916-17 [1 s.]
23	Do.	No. 326 L., March 8	Vital statistics — Recording the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the — in the various districts and municipalities of the Presidency for the month of November 1915, and ordering the returns to be published in the *Fort St George Gazette*. [2 ss.]
24	Do.	No. 340 L., March 8.	Budget —Accepting, with remarks, the — estimate of the Kistna District Board for 1916-17 [1 s.]
25	Do.	No. 346 L., March 13.	Roads —Confirming G O 1333 L, dated 18th December 1914 approving the proposals of the Tindivanam Taluk Board in the South Arcot district to constitute Vadamirudur and Markanam Revenue Lst, sectors into separate electoral circles [1 s.]
26	Do.	No. 328 M., Feb 14.	Budget estimate.—Accepting with remarks, the — of the Nazarapet municipality for 191 -17 [1 s.]
27	Do.	No. 362 M., Feb. 18.	Municipality. Ordering the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *Madura District Gazette* of a preliminary notification constituting Bodinayakanur into a — [1 s.]
28	Do.	No. 367 M., Feb. 21	Sanitation.— Recording with remarks, the inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on the Peddapuram municipality [2 ss.]
29	Do.	No 394 M., Feb. 24	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tenali Municipality for 1916-17. [1 s.]
30	Do.	No 402 M., Feb 26.	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tiruppattur municipality for 1916-17. [1 s.]
31	Do.	No. 614 M., Feb. 28.	Budget estimate —Accepting with remarks, the — of the Periakulam municipality for 1916-17. [1 s.]
32	Do.	No. 429 M., March 1.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Erode municipality for 1916-17 [1 s.]
33	Do.	No 436 M., March 1.	Budget estimate,—Approving, with remarks, the — of the Mannargudi municipality for 1916-17. [1 s.]
34	Do.	No. 413 M., March 3.	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Periyakulam municipality for 1916-17. [1 s.]
35	Do.	No. 467 M., March 9.	By-law.—Approving and confirming the — relating to the control of dogs passed by the Hospet Municipal Council, directing its republication in the *Bellary District Gazette* and stating that it shall come into operation from 1st April 1916 as a special case [1 s.]

No. in the list	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1916	
36	Public Works.	No. 275 W., Feb 16.	Sanctioning the proposal to open a telegraph office at Kallakurichi, South Arcot district, on administrative grounds. [1 s.]
37	Do.	No. 92 I., Feb. 25.	Pipe system of distribution of water in the Godavari and Kistna Delta systems.—Ordering the issue of a press communiqué on the subject of the —. [1 s.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1916. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MEMORIAL RULES.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1916.

The following Memorial Rules are republished for general information :—

A

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

N.B.—These rules do not in any way affect or supersede orders issued on the same subject by the Military authorities for the guidance of the army

I. No memorial will be received or attended to unless forwarded as hereinafter prescribed.

II. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should contain all material statements and arguments relied upon by the memorialist and be complete in itself; and it should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

III. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should be presented through the Local Government having jurisdiction in respect of the subject-matter of the memorial. In cases where no Local Government is in a position to deal with the subject-matter of the memorial, it should be presented through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the memorialist is or has last been residing or employed or, if there is no Local Government answering to these descriptions, then through the Government of India.

The Railway Board is regarded as the Local Government in respect of memorials from persons subordinate to it.

IV. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India presented through the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal should be forwarded direct by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of a memorial which—

(*a*) relates to—

(i) any rule or standing order of the Government of India, or

(ii) any Legislative Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council or to an Act to which the Governor-General has assented, or

(iii) a case which has been previously under the consideration of the Government of India, whether on appeal or otherwise, or

(*b*) if granted, would cause expenditure for which the Imperial and not the Local Government would be primarily responsible.

Every such memorial should be forwarded with a covering letter containing a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the Secretary of State * for India.

* "In the case of memorials and petitions against, or regarding Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the Legislative Department is to be considered to be the department having cognizance of the subject-matter of the memorial. Such memorials will be transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State through that department and to it should be referred all memorials of the kind now described, which may reach any other department of the Government of India. The Legislative Department will, when necessary, consult the executive department concerned before dispatching or transmitting, such memorials"—Home Department No. 23—998-1902, Public, dated 21th May 1903.

Memorials involving questions relating to pensions, gratuities, allowances, and the like should be forwarded through the Government of India—Home Department Notification No. 6142, dated 10th September 1901.

V. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India presented through a Local Government, other than the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal should be forwarded by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the authority addressed.*

VI. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India from a person who has been employed in the army should, if it relates to a military subject, be forwarded through the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces of the Command to which the memorialist has served. The Lieutenant-General will forward it, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the Military Department for transmission to the authority addressed.†

VII. No limit is fixed to the time within which an appeal from an order of the Governments in India must be preferred to the Home Government, except in the case of an appeal from a judicial decision in which the Judge is a Political officer, and in which the appeal ordinarily lies to Government in the Political Department. Such appeals must be preferred within a period of twelve months from the date of communication to the person concerned of the order to which objection is taken.

VIII. A memorial may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet and must conclude with a specific prayer.

IX. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English.‡ If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the Vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist.

N.B.—It will be well for the transmitting office to examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, to notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

X. It is not necessary that memorials should be forwarded in duplicate or triplicate. The originals will invariably be transmitted to England, a copy being made and retained by the Government of India, if necessary, for record.

XI. As a general rule, the transmission to England of a memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel should not be delayed by the transmitting Government in India beyond a month after the receipt of the memorial.

XII. The Governments in India are vested with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India in the following cases:—

(1) When a memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a memorial contains disrespectful or improper language.

(3) When a second memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority to which it is addressed, and when no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case. A memorial addressed to His Majesty by a person whose appeal to the Secretary of State for India has already been rejected, shall be held to be a second memorial to the same authority, and shall not be transmitted.

(4) When a memorial is a mere application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

(5) When a memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not in the service of the Government or is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.

(6) When a memorial is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.

Note 1.—If the memorial is practically an appeal for mercy or pardon, or contains such an appeal, it must be transmitted, unless it falls under rule XIII.

Note 2.—When a memorial of the kind referred to in Note 1 is addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India after a previous petition has been rejected by the Government of India or the Local Government, the memorial must be transmitted unless the case is one of which the Local Government is competent to dispose on its own responsibility under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1101-72, dated the 13th August 1890.

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* Appeals by private persons from the orders of the Lieutenant-Governors lie, in the first instance, to the Governor-General in Council. An appeal to the Secretary of State will lie only in the event of an appeal to the Governor-General in Council having been rejected.

† Appeals by individuals from the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces lie, in the first instance, to the Governor-General in Council and thereafter to the Secretary of State.

‡ "As it frequently happens that the disposal of vernacular petitions presented to the Government of India is delayed owing to their being unaccompanied by English translations, and as Local Governments and Administrations have greater facilities for translating the vernaculars in use under their different provinces than the Government of India have, I am directed to request that in order to avoid inconvenience and delay, all vernacular petitions transmitted by a Local Government and Administration to the Government of India may invariably be accompanied by an English translation.

"2. It should, however, be clearly understood that it is not the intention of the Governor-General in Council that any petition presented for transmission to the Government of India or the Secretary of State should be debarred by reason of its being in the vernacular or because it is unaccompanied by a translation. The great majority of the population do not know English, and cannot obtain the services of an English petition writer; and it is most undesirable, and obvious, it is desirable that any vernacular petition or memorial forwarded to supreme authority by or through a Local Government should be accompanied by an English translation."—Home Department No. 54—2080-98 (Public), dated 21st November 1878.

(7) * When a memorial is an appeal against an order of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month, or when it is an appeal against a similar order of a Local Government confirmed by the Government of India from a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.

NOTE.—The first sentence in this clause applies to the orders of the Government of India as well as to those of Local Governments.

(8) When a memorial is an appeal against a decision, which by any law or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.

(9) When a memorial is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim to pension.

(10) When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non-exercise by one of the Governments in India of a discretion vested in such Government by law or rule.

(11) When a memorial is an appeal against the action of a private individual, or of a body of private individuals, regarding the private relations of the memorialist and such individual or body.

(12) When a memorial is an appeal against orders refusing the grant of a pension to an inferior servant who is not eligible for such grant under the pension rules.

XIII. The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Government of India and the Local Government concerned on the same subject; and the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal may withhold the transmission of a memorial which under rule IV they are authorized to forward direct, unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Local Government concerned on the same subject: provided that, when the memorial is one for pardon which no authority in India has power to grant, it should be addressed to His Majesty and forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

XIV. When a memorial is withheld, the memorialist should be informed of the fact and of the reason for it.

XV. A list of memorials withheld under the discretionary power conferred by Rule XII, with the reasons for withholding them, will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the case of memorials withheld by Local Governments under the same discretionary power, and by the Government of India in the department concerned to the Secretary of State for India.

B

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OF PETITIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTE 1.—In these rules the words "Local Government" include a Local Administration and the Commander-in-Chief in India, and also, except as regards petitioners under rule II (7), whose salary was more than Rs. 80 a month, the Head of a Department directly under the Government of India and Army Divisional and Independent Brigade Commanders.

NOTE 2.—These rules do not apply to non-pensionable subordinate, clerical, and menial establishments employed in the construction and working of State Railways, to whom Circular No. VI-Railway, Public Works Department, dated 1st June 1888, applies.

NOTE 3.—These rules apply, so far as may be, to all memorials, letters and applications, etc., addressed to the Governor-General in Council.

NOTE 4.—These rules apply also to petitions by persons no longer in military employ who have served in the Army or the Royal Indian Marine, or have been attached to regiments or batteries or the staff or departments of the Army in any capacity.

SECTION I.

As to the submission of petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies.

1. Every petition to the Government of India should be forwarded through the Local Government having jurisdiction in respect of the subject-matter of the petition. In cases where no Local Government is in a position to deal with the subject-matter of the petition, it should be forwarded through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the petitioner is or has last been residing or employed.

2. A petition may be either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the petitioner, or, when the petitioners are numerous, by the signatures of one or more of them, and it must conclude with a specific prayer.

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* The Governor-General in Council considers that the discretionary power of withholding petitions under clause 8, Rule XIII † of the Rules for the submission, receipt, and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class addressed to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, or to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, by private persons or by officers of all Civil Departments, should be used with caution, and only after full consideration of the facts in each case. Having regard to the constitution and character of the Indian subordinate services, dismissal of Government officials often involves serious distress, if not actual ruin, to them, and it is right that, under such circumstances, every opportunity should be allowed to them of making themselves heard. Further, when, as sometimes happens, their representations reach the Secretary of State through non-official channels, it is convenient that he should be in a position at once to deal with them, instead of being obliged, as may now be the case, to refer for information to this country. Such petitions, therefore, should not be withheld when there is any reasonable prospect of difference of opinion as to the order passed on them by the Government of India, or when they contain anything to which the attention of the Secretary of State is likely to be especially directed"—Home Department Resolution No. 1436 (Public), dated 24th September 1890.

† Since renumbered clause 7, rule XII.

3. Every petition should be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Local Government requesting its transmission to the Government of India, and, when any order of a Local Government is appealed against, by a copy of such order, as well as of any orders passed in the case by subordinate authorities.

4. Communications on matters connected with any Bills before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council or in a letter to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary in the Legislative Department. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered. Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from Courts, officials or public bodies should be sent through the Local Government.

SECTION II.

As to the submission of petitions by officers in civil employ.

5. Every officer wishing to petition the Government of India should do so separately.

6. Every petition should be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs, and should be forwarded by him through the usual official channel.

7. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in the matter.

8. No notice will be taken of a petition relating to any matter connected with the official prospects or position of an officer still in the public service, unless it is submitted by the officer himself.

SECTION III.

As to the transmission or withholding of petitions by Local Governments.

9. Every petition to the Government of India should be forwarded by the Local Government concerned with a concise statement of the material facts and (unless there are special reasons for not doing so) an expression of opinion.

If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the Local Government should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing. Where service or character books are maintained these also should be submitted.

10. When the petition is not in English, the Local Government should transmit a translation with it.

11. Local Governments are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to the Government of India in the following cases:—

(1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.

(3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Secretary of State for India or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

(5) When a petition is an application for employment from a person not in the service of Government; or is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.

(6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision with which the executive has no legal power of interference.

NOTE 1.—In the following cases, namely:—

(a) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has reserved any discretion of interference; or

(b) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a suit to which the Government was a party, or

(c) when a petition is practically a prayer for mercy or pardon, or contains such a prayer,

the petition must be transmitted to the Government of India, unless it falls under clause (11) of this rule.

NOTE 2.—When a petition of the kind referred to in clause (c) of Note 1, is addressed to the Government of India after a previous petition has been rejected by the Local Government, the petition must be transmitted, unless the case is one of which the Local Government is competent to dispose on its own responsibility under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 90—1403—13, dated the 14th October 1913.

(7) When a petition is an appeal against an order of the Local Government upholding an appeal the dismissal, removal, reduction, or other punishment of a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month.

(8) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law or rule having the force of law is declared to be final.

(9) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 915 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(10) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by the Local Government of a discretion vested in it by law or rule.

(11) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded.

(12) When a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Local Government, and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner without satisfactory explanation of the delay.

(13) When a petition relates to a subject on which the Local Government is competent to pass orders and no previous application for redress has been made to the Local Government.

(14) When a petition makes a proposal regarding legislation which the Local Government is not prepared to support.

12. If a petition is withheld, the petitioner should be informed of the fact and the reason for it.

13. A list of petitions withheld under Rule 11, with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the proper department.

C

RULES RELATING TO THE SUBMISSION AND RECEIPT OF PETITIONS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE

I. (1) Any person having cause of complaint against any servant of Government shall, in the first instance, seek redress from the local authority who, if unable to grant the redress sought, shall pass an order in writing to that effect. If dissatisfied with this decision, the petitioner shall be at liberty to address the Board of Revenue, Court, or other superior authority, by which the local authority is controlled; or he may address the Government, in cases wherein there is no such controlling authority.

(2) Petitions containing complaints against military officers should be addressed to the General Officer Commanding the local division of the Army.

II. (1) The Government will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the local authority, and also to the Board of Revenue or other controlling authority, where such exists. The petitions addressed to such local and controlling authorities, or copies of them and the answers or orders of those authorities, respectively, if any shall have been passed, must be annexed to the petition addressed to Government.

(2) Petitions from persons who have been employed in the Army should, if they relate to a military subject, be addressed to the General Officer Commanding the local division of the Army.

III. In order to enable Government to enforce the foregoing rules, without injustice or hardship to complaining parties, all heads of offices will understand that a party affected by an order is entitled to have, on application, a copy of such order, which in all cases except those where no appeal lies, should contain a statement of the grounds of the decision. This is to be furnished to him, on plain paper, and without payment.

IV. Government will receive petitions only from principals; communications running in the name of a vakil or agent will receive no attention. Anonymous petitions will be totally disregarded.

V. As the Governor in Council never interferes with the distribution of subordinate appointments, applications for situations in the gift of heads of departments will remain unnoticed.

VI. Applications from unpassed candidates wishing to obtain appointments in the public service and praying for exemption from the examination rules must be made to the head of the department which they wish to enter.

VII. Every officer wishing to petition the Government should do so separately.

VIII. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

IX. Every petition must be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs or belonged.

X. (1) The head of the office or department shall, unless empowered under rule XV or XVI to return or withhold it, at once forward the petition to the Government through the ordinary official channel, and may make such remarks, as he may consider necessary in regard to the accuracy of the statements made and inferences drawn in the petition; he will also forward such records, not submitted by the appellant, as should properly be consulted in order to the due disposal of the petition.

(2) If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the head of the office or department should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing. Where service or character books are maintained these also should be submitted.

XI. (1) Every petition from an inhabitant of a Native State under the political control of the Madras Government must be submitted through the British Resident or Political Officer of the State in which the petitioner resides.

(2) The Resident or Political Officer will forward the petition to the Government of Madras with such report on the case as may be necessary.

XII. Petitions from the Carnatic stipendiaries, or on the subject of Carnatic stipends, should be submitted through the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

XIII. Petitions from Political pensioners other than Carnatic stipendiaries and from Kandyan pensioners, or on the subject of Political pensions other than Carnatic should be submitted through the Government Agent or the Collector of the district in which the petitioners reside.

XIV. Petitions addressed to Government will be liable to summary rejection in the following cases:—

(1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of Government, is disloyal, disrespectful or improper.

(3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Madras Government, the Governor-General in Council, or the Secretary of State and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

(5) When a petition is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.

(6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision, with which the executive has no legal power of interference.

(7) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law, or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.

(8) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded.

(9) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 915 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(10) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by Government of a discretion vested in it by law or rule.

(11) When the action desired in a petition is in the nature of a favour and not of a right, or when an officer fails to obtain an appointment to which considerations of seniority are not usually held to apply.

(12) When a petition is an appeal against any order prejudicially affecting a Government servant or an employee of a local authority who is in receipt of a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month, if an appeal against such order has already been decided by an officer superior to the officer passing the order; provided that appeals against punishments from Municipal servants holding appointments the maximum salary of which is not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, or from medical subordinates of Government whose services have been lent to Local Boards or Municipal Councils, or from Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination will be exempt from the operation of this rule.

(12a) When a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Board of Revenue or other authority subordinate to the Local Government and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner and no satisfactory explanation of the delay is forthcoming.

(13) When a petition is an appeal against an order dispensing with the services of a temporary employee of the Local Government in accordance with the terms of his agreement.

(14) When a petition is an appeal against the decision of a duly constituted Court of Law in a Native State in political relations with Government.

(15) When a petition is a request for interference in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State of which the petitioner is a subject; provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to interfere in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

The High Court.
" Board of Revenue and Income Commissioner.
" Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Surgeon-General.
" Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations.
" Presidency Port Officer.
" Chairman, Port Trust Board.
" Inspector General of Prisons
" " of Registration.
" Sanitary Commissioner
" Engineer
Collectors and Presidents of District Boards.
District and Sessions Judges.
Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
Superintending Engineers.

XV. The authorities named in the margin are vested with discretionary power to return, for correction or rectification petitions addressed to Government and forwarded through them in the following cases:—

(1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a petition runs in the name of a vakil or agent instead of in the name of the principal.

XVI. The same authorities are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to Government and forwarded through them in the following cases :—

(1) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

(2) When a petition relates to a subject on which those authorities are themselves competent to pass orders, and no previous application for redress has been made to them.

D

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OR WITHHOLDING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OR ADMINISTRATIONS AND BY OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, OF PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS, RELATING TO MATTERS AFFECTING PERSONS OR PLACES UNDER THEIR POLITICAL CHARGE, WHEN SUCH PETITIONS OR OTHER PAPERS ARE ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

I.—Memorials, etc., addressed to the Government of India.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State, within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules, should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N.B.—The transmitting officer should examine such translations and, if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, notice the fact in sending up the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to the Government of India in the following cases :—

(1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.

(3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When the memorial relates to a matter which is within the competence of the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer to dispose of, and no application has previously been made to such Government, Administration, or Political Officer for redress.

(5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration or Political Officer as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.

(6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised :—

(1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer as a recognized Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.

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* *Note to Rule 7 (1) of Sections I and II.*—Memorials which are practically appeals for mercy or pardon must be transmitted. But their transmission will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments and Administrations by the Home Department Resolution No. 20—1103-14, dated the 14th October 1915, as modified by Foreign Department Circular No. 3760-I.E., dated the 30th August 1901.

(2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor-General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.

(3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorialist is a subject: provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

N.B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

8. Memorials from persons,* in such territories which are not covered by these rules, may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

* *E.g.*, petitions from Government servants about dismissal, pensions, etc.

9. The following special rules apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay :—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, and no appeal shall lie to the Government of India, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained :—

(*a*) Giras cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajasthanik Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Huzur Courts from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government,

(*b*) Giras cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6512, dated the 18th November 1898, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.

(*c*) Culch Jadeja Court cases.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeals shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of rules 6 and 7. This rule shall not apply to—

(*a*) appeals in Giras cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules;

(*b*) memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home Department notification No. 148 (Public), dated the 19th January 1905;

(*c*) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Chiefs.

III.—Memorials, etc., addressed to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, or to the Secretary of State for India.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N.B.—The transmitting officer should examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers* in direct subordination to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases :—

(1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.

(3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When the memorialist has not previously appealed to the Government of India (or the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal, as the case may be), and received the decision of the Governor-General (or Governor) in Council upon it.

(5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer, as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.

(6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

(7) When the memorial is in effect an appeal in a boundary case between Native States in which the decision, original or appellate, of the Political Officer, has been passed after enquiry on the spot and confirmed on appeal by the Local Government, Local Administration or the Government of India, as the case may be.

(8) Cases which turn entirely on questions of fact, where the Political Officer and Local Government or Local Administration are in agreement.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by the Governor-General in Council (or Governor in Council in Madras, Bombay or Bengal, as the case may be), in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases, in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised :—

† (1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Government of India, Madras, Bombay or Bengal (as the case may be), as a recognised Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.

(2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor-General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.

(3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorialist is a subject, provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

N.B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

Ex., petitions from Government servants about dismissal, pensions, etc.

8. Memorials from persons, in such territories which are not covered by these rules, may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

9 The following special rules apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay :—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained :—

(a) Giras cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajasthanik Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Huzur Courts from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.

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* Political Officers who are not heads of Local Administrations may not exercise discretionary power to withhold memorials of the kind referred to in sections (7) and (8) of Rule 6.

† *Note to Rule 7 (1) of Sections I and II.*—Memorials which are practically appeals for mercy or pardon must be transmitted. But their transmission will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments and Administrations by the Home Department Resolution No. 76—1402-13, dated the 14th October 1913, as modified by Foreign Department Circular No. 2288-I.E., dated the 30th August 1921.

(*b*) Girasi cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6511, dated the 18th November 1869, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.

(*c*) Cutch Jadeja Court cases.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeal shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7. When in the exercise of this option an appeal has been presented to the Government of India, no further appeal shall lie to the Secretary of State. This rule shall not apply to—

(*a*) appeals in Girasi cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules,

(*b*) memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home Department Notification No. 148 (Public), dated the 10th January 1905;

(*c*) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the paramount power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other chiefs.

III.—List of memorials to the Secretary of State and of petitions to the Government of India withheld under the discretionary powers conferred by the above rules will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IV.—When a petition or memorial is withheld, the writer should be informed of the fact and of the reason for withholding it.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1916.

No. 367.—In exercise of the power vested in him by clause (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. John Oakshott Robinson to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 368.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. K. Ramachender Avergal to be a member of the District Board of Bellary.

No. 369.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 26 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur George Thomas Vargese Avergal to be member and Vice-President of the District Board of Malabar.

No. 370.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Willoughby Samuel Marshall to be a member and Vice-President of the District Board of the Nilgiris.

No. 371.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Pichai Samuel Balayya Avergal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tinnevelly.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 372.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 4 grounds 2,316 square feet of land comprised in R.S. Nos. 325, 326-1, 326-2 A, 326-2 B, 326 2 C, 327, 328-1, 328-2, 328-3 and 329 of Tondiyarpet, Madras district, which, it was declared, was needed for a public purpose, to wit for the construction of a Model school in Mada Church East Side Road, Royapuram (Vide notifications Nos. 366 and 1431, published at pages 238 and 848, respectively of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th March 1915 and 14th December 1915).

No. 373.—Under section 148 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following amendments which it is proposed to make to the rules framed under section 144 (1) of the said Act for the election of members of District Boards by Taluk Boards and

published under Notification No. 28 at page 67 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th February 1887, as amended by Notifications Nos. 737, 833, 207, 905, 1330 and 548 at pages 232 and 233, 240, 64, 343, 637 and 322 and 323 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th November 1894, 11th December 1895, 24th March 1896, 1st September 1903, 22nd December 1903 and 27th April 1909, respectively.

Any objections or suggestions which may be made in respect of the draft addition by any person interested therein will be considered by Government on or after 1st June 1910

For the first sentence of Rule 5 (a), *substitute* "Any member who desires or is willing to be elected must be proposed by one and seconded by another member. If the number of candidates nominated does not exceed the number of vacancies, the candidates nominated shall be deemed to be duly elected. If the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, the votes of the President and members present at the meeting shall be recorded in the following manner."

For rule 5 (c), *substitute* "In cases in which the number of candidates nominated exceeded the number of vacancies, the number of votes recorded in favour of each of the members proposed"

No. 374.—

In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884 the Governor in Council hereby publishes, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following rules for combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities, which it is proposed to extend to the municipalities of Palamcottah and Tinnevelly under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the said Act. The rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th May 1910.

Rules for combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities.

* * * * * * *

2. It is now a generally accepted belief that the infection of cholera is conveyed by microbes which exist in the vomit and excreta of persons attacked thereby. The present rules provide for the immediate destruction of these microbes. Should they remain undestroyed, there is imminent risk that they may be conveyed into positions in which they will be swallowed by other persons and so infect them with the disease, for rain would wash them into drinking-water supplies, and the wind and flies and other insects would carry them into articles of food.

3. It is the object of these rules to ensure that the earliest possible information of every attack of cholera should be conveyed to the authorities. This will enable them to prevent the spread of the disease, by taking steps to destroy the microbes issuing from such early cases and by providing medical assistance and means of disinfection.

4. Municipal Councils shall be responsible for the general carrying out of this scheme. In municipalities where a Health Officer is employed the Health Officer shall be responsible for the necessary medical arrangements, in municipalities where there is no Health Officer but a Civil Surgeon the latter shall be responsible for these arrangements; in all other cases whether in district head-quarters or elsewhere District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The preventive staff referred to in rule 12 below shall work under the Health Officer, the Civil Surgeon or the medical officer designated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to carry out necessary arrangements, or, in the absence of such designation, under the Senior Medical Officer on the spot as the case may be, while the observation staff mentioned in rule 8 shall work directly under the Chairman.

5 For the purposes of these rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" which should, as far as possible, follow ward divisions, so that they may be readily comprehended. In municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1,200 houses and a population of less than 5,000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division, and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles. Chairmen should map out their towns into "circles" and "divisions" and after approval by the Collector record the maps in their offices, sending copies to the Health Officer or to the Senior Medical Officer of the municipality.

6. For each division the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores not less than the following quantities of apparatus and disinfectants; he is responsible for seeing that these stores are always in stock and that they are in good condition:—

Twelve portable tin canisters for disinfectants.
Nine lb. perchloride of mercury,
Nine lb. commercial hydrochloric acid,
Sixty lb. carbolic acid,
Six hundred lb of saw dust and 600 lb. of unslaked lime.

7. *Observation.*—Should it appear to the Collector of the district that cholera imminently threatens to attack any municipality to which these rules apply, he shall warn the Chairman of the Council, the Health Officer, if any, and the Civil Surgeon or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Senior Medical Officer of the town accordingly.

8. Upon receipt of such warning or of information from the Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar or village officer or otherwise of the occurrence of cholera so near the town that it is imminently threatened, the Chairman shall immediately appoint an observation staff which shall consist of not less than an inspector, a peon and a toti for each circle and of a divisional inspector and an orderly for each division. The orderly should be allowed a jutka, pony or other means of

conveyance, to enable him to carry orders without delay. The Chairman shall at once report to the Collector the staff employed and the date from which it has been employed and shall comply with any instructions which the Collector may issue on the subject.

Note.—The salaries and allowances of the staff should not ordinarily exceed the following rates which in the case of circle and divisional inspectors should be granted only to certificated or qualified sanitary or assistant sanitary inspectors:—

	Rs.
Circle inspectors	60
Conveyance allowance	15
Circle peon	8
Circle coli	7
Divisional inspector	45
Conveyance allowance	15
Orderly	8
Jutka or pony allowance to orderly	7

9. The staff may include or consist of competent temporary hands, if available. Otherwise it should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the municipality, whose local knowledge will be valuable. In the latter case, the vacancies so caused should be filled by temporary hands who should be paid at the rates sanctioned for the establishment.

10. It will be the duty of the members of the observation staff to constantly and systematically patrol the whole of their circle and to get early information as to the first case of cholera or severe diarrhœa occurring therein, in order that immediate action may be taken. At such times, cases of severe diarrhœa should be considered to be as dangerous as cholera. The members of the observation staff should also be employed in removing, with the aid of the ordinary conservancy establishment, all defects in sanitation which would favour the dissemination of the cholera microbe.

11. They should further warn the inhabitants of the circle to adopt the precautions against cholera prescribed in the extract from Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel King's "Simple Sanitary Rules" which is printed as an appendix to these rules and should distribute gratis and as widely as possible copies of these instructions which the Chairman will keep ready printed in the vernacular.

12. The Chairman, councillors and municipal servants of all ranks should assist the observation staff and police in every way which is compatible with their other duties in getting information of first attacks and in removing sanitary defects in the circle.

13 *Prevention of infection.*—On receipt of information of a first attack of cholera the Chairman shall at once convert the observation staff of the circle concerned into a preventive staff by the addition of three peons and three totis or such other establishment as the Collector in consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall consider necessary.

14. The preventive staff shall visit every house in which cholera has occurred and shall use the greatest care in seeing that all choleraic vomit and excreta are at once collected, mixed with carbolic saw dust *, paddy husk, or other combustible matter and, where necessary, with kerosene-oil and burnt on or near the premises. The Chairman shall delegate to the Health Officer or Senior Medical Officer of the town and to any other persons who may have to act under this rule his powers of entering and inspecting houses under section 231 (i) of Act IV of 1884.

* One part of carbolic acid to ten parts of saw dust.

15. Rags stained with vomit or excreta should be burnt on the spot, full compensation in money or kind being offered in the case of the really poor; clothes and bedding may be boiled in disinfectants and returned.

16. After a case of cholera the house (and especially the room which the patient occupied), the floors, the walls and the furniture should be thoroughly disinfected with a solution of perchloride of mercury made up as shown in the margin. All drains which discharge into the open should be flushed with the perchloride solution.

† oz. perchloride of mercury

‡ oz. of hydrochloric acid

§ gallons (one small chatty full) of water with a pinch of red ink powder to colour it to prevent accidents

Note.—Wooden buckets or earthen pots should be used for carrying about this solution, as it destroys metal vessels, and the packets of the solid perchloride should be labelled "Poison" in English and the vernacular and only entrusted to the inspectors themselves.

It is most desirable that the excreta of a patient for at least ten days after he has recovered from an attack should be carefully collected, disinfected and buried away, as they still contain cholera microbes. For this purpose a Dindigul bullock lorry and air-tight iron excreta drums may be provided, if the Council find their purchase necessary.

17. The greatest courtesy and consideration should be used to all classes by the preventive staff, when carrying out these instructions.

18. The Chairman shall provide the medical officer responsible for working the rules with a permanent advance of Rs. 50 for each division; the advance should be recouped from time to time by bills supported by vouchers where possible.

19. The preventive staff shall be maintained in an affected circle for ten days after the last attack of cholera therein, and the observation staff shall be maintained in all circles or in such groups of circles as the Collector may approve for twenty-one days after the last attack in the town. During this time they should be employed in remedying sanitary defects.

20. *Medical aid.*—There shall be a head-quarter in each division at which a medical subordinate shall reside who shall be supplied with medicines and medical comforts from the municipal hospital for the treatment of persons attacked. He will also be available for attendance free of charge on the sick in their own houses.

This shall also be the head-quarters of the division inspector and of the preventive staff on night duty.

21. In one place at least in each town there shall be isolation huts with separate accommodation for males and females for the treatment of those who desire treatment or who are brought there. These huts shall be in charge of a medical subordinate and staff and shall be supplied with equipment, medicines and medical comforts. The medical subordinate shall be deputed to no other duty. He shall reside with his staff on the spot and shall be adequately housed.

22. Charges for medical treatment under these rules shall be met from the allotment in the budget under the head "Grant 3. Hospitals and dispensaries".

23. The head-quarters of the divisions and the sites for the isolation hospitals shall be at once selected and shall be marked on the maps referred to in rule 5 above.

24. In order to make provision for meeting the charges under the portions of this scheme relating to observation and prevention, the Council of every municipality to which the scheme applies shall be required to allot in every budget under "Cholera charges" a sum which shall be in the proportion of Rs. 1,000 to every 25,000 inhabitants in the municipality. This shall be called the "Cholera reserve" and shall not be spent upon any object except the carrying of this scheme into execution.

25. The provision of this reserve should not be allowed to disturb the existing percentages to the total municipal income of the expenditure upon communications, education, sanitation, etc., or to swell the total of the allotment made for sanitary purposes under Grants 1, 3 and 4 taken together, but should be set aside from funds which are at present annually expended upon sanitary works of a permanent nature.

26. The Health Officer or medical officer responsible for working these rules shall, within seven days of the final withdrawal of the special staff, forward a report on the epidemic and the operation of the rules through the Chairman of the municipality to the Collector for the orders of Government. In cases in which the medical officer in question is subordinate to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, the report shall be forwarded through these officers. All such communications shall be submitted to Government through the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

[*Extract from Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel King's "Simple Sanitary Rules"*.]

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED ON THE APPROACH OF CHOLERA.

A.—Habitations.

1. Each house must be thoroughly cleansed, that is, all manure, dirty water, washings of cattle stalls and collection of dirt of any description must be completely removed.

2. Where the earth remains damp and foul after such removal, it should be dug up till dry and clean earth is reached.

3. The old earth should be taken far from the town and may be used as manure for the fields; new earth from a clean place should be laid down.

4. The interior and exterior of houses should be whitewashed. If persons cannot afford to do the outside, the inside at least should be whitewashed.

5. Bundles of clothing and other materials hanging from the beams, or occupying in any other way the rooms in which persons sleep, should be removed.

6. Doors and windows should at all possible hours be left open, so that free ventilation be obtained.

7. If private latrines are used, they must be kept free from faecal matter by removal at least twice daily.

8. The drains leading from houses should be cleansed twice daily.

9. Cess-pools and pits for receipt of urine of cattle should be emptied daily.

B.—The Person.

1. The body and clothing should be kept scrupulously clean. If delicate, persons should use warm, not cold, baths.

2. The food should be plain, nourishing and of good quality.

3. All vegetables, or leaves, or fruits, likely to cause diarrhœa, should be abandoned.

4. All forms of drinking to excess, debauchery, late hours and exposure to wet and cold should be avoided.

5. Cold cooked food should never be used. Care should be taken not to allow flies to settle upon food. Vegetables and leaves should never be eaten otherwise than after cooking. Before being cooked, they should be well washed in water that has been purified by boiling. Salt should be freely used with the diet; but, on the other hand, it must not be used in such unusual amounts as to excite uneasiness or looseness of the bowel.

6. An inferior quality of water should not be kept in the house; only the cleanest available should be employed.

7. Water for drinking purposes and for washing the mouth or eating and drinking vessels, and milk, should be boiled before use.

8. No purgatives should be taken.

9. Any tendency to diarrhœa should at once be checked by the taking of appropriate medicines; and persons having more than two motions in twenty-four hours should take this precaution.

10. No fear should be felt, nor should the subject of cholera be constantly thought or spoken of.

No. 375.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884, and in partial modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule annexed to the notification published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 4th June 1912, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the elected councillors shall be distributed among the existing six wards of the Masulipatam municipality as shown in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Ward number.	Boundaries.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
I	*North*—Sultanagaram swamp *East*—Inugaduru road, limits of Jalalpeta and Ulankipalem. *South*—Old canal now closed and navigation canal. *West*—Mangaleru.	1
II	*North*—Sultanagaram swamp *East*—Hyderabad road. *South*—Sadak's road. *West*—Inugaduru road.	3
III	Comprises (*a*) the fort, bounded on the south by the Masulipatam canal and on the other sides by the old moat, (*b*) the village of Gilakaladindi, bounded on the west by the canal and on the other sides by the swamp and (*c*) the area, bounded on the north by Sadak's road, east by limits of Robertson's peta, Butaiyapeta and Aravagudem and a portion of Fort road, south by navigation canal and west by limits of Oakes' peta and Inugaduru and portion of Inugaduru road	3
IV	*North*—Edapalli swamp *East*—Church road, *South*—Cantonment road, *West*—Hyderabad road.	3
V	*North*—Cantonment road *East*—Portion of Church road and limits of Chilakalapadi. *South*—Malakapatnam swamp. *West*—Portion of Fort road and limits of Patamanapeta and Kojillipeta.	3
VI	*North*—Muchavaram swamp *East*—Chilakalapadi swamp. *South*—Kara swamp. *West*—Limits of Bachu peta and French peta and Church road.	1

No. 376.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884 and in modification of so much of notification 1179 published at page 412 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th August 1908, as relates to the distribution of elective seats, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the elected councillors shall be distributed among the existing five wards of the Bezwada municipality as shown in the following schedule:—

Schedule.

Name of ward.	Number of elected councillors.
(1) Bezwada hill ward	1
(2) Brahmans' ward	3
(3) Banians' ward	3
(4) Kottapeta ward	3
(5) Beckinghampet ward	2
Total	12

No. 377.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 46 of an acre of land in the Kovur village of the Kovur taluk of the Nellore district, specified in notification 363, published on page 331 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th March 1915, as required for the extension of the girls' school at Kovur.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 378.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·03 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a well for Malas; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rayachoti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rayachoti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Pullampeta taluk, Tamarimadugu village.			
Govt., dry, No. 67-63.	Sagili Narayana Reddi ..	North, No. 67-6 A; east, No. 58; south, No. 60; west, No. 67-6 A.	ACRE. 0·03

No. 379.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·07 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a ranka to the slaughter-house at Chennur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Cuddapah taluk, Chennur village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 331-2.	Sutchireddigari Venkatasubbayya, Palla Niyati Reddi and Ambavaram Subbayya.	North, S. No. 332-3; east, S. Nos. 333 and 334; south, S. No. 343; west, S. No. 331-1.	ACRE. 0·07

No. 380.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·01 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making a well for the Panchamas in Melur village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Melur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Melur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Melur taluk, Melur village.			
Dry No. 831-C 1 ..	Arumai	North, No. 831-C 1; east, path poramboke; south, No. 831-B; west, No. 831-C 1.	ACRE. 0·01

No. 381.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·17 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Local Fund school, Kadaladi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambolo, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Polur taluk, Kadaladi village.			
			ACRE.
Govt., dry, S. No. 749-2	Moruga Mudali, son of Ramu Mudali	North, S. No. 750, east, S. No. 741; south, S. No. 749-1; west, S. No. 753-1.	0·12
S. No. 749-1 ..	Do do.	North, S. No. 749-1, east, S. No. 749-2; south, S. No. 749-1; west, S. Nos. 749-1 and 753.	0·05
		Total ..	0·17

No. 382.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·0079 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for widening a path; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambolo, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Srivilliputtur taluk, Vadakku Pavanamkal village.			
			ACRE.
Nattam, parambolo, S. No. 1179.	Ottakara Pillai and Ponnayya Pillai.	North, Virasa Teran's vacant site; east and south, street; west, vacant land of Ottakara Pillai and Ponnayya Pillai	0·0033
Do.	Virasa Teran	North Sastri Chetti's shed, east, street; south, vacant land of Ottakara Pillai and Ponnayya Pillai, west, Virasa Teran's vacant land.	0·0012
Do	Sastri Chetti	North, Harakunnu Chetti's house, east, street, south, vacant land of Virasa Teran; west, Sastri Chetti's shed.	0·0034
		Total ..	0·0079

No. 383.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·0061984 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diverting the scavenging lane at Nirmi in the Palghat municipality; and under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambolo, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Pirapiri village.			
			ACRE.
Occupied, cultivated dry portion of S. No. 1257 1-A	Owner and occupier, Padmanabha Ayyar, son of Subrahmanya Jotavallabhar.	North, S. Nos. 1257 1-A and 1258, east, S. No. 1257 1-B, south, S. No. 1257 1-A., west, S. No. 1278.	0·0061984

No. 381.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·44 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the village road from Kasaragod to Medhur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar of Kasaragod is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar of Kasaragod and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Kasaragod taluk, No. 30, Kudla village.			acres.
Dry, S. No. 182 1-B.	Padmanabha Aura	North, S. No. 182 1-A, east, S. No. 175, south, S. No. 182 1-C., west, S. No. 182 2-B., and 182 1-A.	0·24
Do. No. 182 3-B	Do.	South, S. No. 182 3-A, east, S. No. 182 2-B. and 3-A, south, S. No. 182 3-C., west, S. No. 175	0·15
		Total ..	0·44

No. 384.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·76 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Board Panchama school at Manjeyar; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Chirakkal taluk, Manjeyar village.			acres.
Occupied, ryotwari dry portion of S. No. 48-2.	Jenmi—Manalt Illath Krishnan Tangal; tenants—Kanhath Lakshmi and brother Kunhunh, Atmath Padiar, son of Tythan and Atmath Chatyan Kutti, sub-tenant—Ondankandi Kanaran.	North, east, south and west, S. No. 48-3 (portion).	0·76

No. 386.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 90 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial and burning ground at Ramanwaram; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Ramnad taluk, Ramanwaram village.			acres.
Zamindari, dry	Kudiramandans—(1) Ramanda Ayyar (2) Viswanda Ayyar, (3) Sina Ankkandan, (4) Nambu, brother of No. (3), (5) S. Ramalingam Servai and (6) Nambia, son of Sulhayya Ankkandan; sulwaramdar—The Raja of Ramnad.	North and east, remaining portion belonging to Ramanda Ayyar, etc., persons; south, present burial and burning ground; west, remaining portion belonging to Ramanda Ayyar, etc., persons.	0·90

No. 387.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·12 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the village road from Karuya to Mudanthyar; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Baltangadi is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Baltangadi and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanent, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Uppinangadi taluk, No. 139, Farishi village.			
Wet, S. No. 42-7 B	Narayana Trishtayya ..	North and east, S. No. 38; south, S. No. 42-7 A; west, S. No. 38.	ACRE. 0·12

No. 388.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a meat-market; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanent, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, Velampiram village			
Natham jeri, dry, S No. 263 A-3 q.	Perumaswami Naicken and Rangaswami Naicken.	North, east, south and west, S. No. 263 A-1.	CENTS. 10

No. 389.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·504 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of offices and stores for the sewer cleaning staff in Tondiyarpet; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector and Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanent, with survey or puttah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Madras district, Madras taluk, Tondiyarpet village.			
Govt., dry, No. 1027-4 (part).	P. Balasundaram Chetti and P. Ramayanna Chetti, owners of superintendence Rangaswami Naykar.	North, No. 1027-5, east, No. 1027-3, south and west, No. 1027-4 (part).	ACRE. 0·253
Do. No. 2030 (part).	Samidasital, owners of the superintendence, Madras Gosains, Soundrasital, Pachaiappayya Naykar and Vedavalli Ammal.	North, No. 2030; east and south, No. 2030 (part), west, Nos. 2031-1 A and 2031 B A	0·229
		Total ..	0·504

No. 390.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 17·3075 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a road from Tiruppattur to Kandramanikkam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Revenue District, Tiruppattur taluk, Thennangudi village.	acre.
Dry	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar and Lessees, Sivaganga.	North and east, path; south, Vadivelu Chetti's garden; west, garden of Athmanadigi Kone.	0·05
Do. No. 2	P. A. L. Alagappa Chetti and Vadivelu Chetti.	North, path, east, channel and path, south, Adimanadigi's dry land, Vadivelu Chetti's cocoanut tope and Veerabadran's wet land and channel; west, Athmanadigi Kone's dry land.	0·25
Wet, No. 3 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chetti and Lessees, Sivaganga.	North, channel; east, Kalthiha Pillai's wet land; south and west, Arumugam Pillai's wet land.	0·03
Do. No. 4 ..	Do. do.	North path, east, Arumugam Pillai's land; south, Kalithiha Pillai's wet land; west, Arumugam Pillai's wet land and path.	0·11
Do. No. 5 ..	Do. do.	North, path, east, path leading to Pattamangalam; south, Arumugam Pillai's wet land, west, Kalthiha Pillai's wet land.	0 14
Do. No. 6 ..	Do. do.	North, road, east, Subrahmanya Pillai's wet land, south, Singaratha Pillai's wet land, west, path leading to Pattamangalam and Ulaganatha Pillai's wet land.	0 01
Do. No. 7 ..	Do. do.	North, path, east, channel, south, Subrahmanya Pillai's wet land, west, Ulaganatha Pillai's wet land.	0·02
Wet, No. 8 ..	Do. do.	North, path and Ulaganatha Pillai's wet land; east, palmyra tope, south, Tirumani Chetti's wet land; west, channel.	0·28
Dry, No. 9 ..	Palaniyandi Ambalam, Kumara Pillai, Pitha Kanal Kowthan and Lessees, Sivaganga.	North and east, Ulaganatha Pillai's wet land; south, palmyra tope, west, wet land of Muthupal Chetti and Ulaganatha Pillai.	0·11
Wet, No. 10 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar ..	North, Ulaganatha Pillai's wet land; east, Ayinal's wet land; south, Ulaganatha Pillai's wet land, west palmyra tope.	0·13
Do. No. 11 ..	Do. ..	North, Ulaganatha Pillai's wet land; east, palmyra garden, south and west, Tirumani Chetti's wet land.	0·03
Do. No. 12 ..	Do. ..	North, wet land of Ayinal; east, Karuppar kull land, south, wet land of Ayinal; west, Ulaganatha Pillai's wet land.	0 33
Do. No. 13 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar and Rakka Pandaram ..	North Karuppar kul land; east, channel; south, Karuppar kul land; west, wet land of Ayinal.	0·36
Do. No. 14 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar ..	North, Venkatachalam Chetti's land, east, Parakuruchimadal, south, Maruthu Pillai's wet land; west, channel.	0·28
Do. No. 15 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar and Lessees, Sivaganga.	Do. do.	0·05
Do. No. 16 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar ..	North, Venkatachalam Chetti's land; east and south, Venkatachalam Chetti's wet land, west, Maruthu Pillai's wet land.	0·14
Do. No. 17 ..	Do. ..	North Venkatachalam Chetti's land, east, south and west, Venkatachalam Chetti's wet land.	0·28
Do. No. 18 ..	Do. ..	North, road; east, Rakka Pandaram's wet land; south and west, Venkatachalam Chetti's wet land.	0·16
Do. No. 19 ..	Do. ..	North, path, east, Pillayar ootil shed; south, Rakka Pandaram's land; west, Venkatachalam Chetti's wet land.	0 23
Do. No. 20 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar and Rakka Pandaram.	North, path; east, Palaniyandi Ambalam's wet land and path, south, Nainappan's wet land, west, Rakka Pandaram's wet land.	0·28
Do. No. 21 ..	Do. do.	North and east, path; south, Palaniyandi Ambalam's land, west, dry land of Nainappa Kone.	0·13
Do. No. 22 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar and Lessees, Sivaganga.	North, road, east, Parakuruchimadal, south, Maruthappa Kone's dry land, west, Subbayya Chetti's dry land.	0 02
		Vaniyampatti village.	
Dry, No. 23 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar and Pandara Sannadhi, Kunnakudi.	North, Kone's ground; east, Maruthappa Kone's garden, south, Ramaswami Ambalam's dry land, west, path.	0·01
Waste, wet, No. 24 ..	Vadivelu Chetti and Pandara Sannadhi, Kunnakudi.	North, path, east, channel, south, Nainappa Kone's wet land, west, path.	0·28
Wet, No. 25 ..	Do. do.	North Vadivelu Chetti's vacant land, east, Nayan's wet land and channel; south and west, path	0·10
Do. No. 26 ..	Do. do.	North, Chinna Kone's seed-bed, east, Nayan's wet land and channel, south, path, west, Nainappan's wet land and channel.	0·10

Description of land, wet or dry, kuzu or paramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Ramnad district, Tiruppattur taluk, Vadiyampatti village—cont.		Acs.
Wet, No. 27 ..	Vadivelu Chetti and Pandara Sannadhi, Kunnakudi.	North, path; east, Ramaswami Ambalam's wet land, south and west, Valia Kone's wet land.	0·03
Do No. 28 ..	Do. do.	North and east, Ramaswami Ambalam's wet land; south and west, Vadivelu Chetti's wet land	0·0225
Dry, No 29	G. Ramaswami Ambalam, Vellachami Ambalam, Sivakkan Ambalam, Nanappa Kone and Pandara Sannadhi, Kunnakudi.	North, Ramaswami Ambalam's wet land; east, waste ledge of Swaminatha Pillai and Vadivelu Chetti, south, wet lands of Vadivelu Chetti and Ramaswami Ambalam, west, Vadivelu Chetti's wet land.	1 67
Do. No. 30	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar and Pandara Sannadhi, Kunnakudi.	North and east, Saminatha Pillai's waste land, south, Vadivelu Chetti's waste land, west, Ramaswami Ambalam's wet land.	0·61
Do. No. 31 ..	Do. do.	North, Swaminatha Pillai's waste land; east, Muthayya Pandaram's land, south, Vadivelu Chetti's wet land, west, Ramaswami Ambalam's wet land	0·095
Do. No. 32 ..	Do. do.	North, waste land and path; east, path and Karuppayya Asari's waste land, south, waste land of Muthayya Pandaram; west, Vadivelu Chetti's waste land.	0·30
Do. No. 33 ..	Do. do.	North, path and waste land of Muthayya Pandaram; east, Kalangarai Vellachar tank and waste land; south, Kalingarai and waste land; west, Ramaswami Asari's waste and wet land.	1 00
	Kanirammikkam village.		
Dry, No 34 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar and Lessees, Sivaganga.	North, path and Nattipral andal waste; east, Nalambalam Kalimara bund and waste punjai, south, metta punjai and palmyra tope, west, dry land of Sokanadi Pillai and Sakka Perumal Pillai.	0·77
Do No. 35 ..	Do do.	North, metta punjai of Muriyappa, east punjai of Sankara Sakka Mudaliyar, south, Vaiyathur kanmoi branch, west, pera metta punjai.	0·32
Do. No. 36 ..	Do. do.	North, Sankara Sakka Mudaliyar's metta punjai; east, metta punjai, south, Vaiyathur kanmoi branch, west, dry lands of Pakkiam and Muriyayi.	0·23
Do. No. 37 ..	Do. do.	North, Vaiyathur kanmoi branch, east, Muthalagu Ambalam's metta punjai, south, Ayan waste land, west, Gu Narayanan Chetti's punjai.	0 42
Do. No 38	Do do.	North, Athanmai's punjai, east, Ayadi punjai, south, Athanmai's punjai, west, big path	0·15d
Do. No 39	Do do.	North, Rakka Pandaram's punjai, east, Ayadi punjai, south, Rakka Pandaram's punjai, west, big path	0·15d
Do No 40	Do. do.	North, punja lands of Adanmai and Rakka Pandaram, east, Peraman's punjai, south, Sivachachi's and Viramatha Pankkam's punjai; west, Peeran and Adanmai's punjai	0·66
Do. No. 41 ..	Viramatha Pankkam, Vellan, A. R. Meyappa Chetti and Lessees, Sivaganga.	North, Vela Peraman's dry land, east, land of Viramatha Pankkam and Sivachiami; south, path, west, Sivachiachi and Viramatha's lands	0·14
Do No. 42 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chettiyar and Lessees, Sivaganga.	North, path and channel, east, Chinnaiah's punjai, south, Sempulam ganji punjai, west, path.	0·05
Do. No. 43 ..	Do. do.	North, Chinnaiah's punjai, east, Sempulayan ganji punjai; south and west, path	0·16
Do. No. 51 ..	Do. do.	North, Pennaik Pillai's field, east, Adiramalagi's punjai and Pallayai Koil, south, path and Sivamarathur channel; west, punja of Adian malagi.	0·03
Do. No. 52 ..	Do. do.	North, punja land of Athimalagi, east, road and channel; south, Pennaik Pillai's punja, west, Peeran Pillai's waste	0 07
Do. No. 53 ..	Do. do.	North, Pennaik Pillai's field, east, Sivamarathur channel, south, Sooria punja, west, Pennaik Pillai's punja.	0·01
Do No. 54 ..	Do. do.	North, Peeran Pillai's punja, east, channel, south, Narayanan Chetti's waste land; west, Sooria punja.	0 42
Do No 55 ..	Do. do.	North, Sooria's punjai; east, channel, south, Chinnan's garden, west, Vanhathamagali punjai (lands and waste.	0 64
Do No. 56 ..	Chinnan Kallan and Lessees, Sivaganga.	North, Vanhathamagali's waste land; east, cart-track, south Muthathal's wet land west, ditto.	0·19
Do. No. 57 ..	Muthathal, Sowrulan, Viswanathan, Narayanan Chetti and Lessees, Sivaganga	North, garden of Chinnana Kallan, east, road, south Narayanan Chetti's Kavithan chery, west, land of Muthathal, etc	0 19
Do. No. 58 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chetti and Lessees, Sivaganga.	North, Muthathal's wet land; east path, south, Alagappa Chettiyar, etc, land, west, Kavithan chery and Mukanthan chery	0·10
Wet, No. 59 ..	Do do.	North, Narayana Chetti's land, east, path, south, Alagappa Chetti's Pedarani band, west, Alagappa Chetti, etc, land.	0·07

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puramoke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Ramnad district, Tiruppattur taluk, Vairavur village	
			acs.
Wet, No. 42 ..	P. A. L. Alagappa Chetti and 3 others	North and east, path, south and west, melan-gaudu punjai.	1·05
Do. No. 43 ..	Do.	do.	North, punjai of Sokkanathi Pillai and Rakku-perumal Pillai; east and south, Pandian arani bund and path west, Murugappan's punjai	0·035
Do. No. 44 ..	Do.	do.	North, Pandian arani bund, east, path, south, Periya manai punjai; west, Rakku Perumal Pillai's punjai	0·15
Do. No. 45 ..	Do.	do.	North, Rakku Perumal's punjai; east, path; south, Valu Ambalam's punjai; west, Alagappan's punjai	0·75
Dry, No. 46 ..	Do.	do.	North, Perumanai punjai; east, path; south, manai punjai of Chittammal; west, Valu Amba-lam's punjai.	0·32
Do. No. 47 ..	Do.	do.	North, Valukkavali punjai; east, path, south, Chittammal's punjai and path, east, Valukka-vali punjai and Chittammal's punjai	0·25
Do. No. 48 ..	Do.	do.	North, path, east, manai punjai and path, south, path, west, Narayanan Chetti's punjai.	0·50
			Total ..	17·3075

No. 391.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·35 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a local fund road from Tandrampet to Tanippadi, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvanna-malai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramoke number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		North Arcot district, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Kilvarandavadi village.	
			acs.
Govt., dry, No. 106 A-1.	Fazu Rathnavarayan ..	North, No. 107; east, No. 100 A-3; south, No. 100 B-3; west, Nos. 100 B-2 and 102.	0·60
Do. No. 106 A-2.	Saiyid Tippu Sahib ..	North, No. 103 B-3, east, No. 102 A-3; south, No. 107, west, No. 102 A-1 and B 1	0·02
		Chapalaya A village	
Govt., dry, No. 52 B.	Vydya Padayatchi ..	North, east and south, No. 72 A; west, No. 52 A	0·81
Do. No. 40 D-2	Chinnaswami Goundan, Vaiyapa Goundan and Pakkirathan.	North, No. 40 C-1; east, No. 39, south, No. 40 E-2, west, No. 40 D-1	0·20
Do. No. 58 B-2	Sriathayan	North, No. 58 A-2, east, No. 58 B-1; south, No. 72 A, west, No. 58 B-3.	0·86
		Total .	2·35

No. 392.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·15 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a rural school at Tiruchendurai; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Tiruchchuttuvai village.			ACRE.
Inam, S. No. 3 ..	Swami alias Venkatesachariar-maiya Dikshitar and Appaswami Ayyar, managers for the time being of the Siva temple.	North, Karur-Trichinopoly road; east, path leading from the Agraharam to Karur road; south, unacquired portion of the site adjoining the site of the temple in which the Gurukkal lives; west, unacquired portion of the site	0·16

No. 333.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11·39 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for forming a road from Kodumiyanmalai to Mangapparai; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Dindigul district, Kulittalai taluk, Pembalur Marungapuri Zamindari village.			ACRE.
Dry, S.F. No. 41-1 A.	Waste—M.R.Ry. Krishna Vijaya Pooshayya Nayakar Avargal, Marungapuri Zamindar.	North, S.F. No. 44; east, S.F. No. 46; south, S.F. No. 41-1 B; west, S.F. No. 41-2 A.	0·02
Do. No. 41-2 A.	Rama Kone	North, S.F. No 44; east, S.F. No. 41-1 A; south, S.F. No. 41-2 B; west, S.F. No. 41-3 A	0·20
Do. No. 41-3 A.	Waste—M.R.Ry. Krishna Vijaya Pooshayya Nayakar Avargal, Zamindar	North, S.F. No. 44; east, S.F. No. 41-3 A; south, S.F. No. 42-3 B; west, S.F. Nos. 41-4 A and 4 C	5 11
Do. No. 41-4 B.	Adaikka Kone	North, S.F. No. 41-4 A; east, S.F. No. 41-6 A; south, S.F. No. 41-4 C; west, S.F. No. 42	0·42
Do. No. 42-4 B.	Rama Kone	North, S.F. No. 42-4 A; east, S.F. No. 41; south, S.F. No. 42-4 C; west, S.F. No. 94.	0·45
Do. No. 54-3 B.	Perappa Kone .. .	North, S.F. No. 54-3 A; east, S.F. No. 54-4 B; south, S.F. No. 54-3 C; west, S.F. No. 95	0·06
Do. No. 54-4 B.	Do.	North, S.F. No. 54-4 A; east, S.F. No. 54-5 B; south, S.F. No. 54-4 C west, S.F. No. 54-3 B.	0·48
Do. No. 54-5 B.	C. Adaikka Kone	North, S.F. No. 54-5 A; east, S.F. No. 54-6 B; south, S.F. No. 54-4 C; west, S.F. No. 54-4 B	0·31
Do. No. 54-6 B.	Do.	North, S.F. No. 54-6 A; east, S.F. No. 54-7 B; south, S.F. No. 54-6 C; west, S.F. No. 54-6 B.	0·24
Do. No. 54-7 B	Do.	North, S.F. Nos. 54-7 A and 54-8; east, S.F. No. 42; south, S.F. No. 61-7 C; west, S.F. No. 54-6 B;	0·47
Do. No. 56-1 A-2	Waste—M.R.Ry. Krishna Vijaya Pooshaya Nayakar Avargal.	North, S.F. No. 56-1 A-1; east, S.F. No. 56-1 B-2, south, S.F. No. 56 1 A-3; west, S.F. No. 61.	1·00
Do. No. 56-1 B-2	Pampa Kone	North, S.F. No. 55-1 B-1; east, S.F. No. 61; south, S.F. No. 56-1 B-3; west, S.F. No. 56-1 A-2.	0·16
Do. No. 61B ..	Poramboke—M.R.Ry. Krishna Vijaya Pooshaya Nayakar Avargal, Zamindar.	North, S.F. No. 61 A; east, S.F. No. 95; south, S.F. No. 61 B 2; west, S.F. No. 96.	1 40
Do. No. 94A-1.	Do. do.	North, S.F. No. 94A-1; east, S.F. No. 95; south, S.F. No 94A-3; west, S.F. No. 98.	0 15
Do. No. 95B ..	Do. do.	North, S.F. No. 95A east, S.F. No. 98; south S.F. No. 95C; west, S.F. No. 94.	0·28
Do. No. 96A-2.	Do. do.	North, S.F. No. 96A-1, east, S.F. No. 61; south, S.F. No. 96A-3; west, S.F. No. 95.	0·34
Do. No. 98-2 B.	Agilanda Gurukkal	North, S.F. No. 98-2 A; east, S.F. No. 98-1; south S.F. No 98-2 C; west, S.F. No. 99	0·31
Wet, S.F. No. 99-1 B.	Do	North, S.F. No. 99-1 A; east, S.F. No. 98; south, S.F. No 99-2 C; west S.F. No 99-1 E.	6 84
Do. No. 99-2 B	M.R.Ry. Krishna Vijaya Pooshaya Nayakar Avargal.	North, S.F. No. 99-2 A; east, S.F. No. 98 1 B; south, S.F Nos 99-2 C; west, S.F No 100	0·23
Do. No. 100-1 A-2.	Do. do.	North, S.F No 100-1 A-1, east, S.F No. 99, south, S.F No 100-1 A-4, west, Padukkottai E site.	3·74
Dry, S.F. No. 109-1 A-2	Do. do.	North, S.F. No 109-1 A-1, east, S.F. No 99, south, S.F. No. 109-1 A-4; west, S.F No 100.	0·83
Do. No. 109-1 A-4.	Do. do.	North, S.F. No 109-1 A-2, east, S.F. No. 94, south, S.F. Nos 109-2 A-5 and 109-3; west, S.F. No 99.	2·00
		Total ..	17·39

No. 394.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·22 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school-building at Puttur; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or punnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, No. 80, Puttur village.			
Sirst., dry, S. No. 278-1.	Ranga Reddi (Puttur) ..	North, S. No. 667; east and south, S. No. 278; west, S. No. 278-1.	ACRE. 0·22

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1916.

No. 83-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 79 P., published on pages 205–208 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th March 1916, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published :—

8.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS

I.—In the Madras Presidency

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Hindupur ..	Chelasamudram. Hindupur (including the hamlets of Nimmalampalli and Sudlapalli). Kotcur. Lepakshi.	Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore—*cont.*	Telangupalaiyam. Tudiyalur. Uppilipalaiyam. Vedavalli. Vilankurichchi. Vellakkinar. Velladur. Virakeralam.
Bellary.	Hadagalli ..	Ittigi.		Sulligal ..	Muttur. Tavamballi.
	Harpanahalli	Adiyihalli. Arsikkeri. Bagali. Kadati.			
	Hospet ..	Hospet. Ingaligi.		Palladam .	Arasur. Nilambur. Sulur.
Coimbatore.	Avanashi ..	Annur. Avanashi. Karamadai.	Madura ..	Palni ..	Kodaimangalam. Muttur. Palni.
	Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore. Gopapati. Kalappatti. Kalikkanayakkanpalaiyam. Kovundanpalaiyam. Kiranat[illegible]. Kuniyamuttur. Kurichchi. Ramanathapuram. Saravanampalaiyam. Singanallur. Sundavadampatti. Sundakkamuthur.	North Arcot.	Arni ..	Tangalpattur.
				Gudiyattam.	Ourapadavedu. Gudiyattam. Tandalam Krishnapuram. Virudampattu.
				Polur ..	Valiyur. Vellur.
				Tirupputtur.	Edayampatti. Jolarpet. Kurichchikkuppattu.

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
North Arcot —*cont.*	Vellore ..	Govindambadi. Kilochchar. Pallikondai. Seduvalai. Vellore Vettavanam Virapparam. Virupakshipuram. Pedduvayakkam-palaiyam. Ramanayakkan-palaiyam.
	Arcot ..	Singipuram. Sirkaravalappadi Tandavarayapuram.
Salem ..	Dharmapuri.	Annasagaram. Dharmapuri. Ervanahalli. Kadagattur. Kuppur Nallampalli. Nattadahalli. Settikarai.
Salem —*cont.*	Hosur ..	Barrow-angalam. Denkanikota. Hosur. Kattamangalam. Kottur. Matagondapalli. Morasur. Perapalli. Tavarekarai. Toppalli.
	Omalur ..	Amarakundi. Vanavasi.
	Salem ..	Agrahara Nattamangalam. Kandampatti. Salem. Sirappalli. Suramangalam.
South Canara.	Mangalore	Mangalore. Mudaperar.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore	The whole province.
II. Bengal ..	(a) District— Birbhum. (b) Presidency— Calcutta.
III. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (a) District— Kaira. Surat. Thana. (b) Towns and ports - Bandra. Bombay. Broach. Kalyan. Karla. Surat. Thana. 2. *Central Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Satara. Sholapur. (b) Towns— Poona. Sholapur. 3. *Southern Division*— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kanara. Kolaba.
III. Bombay —*cont.*	(b) Towns and ports— Ahbag. Hubli. Vengurla. 4. *Sind*— Districts— Hyderabad. Karachi. 5. *Political Charge*— States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State. Bijapur Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. Satara Agency. Savantvadi State. Surat Agency.
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (b) Towns— Gaya. Patna.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
V. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Gujranwala. Gurgaon. Gurdaspur. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. **Karnal.** Lahore. Ludhiana. Montgomery. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Sialkot. (*b*) States— Jind. Kalsia. Patiala.
VI. Burma	(*a*) Districts— Bassein. Hanthawaddy. Henzada. Insein. Katha. Kyaukse. Lower Chindwin. Magwe. Mandalay. Maubin. Minbu. Myaungmya. Myingyan. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Sagaing. Shwebo. Tharrawaddy Thaton. Toungoo. Yamethin. (*b*) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.
VII. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Cawnpore. Etah. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda.
VII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.* Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Lucknow. Muzaffarnagar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rai Bareli. Saharanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (*b*) Towns— Cawnpore. Lucknow.
VIII. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Bhandara. Buldana. Chanda. Chindwara. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Nimar Seoni. Wardha. Yeotmal. (*b*) Towns— Akola. Amraoti. Chindwara. Nagpur. Seoni.
IX. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Aurangabad Bidar. Bir. Gulbarga Nalgonda. Nander. Parbhani. Raichur. Usmanabad.
X. Central India.	Bhopal State. Dhar city. Gwalior State. Indore City. Indore Residency Bazaar. Indore State. Jaora City. Mhow Cantonment. Ujjain City.
XI. Kashmir.	Jammu Province.
XII. Delhi.	Delhi. Delhi Rural area.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore, Madukarai, Mettupalaiyam. Karaimadai, Tadiyalur, Coimbatore,	Podanur, Singanallur. Salur, Somanur, Ariyanur.	Salem. Thanappatti. Nagattanai, Kolammangalam, Hosur.	Vellore Town, Vellore Cantonment, Ommipuram, Arni, Kammammangalam.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Hindupur	Mailpatti.	Virinjipuram.
Hospet	Valathoor.	Latteri
Jalarpet.	Gudiyattam.	Katpadi.
Kottandapatti.	Kavanur	

Fort St. George, March 29, 1916.

No. 94-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Bhadrachalam in the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Godavari district, if persons from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sitaramaswami festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 2nd to 16th April 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 95-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sriperumbudur in the Sadapet taluk of the Chingleput district, if persons from the infested portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Combatore, Madura, North Arcot, Salem and South Canara districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infested with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Bhashyakarswami Brahmotsavam festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 23rd April to 8th May 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Madukarai, Mettupalaiyam, Karamadai, Tadiyalur, Coimbatore, Podanur, Singanallur, Sulur, Somanur, Ariyanur, Salem, Thammapatti, Nagattanai, Kolamangalam, Hosur, Vellore town, Vellore Cantonment, Ommapuram, Arni and Kanamangalam on the South Indian Railway, and the stations of Hindupur, Hospet, Jalarpet, Kottandapatti, Mailpatti, Valathoor, Gudiyattam, Kavanur, Virinjipuram, Latteri and Katpadi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Mannar, Kadambattur, Tiruvallur, Sevvapet Road, Tiruttani and Avadi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the stations of Walajabad, Palayanuram, Villiyampakkam, Alttur, Singaperumalkoil, Kattupakam, Gudavanchari, and Vandalur, on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

O. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Kokka Rajamma Nayuda Garu of Tirukkuppam has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Tiruvallur in the district of Chingleput.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
25th March 1916.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Periyakulam Ramaswami Dikshitar Sankara Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Periyakulam municipality.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Messrs. Lagudura Kuppier Tulasi Ram Avargal and Channakonda Moni Kuppier Venkatachalapathi Ayyar Avargal have been duly elected as councillors of the Madura municipality.

Madura Collector's Office,
25th March 1916.

G. F. PADDISON,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Patinhara Nappanveettil Madhava Menon Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the Palghat municipality.

Malabar Collector's Office,
28th March 1916.

M.R.Ry. Avinhikal Cheriya Paramesvaran Battathiripad Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Malappuram Taluk Board.

Malabar Collector's Office,
30th March 1916

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Thottapalayam Punnakoti Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Vellore Municipal Council

North Arcot Collector's Office,
27th March 1916

F. J. RICHARDS,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Perianna Parthasarathi Goundan of Ichur and M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Venkatanarasu Somayaji Avargal of Shrotriem Mal Olakkur have been duly elected as members of the Tindivanam Taluk Board in the district of South Arcot.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry T. Vaidyanadha Velayuda Mudaliyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Krishnamachari Varadachariar Avargal have been duly elected as councillors of the Chidambaram municipality, in the district of South Arcot.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
30th March 1916.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Palamcottah Mettirulappa Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai has been duly elected member of the Tuticorin Municipal Council.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
28th March 1916

F. R. HEMINGWAY,
Collector.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Anantapur, hereby re-appoints Mr. K. Kuthaddin Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Gooty Taluk Board.

Anantapur District Board's Office.
30th March 1916.

S. W. G. I. MacIVER,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President hereby appoints M R Ry Rao Bahadur Bargur Nallappa Nayudu Krishnaswami Nayudu to be a member of the Hosur Taluk Board.

Salem District Board's Office,
24th March 1916.

E. W. LEGH,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Tinnevelly, hereby removes M R Ry. James Doraiswami Nayudu from the offices of member and Chairman of the Sankaranayinarkoil Union panchayat, Tinnevelly district, under section 126 (1) (iii) of the said Act.

Tinnevelly District Board's Office,
15th March 1916.

F. R. HEMINGWAY,
President.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 28, 1916.

No. 39.—Miss T. Lazarus, acting assistant inspectress of girls' schools, Madras girls' range, privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of her relief under articles 316 and 380 of the Civil Service Regulations.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1916.

No. 40.—*Add* to rule 111 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

"Inspectors and inspectresses may lengthen the period of training in training schools in the case of students who owing to illness or other unavoidable cause of absence during their period of training require an extended course or in the case of students who having failed in the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates seek readmission".

Fort St. George, April 4, 1916.

No. 47.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

T. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for three months from or after 1st July 1916 and furlough for eleven months and twenty-four days in continuation thereof to M.R.Ry. V. S. Narayana Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Gubichettipalayam range, and sub *pro tem.* Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary district.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 29th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave granted to M.R.Ry. P. Lakshminarasu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Pallampet range, acting in the Kamalapuram range (temporary), in the Director's Notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th February 1916, is extended by eleven days.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 29th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Privilege leave for three months from the 26th April 1916 is granted to M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kurnool district. He is also permitted to prefix the Easter holidays to the leave.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

(1) M.R.Ry. V. S. Vasudeva Sastri, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Pattukkottai range, acting in the Negapatam range, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kurnool district, in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, during the absence of M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar on leave or until further orders.

(2) M.R.Ry. C. Minakshisundaram Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Poraiyar, acting in Tanjore, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Negapatam range, in the Probationary class, *vice* No. (1).

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 21st March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave on full pay for one month from the 1st April 1916 or from the date of availing himself of it thereafter to M.R.Ry. C. Hanumanta Rao, Headmaster, Government Training School for Masters, Bellary, and to place M.R.Ry. H. Bama Achar, First Assistant, Training section of the same school, in charge of the duties of Headmaster of the school in addition to his own, during the absence of M.R.Ry. T. Hanumanta Rao on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for three months from or after 16th April 1916 to M.R.Ry. V. Buchiramayya, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Parlakimedi range, acting in the Chicacole range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. Ch. Purnayya, sub *pro tem.* Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Chipurapalli sub-range, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizianagram range, to act, on relief, as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chicacole range, in the Probationary class on relief, a salary of Rs. 35 per mensem during the absence of M.R.Ry. V. Buchiramayya on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from or after 1st April 1916 to M.R.Ry. M. P. Sitarama Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nemalikal range, acting in the Walajapet range and to appoint M.R.Ry. M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Vellore sub-range, and acting Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cheyyar range, to act, on as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Walajapet range, in the Probationary class, during the absence of M.R.Ry. M. P. Sitarama Ayyar on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 30th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month from 15th February 1916 granted by the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, to M.R.Ry. C. Raghavachari, Headmaster, Model section, of the Government Training school, Nellore, and sub *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Gannavaram range, in the notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd February 1916, is extended by leave of the same kind for fifteen days.

2. M.R Ry. B. Ramamurthi, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Vuyyuru (Gannavaram) sub-range, is appointed to act as Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Gannavaram range, in the Probationary class during the absence of M. R.Ry. C. Raghavachari on leave or until further orders To have effect from 15th February 1916

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ghulam Dastagir Saheb, formerly temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Guntur Muhammadan range, is re-appointed to that post in the Probationary class. To join expeditiously on the completion of his training course in the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment :—

M.R.Ry. S. Swaminatha Sastri, Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore range, in his own class during the employment of M.R.Ry H. Ramachandra Rau on other duty or until further orders. To join on relief.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 30th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for three months from or after 1st May 1916 to M.R.Ry. S. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirupati range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur district, and to appoint M.R Ry. K. Sadasiva Rao, Headmaster, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Godavari district, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur district, in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders. To join expeditiously on relief.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 31st March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Under articles 245 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Acting Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, sanctions privilege leave on full pay for one month from the date of availing himself of it to M.R.Ry. P. Muhammad, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Malabar range, and places K. Kunhi Ahmad, Supervisor of Schools, Ponnani Mappilla sub-range in charge of the above office in addition to his own duties.

Palghat, 1st April 1916.

E. W. GREEN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1916.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different grades will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below.

Days with date.	Subjects	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.						
(1) For Nellore, Cuddapah, Tirupati, Vellore and Madras Candidates.						
At Madras.						
1916.						
Friday, 7th April.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	8-45 A.M.	34	College of Engineering, Chepauk, Madras.	Mr. C. H. C. Bowen (b) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8-45 A.M.	11	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (c) and Mr. C. H. C. Bowen.
Saturday, 8th April.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	8-45 A.M.	15	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (c) and Mr. W. M. James.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8-45 A.M.	18	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (d) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
Tuesday, 11th April.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	8-45 A.M.	15	Do.	Mr. C. H. C. Bowen (d) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8-45 A.M.	19	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (c) and Mr. C. H. C. Bowen.
	Do.	Advanced	8-45 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Elementary.	8-45 A.M.	14	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (c) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8-45 A.M.	19	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (c) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
Wednesday, 12th April.	Bridge-work	Elementary.	8-45 A.M.	6	Do.	Mr. C. H. C. Bowen (d) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8-45 A.M.	9	Do.	Do.
	Applied Mechanics	Elementary.	8-45 A.M.	43	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (c) and Mr. C. H. C. Bowen.
	Machine Constructions.	Elementary.	8-45 A.M.	9	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (c) and Mr. W. F. Roberts.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8-45 A.M.	11	Do.	Mr. W. F. Roberts (c) and Mr. W. H. James.
Friday, 14th April.	Steam and the Steam-Engine.	Elementary.	8-45 A.M.	13	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	8-45 A.M.	1	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (c) and Mr. W. F. Roberts.
	Mensuration	Elementary.	8-45 A.M.	53	Do.	Mr. W. F. Roberts (c) and Mr. W. H. James.
Saturday, 15th April.	Do. ..	Intermediate.	8-45 A.M.	9	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (c) and Mr. W. F. Roberts.
....	Carpentry	Elementary	..	16	.. ..	....
....	Fitter's work ..	Do.	..	15	....	....
....	Do.	Intermediate.	..	4	....	....

(a) Chetpet, Madras. (b) Perambur (Near Madras). (c) Kilpauk, Madras. (d) Chepauk, Madras.

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 1st April 1916.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1917.

English.

The following text-books in English are prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of 1917 :—

(1) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will not be required* :

(i) Life, Light and Cleanliness—A Health Primer for Schools, published under the direction of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. Revised (Fourth edition) with lessons on the Hygiene of Intoxicants.

Note.—The name of the publisher from whom copies of the revised edition can be had will be notified later.

(ii) Ancient Egypt in the Series of Peeps at Many Lands (James Baikie)—Adam and Charles Black, London.
(iii) Daniel Defoe's Adventures of Robinson Crusoe (T. W. Silverdale)—Longman's Class-books of English Literature.
(iv) Government Then and Now (J. S. Townsend)—Macmillan & Co., Limited.

or

Heroes and heroic deeds of the Great War (D. A. Mackenzie)—Blackie & Son, Limited.

(2) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will be required*:

King Arthur in the Series of Stories Retold for Indian Students (Stories from the Idylls of the King by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, re-written in prose by H. Malim)—Oxford University Press.

Poetry: Selections to be published by the University.

(By order.)

Senate House, 4th April 1916.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SIXTH CIRCLE—1916.

The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, hereby notifies that candidates of the Secondary and Elementary grades will be admitted for training in July 1916 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

Number.	Name of the Institution.	Number of stipends available.			Total.
		Secondary.	Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.	
1	Government Secondary Training School, Tanjore	21	40	..	61
2	Government Elementary Training School, Tanjore	..	..	37	37

2. The period of training in the case of Secondary students is one year and in the case of Elementary students two years.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Inspector through the Assistant Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be submitted to the Assistant Inspectors of Schools of the respective districts by the subordinate inspecting officers in time for the former to consolidate them and submit them to the Inspector of Schools before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general education, attainments, their fitness as teachers, the need for their training, and the nature of their appointments and the school from which they applied for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 210 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated as far as possible by rule 115.

5. As regards qualifications for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form, or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission in the Elementary Higher class, and only those who have passed the late Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower Class. Persons holding Matriculation Certificates or such Secondary School Leaving Certificates as are accepted by the Inspector will also be admitted. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The applications of candidates who have not forwarded general education certificates in original will be rejected. The certificate of physical fitness will be required only of the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by the candidates whose applications are signed by an inspecting officer.

6. Printed forms of applications can be obtained by the correspondents of secondary schools from the Inspector of Schools and all others should apply to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools of their ranges. No notice will be taken of the requisitions for application forms sent to this office other than by the correspondents of secondary schools.

7. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector before the 20th *April* 1916. Applications which are received after the above date or which are not prepared in accordance with the above instructions will not be considered. Applications from teachers employed in schools outside the Sixth Circle must come through the Circle Inspectors.

8. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local and Municipal Boards will be admitted for training. There will also be vacancies for free students without stipends. No provincial stipends will be sanctioned for teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools, or who hold sub. *pro tem.* appointments in permanent vacancies or who have been given provisional appointments by Presidents of Local Boards who employ them. The applications of such candidates should be signed by the Presidents of the Local Boards.

Tanjore, 17th March 1916.

W. C. DOUGLAS,
Inspector of Schools acting in Sixth Circle.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.

I. Applications for admission to the Presidency College should be sent in as soon as possible after the results of the Public Examination (Secondary School-Leaving Certificate) and Intermediate Examination are known. Preliminary applications before these results have been announced are not required.

II. *First-year class.*—Students should submit their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates or certified extracts therefrom with their application for admission. Applicants with other certificates should mention the class of the certificate and the subjects to which it certifies. Any distinction obtained should be mentioned.

For admission to the Presidency College a student ordinarily must show high proficiency in English, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

In Group III the college provides for the following combination only :—

(*a*) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical Language.
(*b*) Do. do. and Logic.
(*c*) Ancient History, a Classical Language and Logic.
(*d*) Two Languages and Logic

III. *Third-year class.*—Students will be selected on the results of the Intermediate Examination. For admission to an Honours class a first class with distinction in the special subject (in which the student desires to take up an Honours course) and a high standard in English will ordinarily be required.

IV. Applicants for admission should supply the following particulars in the form annexed :—(1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian era; (2) School or college in which the applicant studied in 1915-16 ; (3) His University or School-Leaving Certificate Examination Centre ; (4) His register number in the Matriculation, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, European High School or Intermediate Examination ; (5) The class in the college which he desires to join with the groups he chooses in the first and third (pass) class or branch in the third year (Honours) class—In the case of Group III of the first year course the particular combination chosen should be specified ; and (6) An address which will find the applicant when the selection is made.

Station _____

Date _____ *Signature of the applicant.*

V. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

VI. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students, who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained, will be liable to lose the seats promised.

In any case, the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the accepted certificates.

The Presidency College, Madras,
14th March 1916.

H. J. ALLEN,
Principal.

MANUAL TRAINING CLASS, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Manual Training Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, in July next. The course will extend over a period of two years.

In addition to special instruction in Educational hand work the course will include instruction in the methods of teaching the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum and in the principles of Educational theory.

The selected candidates will appear for the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' certificates to be held in March 1918 and qualify as secondary grade teachers. They will also have to appear for a special examination in Manual Training.

Ten students will be admitted and they will be granted a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem and will be required to execute a bond to serve for three years immediately after training in a school within the jurisdiction of the Madras Educational Department.

Applications from teachers who have passed the Intermediate examination or the late F.A. examination of the Madras University or the Matriculation or the European High School or a corresponding examination in a University in the British Empire or have secured a completed secondary school leaving certificate will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th April 1916. Selected candidates will be required to join the class on the 1st July 1916.

Applications should be countersigned by the manager of a recognised institution. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general educational certificates ; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

Brahmins, Non-Brahmins and Indian Christians will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostels.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
17th March 1916.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

MANUAL TRAINING CLASS, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

In continuation of the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th March 1916, Managers of schools are informed that Drawing forms a very important part of the Manual Training course. It is suggested that Drawing masters with the qualifications prescribed for admission into the Manual Training section be recommended to apply for admission into the class to be started in July next.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
31st March 1916.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors in this college will be held for six months (from July to December 1916).

2. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1910 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Typewriting are also eligible. (Forty per cent of marks in English and 35 per cent in each of the other subjects or 50 per cent of the total number of marks in the other subjects will be required.) *Applications received from those who do not possess these qualifications will be returned.* In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this Presidency and have passed the higher educational tests. The Principal may require any applicant to appear before him before his admission is decided on.

No exemption of any kind can be granted.

Note.—Applicant should state in his application whether he has also applied to the Sanitary Engineer to Government for admission into the Minor Sanitary Engineering class of July to November 1916. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to candidates who seek admission to the Minor Sanitary Engineering class.

3. The fees prescribed for the course is Rs. 30 (thirty).

4. Applications from candidates *eligible under paragraph 2 above* must be made to the Principal on printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half anna postage stamp. Such applications will not be registered unless accompanied by the treasury receipt for the registration fee of five rupees; this sum will be allowed to count towards the tuition fee in the case of candidates who are selected who will be required to pay the balance of Rs. 25 only to complete the payment. No refund of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to selected candidates.

The registration fee as well as the balance must be paid into a Government treasury to the credit of the "Madras Medical College fees" and the treasury receipt sent to the Principal.

6. The course of training under the revised scheme comprises physiology, hygiene and bacteriological demonstrations, and the standard corresponds to the Intermediate technical examination in Physiology and Hygiene under the Government Technical Examination Scheme.

7. Applications will be received by the Principal from the 15th April to 1st June next. Intimation will be sent to selected candidates who should remit the balance of the fee and send the treasury receipt to the Principal before the 1st July.

8. The following documents (in original) should be submitted with the applications:—

Qualification certificate; Conduct certificate, Transfer (or leaving) certificate; Vaccination certificate; Treasury receipt for Rs. 5, the registration fee; and Permission from the superior officer (if in public service).

Applications from ineligible candidates or those not supported by prescribed documents or those which have not been received on the 1st June will be rejected.

9. Any selected candidate who may fail to join within three days after work commences will be refused admission and no claim for refund of the fee will be entertained.

10. The application and other documents of candidates not selected will be returned. No enquiries from applicants will be attended to.

11. Students will not be granted leave during working days of the session.

12. Students who have not made satisfactory progress in classes will not be permitted to appear for the Government Technical Examination and no certificate of attendance will be granted to them.

13. Before obtaining their certificates as Sanitary Inspectors, candidates are required to satisfy the Sanitary Commissioner of their ability to ride and cycle. No one will be promoted to the post of a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination unless he has a speaking and reading knowledge of both Tamil and Telugu.

Medical College, Madras,
27th March 1916.

A. MILLER, M.B., F.R.C., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.
Principal.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FOR WATER-WORKS FITTERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1436 M., dated 6th August 1912, an examination for Certificate of Competency for Water Works Fitters will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 5th and 6th June 1916 commencing at 8 a.m.

2. Candidates must send in their applications on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 30th April 1916, after which date no application will be considered.

Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 3 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency for Water Works Fitters published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1912, pages 443 and 445, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 30th April 1913, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Water Works Fitters.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1912, pages 444 and 445.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

HORMUSJI NOWROJI,
Ag. Sanitary Engineer to Government, and President, Board of Examiners.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 27th March 1913.

EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, CHICACOLE, WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE NOT KNOWN.

Managers or heads of institutions and of other offices, private and public in which the undermentioned ex-students of the Government Training School, Chicacole are employed, are requested to be good enough to intimate the fact, to the undersigned, so as to enable him to take steps, to see that the conditions of the bond executed by them, while under training are fulfilled.—

Serial number. (1)	History number (2)	Name of the ex-student, (3)	Nationality and caste. (4)	Name of parent or guardian with occupation. (5)	Native town or village. (6)
1	87/1 Vol.	Kuppili Varaha (alias) Varahanarasimhulu,	Hindu, Sristhanavaru ..	Janakiramayya, Nil.	Ichapur, Ganjam district.
2	69/1 ,,	Meddapatla Papanna ..	Do. Telaga	Appadu, shopkeeper.	Chicacole.
3	20/2 ,,	Raghupatruni Krishnadasu .	Do. Sristhanavaru ..	Ramarow Patnaik, teacher.	Kotabommali.
4	4/2 ,,	Maruvada Venkatanna ..	Do. Brahman ..	Ramchandra, teacher	Mukhalingam, Ganjam district.
5	11/3 ,,	Vizagapatam Krishna Sastrulu.	Do. do. ..	Kamanna, founder	Gudivada agraharam, Vizagapatam district.

	Age while under training (7)	Year or years of training (8)	Grade for which trained. (9)	School in which last employed with date of leaving. (10)	Period of service yet to be completed. (11)	Amount of stipend received during the training course. (12)
						Rs. A. P.
1	18th July 1892 (18 years).	12th January 1911 to 28th February 1913	Elementary Grade.	....	Three years.	196 11 8
2	1st July 1889 (20 years).	20th January 1910 to 22nd December 1911.	Do.	Elementary School, Calingapatam, Ganjam district, 16th September 1913.	One year and six months.	152 0 2
3	13th March 1889 (18 years).	1st February 1912 to 23rd March 1914.	Do.	Kotabommali	Three years.	210 9 7
4	1st July 1890 (22 years).	1st March 1912 to 31st March 1913.	Do.	Mukhalingam, Ganjam district	Do.	205 4 7
5	15th June 1894 (18 years).	Do.	Do.	Gudivada, Vizagapatam district.	Do.	208 7 8

Camp, Vizagapatam, 25th March 1913.

C. RANSFORD,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G O No. 1423 M., dated 11th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 22nd and 23rd May 1916 commencing at 8 a.m.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 29th April 1916, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Service in accordance with rule 22.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 29th April 1916, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post-paid, superscribed and addressed as follows: —

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

HORMUSJI NOWROJI,
Ag. Sanitary Engineer to Government and President, Board of Examiners.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 30th March 1916.

THE MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President :

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Vice-President :

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Members :

The Resident at Hyderabad (*Ex-officio*).
The Resident in Mysore (*Ex-officio*).
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The Rev. Allan Gardiner, Trichinopoly.
Mr. Young Necker, Madras.
Mr. Yahuh Hassan.
Mr. Krishnan Pandalai, B.A., B.L. (*Hon. Asst. Sec.*).

Secretary :

Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A.

The main functions of the Committee are—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial and Social information collected by the Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee at the Law College, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Advisor in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by *direct* correspondence with the latter.

There is a library attached to the Secretary's office at the Law College containing of the prospectuses, syllabuses and calendars of the various educational institutions and universities in Great Britain and students and other enquirers will be allowed the use of the library on all week days except Saturdays and holidays between 12 noon and 5 p.m.

A. DAVIES,
Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

Law College, Madras,
14th March 1916.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the B.A. Degree examination with Physical Science as their optional for two posts of temporary Demonstrators on Rs. 60 each per mensem. Trained graduates will be given preference. The applications accompanied by testimonials should reach the undersigned before 15th May 1916

O. J. COULDREY,
Principal.

Rajahmundry College, 19th March 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Women Graduates and Licentiates in Teaching or teachers of lower qualifications who have had some experience for the post of Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, West Coast Girls' range, Cannanore, on a salary of Rs. 125 per mensem.

Applications giving particulars as to age, nationality, general and professional qualifications should be submitted so as to reach this office on or before the 20th April 1916.

Copies of testimonials should also be submitted

J. PATTERSON,
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Camp, Nanakhal, 22nd March 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified trained secondary grade candidates for the post of Supervisor of Elementary Schools on a salary of Rs. 30 plus 12½ fixed travelling allowance. Preference will be given to men with experience. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Applications should reach the office not later than 30th April 1916.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Ag. Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kurnool District.

Camp, Markapur, 25th March 1916.

WANTED a clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem for the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cumbum range. The appointment is at present temporary but likely to become permanent. Candidates who have obtained high percentage of marks in English in Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and possess good knowledge in Telugu will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted so as to reach this office before 15th April 1916.

V. KRISHNAYYA PANTULU,
Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cumbum Range.

Cumbum, 26th March 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from young Brahman widows under 18 years of age on 1st July 1916 for admission into the Government Brahman Widows' Hostel, Triplicane, Madras

There will be three scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem vacant from 1st July 1916.

Forms of application which are available in this office may be had on application by the parent or guardian of the widow whom he is willing to send to the hostel.

Applications should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than 1st June 1916

O. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Madras, 31st March 1916.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS PUBLISHED ON 31st DECEMBER 1915. Foolscap folio, stitched. As. 3 (1 a.).

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1914-15. Foolscap folio, board. Vol I, As. 7 (1a. 8 p.); Vol. II, Rs. 2-4 (5 as.).

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES, 5TH EDITION. Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Lists of Corrections. Each Five 3 (6 p.)

MADRAS FOREST COLLEGE, COIMBATORE, CALENDAR FOR 1915. Royal 8 vo, wrapper. As. 4. (1 a.)

TEACHER'S COLLEGE BULLETIN No. 8. PHYSICS (GROUP C) AND No. 9. CHEMISTRY (GROUP C.) Second edition 1915. Royal 8vo. Paper cover Each. As. 2. (3 p.)

THE FLORA OF THE NILGIRI AND PALNEY HILL-TOPS BY P. F. FYSON, B.A., B.L.S. Demy 8vo. Full cloth. Vols. I and II. Rs. 10 (10 as.) per set.

SOME SOUTH INDIAN INSECTS AND OTHER ANIMALS OF IMPORTANCE considered especially from an economic point of view, by T. BAINBRIGGE FLETCHER, R.N., B.L., F.E.S., F.Z.S., 1914. Imperial 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or £. (14 as.).

ABSTRACT OF THE RULES RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Published 1916. Royal 8vo, wrapper. As. 4. (1 a. 4 p.)

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, CALENDAR FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo, board, As. 12. (2 as.)

LIST OF SERVICES AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND COORG, as it stood on 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 10. (2 as.)

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Promotions, Appointments and Postings.—The following promotions, appointments and postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

Promotions.

I. With effect from the 16th March 1916 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Ganapati Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, first grade—

M.R.Ry. Sirukulathur Vemba Ayyar Swaminatha Ayyar, from third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to third grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvadi Sundaresvara Srouti Viswanatha Srouti, from fourth to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Koppuswami Ayyar Balaswami Ayyar, from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent

M.R.Ry. Varadayya Subbayyar, from fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Kokkirigaddam Subbayya, from fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Viraraghava Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Parameswara Ayyar Venkataramu Ayyar, from sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Vilankudu Seshu Achari, from seventh grade to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Makkada Raricharn, from seventh grade, sub, *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent

Sabjan Muhammad Ahmadulla Ghatalah Sahib, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

II. With effect from the 16th March 1916 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Basavur Sadasiva Rau, Sub-Registrar, second grade—

M.R.Ry. Udipi Padmanabha, from third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to third grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Uruppattur Chakravarti Parthasarathi Ayyangar, from fourth grade to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Ayyar Ramachandra Ayyar, from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Sundara Khanda Rau, from fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Tamburs Ananda Rau, from fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Kallary Suryanarayana, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Triplicane Ratnam Venugopala Mudaliyar, from sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Tukaram Sakharama Rao, from seventh grade to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Yerra Innayya Reddi, from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Madabosi Srinivasa Venkata Achari, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

III. With effect from the 23rd March 1916 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Manjeshwar Lakshmanan Rau, Sub-Registrar, second grade—

M.R.Ry. Karur Rama Sastri, from third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to third grade permanent.

M.R.Ry. Srivatsa Pandu, from fourth grade to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Lakshminarayanapuram Nilakanta Iyyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, from fourth grade, sub *pro tem.* to fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Vijiyaraghava Achari, from fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Irungulur Subrahmanya Rajagopala Ayyar, from fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Kaugot Raman Kutti Nayar, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Panchapakesa Subrahmanya Ayyar, from sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Vappalakottil Achyuta Menon, from seventh grade to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Ombatthveh Natesa Ayyar Krishnaswami Sastri, from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Narumbha Ranga Achari, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

IV. With effect from the 27th March 1916 consequent on the appointment of M.R.Ry. Tarakkad Krishna Pattar Venkateswara Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, first grade, as Registrar, sixth grade, on probation—

M.R.Ry. Kolipurath Ramunni Menon, from fourth grade to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Mamukundam Ranganatha Srinivasa Rau, from fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Pallavur Vaidyanatha Rama Sarma, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Ayya Pannaswami Jotavallabhar, from seventh grade to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Kotteth Pallipal Subbaran, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

V. With effect from the 1st April 1916, consequent on the appointment of M.R.Ry. Apparswami Vyas Nagaraja Rau, Sub-Registrar, first grade as Registrar, sixth grade, on probation—

M.R.Ry. Totapalli Krishnaswamayya, from fourth grade to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Munnipallam Anantakrishna Ayyar Subba Ayyar, from fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Mahappatam Krishna Sitarama Ayyar, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Chidambara Ayyar Venkatasubrahmanya Ayyar, from seventh grade to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Vijaya Bhandaramandaji Sahib, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

VI. With effect from the 1st April 1916 consequent on the retirement of Shaikh Ahmed Sahib, Sub-Registrar, first grade—

M.R.Ry. Tiruvadi Sundaraswara Sreuti Viswanatha Sreuti, from third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to third grade, permanent.

Ghafur Abdul Hebeb Sahib, from fourth grade to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Varadayya Subbarayar, from fourth grade, sub *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Anakara Vaikkatta Karunakara Menon, from fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Viraraghava Ayyar, Subrahmanya Ayyar, from fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Tholur Madabhushi Varada Achari, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Bhavani Madhava Rao Vijendra Rao, from sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Conjeeveram Raja Rao, from seventh grade to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Cargudi Ramaswami Panchapakesa Ayyar, from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Rajaram Chinna Saheb Sooray, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

VII. With effect from the 1st April 1916 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Kunatukara Kannan Nayar, Sub-Registrar, first grade—

M.R.Ry. Uruppattur Chakravarthi Parthasarethy Ayyangar, from third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to third grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Malikayil Chandappan Kesavan, from fourth grade to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Sundara Khande Rao, from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Panchanada Ayyar, Ramaswami Ayyar, from fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Kalluri Suryanarayana, from fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.
M.R.Ry. Ranganayaki Ayyar, Ganesa Ayyar, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*
M.R.Ry. Kalahariga Venkata Rao, from sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to sixth grade, permanent.
M.R.Ry. Jagadisa Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, from seventh grade to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*
M.R.Ry. Bhaskarabhatta Venkatesam from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent.
M.R.Ry. Pasumarti Kanakaraju, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub *pro tem.*

VIII. With effect from 1st April 1916 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Narasappa Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, second grade—

M.R.Ry. Srivatsa Panda, from third grade, sub *pro tem.*, to third grade, permanent.
M.R.Ry. Cadivetti Subbaraya Ayyar Ranganatha Ayyar, from fourth grade to third grade, sub *pro tem.*
M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Vijayaraghava Achari, from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.
M.R.Ry. Philip Joseph Chandran, from fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*
M.R.Ry. Kongot Raman Kutti Nayar, from fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.
M.R.Ry. Tanjara Subrahmanya Venkatachha Ayyar, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*
M.R.Ry. Vilvakadu Sesha Achari, from sixth grade, sub *pro tem.* to sixth grade, permanent.
M.R.Ry. Kallapurakkal Mani Chandi, from seventh grade to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

IX. With effect from the 1st April 1916 consequent on the appointment of M.R.Ry. Shanmukham Pillai, Shanmukham Pillai, Sub-Registrar, seventh grade, as sub. *pro tem* clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration—

Abdul Wahab Khan Sahib, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

X. M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Jnanadesikam Pillai, clerk, office of the Inspector-General of Registration, is reabsorbed in the cadre of Sub-Registrars in the sixth grade, with effect from 1st April 1916 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Ranga Ayyar Konen Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, sixth grade.

XI. With effect from the 1st April 1916 consequent on the appointment of M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Jnanadesikam Pillai, Sub-Registrar, sixth grade, as sub. *pro tem* clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration—

M.R.Ry. Vaidyanatha Kandaswami Ayyar, from seventh grade to sixth grade, sub *pro tem.*
M.R.Ry. Kumarthur Mukandi Narasimha Achari, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R.Ry. Shanmukham Pillai Shanmukham Pillai, clerk, office of the Inspector-General of Registration to be Sub-Registrar, seventh grade.

The following Probationary Sub-Registrars are appointed Sub-Registrars of the eighth grade with effect from the dates mentioned against each:—

Kirti Srimannarayana—10th March 1916.
Palangesah Raghavan Nayar—16th March 1916.
Tiruhkazhukkunram Venkatesa Dikshit—23rd March 1916.
Pallasana Krishna Viswanatha Ayyar (sub *pro tem.*, 27th March 1915 and permanent, 1st April 1916).
Vembakam Mahadeva Ekambara Rao—1st April 1916.

The following Probationary Sub-Registrars are appointed Sub-Registrars, eighth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 1st April 1916.—

Tanjara Appaswami Vyas Pranatartihara Rao.
Perankolam Rama Subrahmanya Ayyar.
Kanchi Varada Ranga Achari.
Nishtala Subrahmanyam.

POSTINGS.

I. M.R.Ry. Tukaram Bhagavanta Dasa Rao, Sub-Registrar at Siruguppa, on other duty, to Huvinhadagali (Bellary district).
M.R.Ry. Kirti Srimannarayana, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Siruguppa (Bellary district).

II. M.R.Ry. Apat Krishna Podeval, Sub-Registrar of Kodaikanal, on leave, to Vriddhachalam (South Arcot district).
M.R.Ry. Palangesah Raghavan Nayar, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Kodaikanal (Madura district).

III. M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Vijayaraghava Achari, Sub-Registrar, on leave, from Buchireddipalaiyam (Guntur-Nellore district) to Ongole (Salem district).
Muhammad Azam Shirqat Sahib from Repar to Buchireddipalaiyam (Guntur-Nellore district).
M.R.Ry. Tiruhkazhukkunram Venkatesa Dikshit, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Repar (Guntur-Nellore district).

IV. M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Krishnama Achari, Sub-Registrar, on leave, from Adichapuram (Tanjore district) to Satyamangalam (Coimbatore-Nilgiris district).
M.R.Ry. Pallasana Krishna Viswanatha Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Adichapuram (Tanjore district).

V. M.R.Ry. H. Swaminatha Ayyar, Joint Sub-Registrar I (Coimbatore-Nilgiris district) to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Trichinopoly (Trichinopoly district), but to continue to act for the present as Joint Sub-Registrar I, Coimbatore.
Muhammad Baqar Ali Sahib, Sub-Registrar at Pyapali, on leave, to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Coimbatore.
M.R.Ry. Vembakam Mahadeva Ekambara Rao, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Pyapali (Cuddapah-Kurnool district).

VI. M.R.Ry. Thottai Venkata Achari Venkataranga Achari, on leave, from Chettikulam (Trichinopoly district) to Narsapur (Kistna district).

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Appaswami Vyas Prasantrithara Rao, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, sub. *pro tem*, to Chettikulam (Trichinopoly district).

VII. M.R.Ry. Parankolanu Rama Subrahmanya Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, sub. *pro tem*, to Koduvalli (South Malabar district), but to continue to act at Sevagiri.

VIII. M.R.Ry. Kanchi Varada Ranga Achari, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, sub. *pro tem*., to Badrel (Cuddapah-Kurnool district), but to continue to act as Joint Sub-Registrar II, Trichinopoly.

IX. M.R.Ry. Nishtala Subrahmanyam, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, sub. *pro tem*., to Srungavarapukota (Godavari-Vizagapatam district).

Madras, 1st April 1916.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Duraiswami Ayyar Bapu Rao, Sub-Registrar of Bogalur, to be Joint Sub-Registrar II, Madura (Madura district). To join on expiry of leave

M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Subrahmanya Pillaiyan, Joint Sub-Registrar II, Madura (on leave), to Bogalur (Madura district).

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 3rd April 1916.

JUDICIAL.

No. 25. Posting.—The following posting of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar Avargal, District Munsif, first grade, and Temporary Subordinate Judge, on the termination of his appointment as Temporary Subordinate Judge of Bellary, is posted to Conjeeveram.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
29th March 1916.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 290, Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave for one month to Mr. H. E. Arbuthnot, District Forest Officer, Nellore, from 26th April 1916, with permission to prefix the Easter holidays to his leave.

2. M.R.Sy. S. V. Devadasan, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, will be in charge during Mr. Arbuthnot's absence on leave.

G. T. H. BEACKEN,
Acting Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 1st April 1916.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—Under article 290 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. McRae, the Government Mycologist, Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from 26th April 1916 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Rev. Sett., Sur., L.R. and Agri.),
Madras, 31st March 1916.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 290 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Curumangadi Vaidyanatha Sastriyar Kuppuswami Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Under article 290 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Walajabad Arumachala Mudaliyar Manikka Mudaliyar Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

Under articles 283, 290 and 358 (i), the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Ezhuswara Ayyar Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Inspector, is granted combined leave (privilege leave and furlough) for six months from date of relief.

Under article 290 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Peruvembu Kuppan Pattar Krishna Ayyar Avargal, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days from date of relief.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 290 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. P. Rajam Ayyar Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, is granted an extension of privilege leave for five days from 26th February 1916.

Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Miabisal Pichu Sastriyar Srinivasa Ayyar, Sub-Inspector, first grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Northern Distillery Circle (Vizagapatam Distillery), *vice* M.R.Ry. Walajabad Arumachala Mudaliyar Manikka Mudaliyar, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join on relief.

Transfer and Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Uchal Parameswara, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the South Trichinopoly Circle to the temporary charge of the Morakolan Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Peruvembu Kuppan Pattar Krishna Ayyar Avargal, Inspector, granted leave. To join on relief.

M.R.Ry. G. Dore Singh, Sub-Inspector, third grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the South Trichinopoly Circle.

Posting.—Mr. Cecil Duncan Nugle Joyce, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the Northern Customs Circle (Vizagapatam Sea Customs), *vice* M.R.Ry. Curumangodi Vaidyanatha Sastriyar Kuppuswami Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join on the expiry of his training in the Madras Customs House.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 27th March 1916.

Leave.—Under article 260 of Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Asir ud-din Ahmad, Probationary Inspector, Tuticorin Circle, is granted three weeks' privilege leave from 20th March 1916.

E. GRAHAM,
Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.

Trichinopoly, 30th March 1916.

FOREST.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. S. A. Ramakrishna Nayudu, Ranger, sixth grade, Bellary district, will be considered to have been on leave without allowances on 10th March 1916.

Madras, 28th March 1916

Cancellation of Appointment.—The appointment of L. Govindaswami Pillai, Deputy Ranger, second grade, Chittoor district, as acting Ranger, sixth grade, ordered in this office S.O. No. 25, dated 24th February 1916, is cancelled

The above order will take effect from 24th March 1916.

H. B. BRYANT,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 30th March 1916

Postings.—The following postings of Rangers are ordered in the Godavari Upper division:—

(1) M.R.Ry. N. L. Narasimham, to the charge of Lakkavaram range This cancels S.O. No. 44 of 1916, so far as his posting to Bhadrachalam range is concerned.

(2) M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasa Achari, from Lakkavaram to Cherla range.

(3) M.R.Ry. K. Tata Acheri, from Cherla to Bhadrachalam range

F. L. C. COWLEY BROWN,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Camp Talkonda, 25th March 1916.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Appointment.—M.R.Sy. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Sub-Overseer in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, is appointed as Overseer, third grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 20th January to 19th April 1916 (inclusive).

S. F. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Madras, 27th March 1916.

Leave.—Mr. O. R. Scott, temporary Engineer, in charge of the Head Works and Workshops sub-divisions of the Godavari Eastern division, is, under articles 242 (*a*) and 250, Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days (with effect from the 3rd June 1916 or date of relief.

Waltair, 27th March 1916

Extension of Leave.—M.R.Ry. P. N. Subba Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, temporary, is granted an extension of privilege leave for twenty-six days under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th March 1916, i.e., up to 31st March 1916

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 28th March 1916.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. N. Parameswaram Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., Assistant Engineer, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Notification No. 2345-C., dated 22nd March 1916, is posted as Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, II Circle

J. B. LUTMAN,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Beswada, 28th March 1916.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. C. Ramaswara Rao, Overseer, first grade, Bellary division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 24th March 1916 or date of relief.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 28th March 1916

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for six weeks granted to M.R.Ry. Mahadanapuram Krishna Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, and notified in page 274 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1916, is extended, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, by one week.

Trichinopoly, 27th March 1916.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Manachanallur Narayana Ayyar Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, in charge of the Dindigul sub-division, on relief by Sub-Conductor C. B. Roy is transferred to the Madura Drainage division as a temporary measure.

Camp, Kodaikanal, 29th March 1916

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered in consequence of the amalgamation of the Kodaikanal sub-division of the Madura Special division with the Dindigul sub-division of the Madura division with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

(1) M.R.Ry. C. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, temporary rank, from the Madura Special division to the Madura division.

(2) M.R.Ry. V. Rameshandra Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, from the Madura Special division to the Madura division.

Trichinopoly, 30th March 1916.

M.R.By. A. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, from the Madura division to the Tinnevelly division. To join as early as possible.

Trichinopoly, 31st March 1916.

I. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for fifteen days granted to Mr. Sarva Damun Shroff, temporary Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Western Circle, Madras, in the Sanitary Engineer's notification published on page 224 in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st February 1916, is extended by one day.

Madras, 30th March 1916.

HORMUSJI NOWROJI,
Acting Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave on full pay for fifteen days from the 30th March 1916 is granted to M.R.Ry D Venkatarama Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, Public Works Department, and Assistant Instructor, College of Engineering, Madras.

Madras, 28th March 1916.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal, College of Engineering.

MEDICAL.

Postings.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon T. S. Ramaswami Pillai, M.B. & C.M., Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore, is posted to Government General Hospital, Madras, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon G. J. Pacheco, L.M. & S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon G. J. Pacheco, L.M. & S., on relief at Government General Hospital, Madras, to be Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Guntur, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon G. L. Kunta Rao, L.M. & S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon G. L. Kunta Rao, L.M. & S., on relief at Guntur, to be Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore, *vice* temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon T. S. Ramaswami Pillai, M.B. & C.M., transferred.

Appointments.—In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council the Surgeon-General hereby appoints the following candidates to be Civil Assistant Surgeons in the department with effect from the date of this order :—

(1) S. L. Somayaji, L.M. & S.
(2) B. Dayananda Rao, L.M. & S.

Madras, 29th March 1916.

Postings.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon V. Thomas Sinan, from plague inspection duty, Salem, is posted to Railway Plague Inspection duty, Bezwada, *vice* Civil Apothecary H. D. Rozario reported sick.

Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, L.M. & S., on the expiry of plague inoculation duty in the North Arcot district, is posted to Railway Plague Inspection Station, Jalarpet, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon G. J. Pacheco transferred.

(By order.)

Madras, 30th March 1916.

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

All communications relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.*—The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular Agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places :—

Ahmedabad—R.C. Technical Institute.
Allahabad—Public Library.
Bangalore—Indian Institute of Science.
Bombay—Record Office.
" Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
" The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
Calcutta—Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
" Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
" Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Cawnpore—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
Chigaurah—Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
Chittagong—Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
Dacca—Office of the District Board, Dacca.
Delhi—Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
Hyderabad—Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
Jalpaiguri—Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
Karachi—Office of City Deputy Collector.
Lahore—Punjab Public Library.
London—The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
Madras—Record Office, Egmore.
" College of Engineering.
Mysore—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
Nagpur—Victoria Technical Institute.
Poona—College of Engineering.
Rangoon—Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
Roorkee—Thomason College.
Sholapur—Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office :—

	Price. Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules, and instructions)	1	0	0
(*b*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10	0
(*c*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2	0
(*d*) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2	0
(*e*) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*) ..	0	1	0
Annual subscription with postage	3	0	0
(*f*) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index 1903—1908 and chronological lists 1904—1904)	2	0	0
(*g*) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index 1909—1911 and Chronological list, 1905—1911) .. .. each	3	0	0
(*h*) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) .. .. .. "	0	8	0
(*i*) Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 .. .. "	1	0	0
(*j*) Specifications of inventions .. .. "	0	3	0

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that the official head-quarters of the Sub-Collector, Sub Divisional Magistrate and President, Taluk Board, Sidhout division, will from the 10th of February 1916 be at Rajampet.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
17th March 1916.

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Sub-Collector in charge.

On and after the 1st April 1916, the Kodaikanal sub-division of the Madura Special division comprising the whole of Kodaikanal and the Kodaikanal Ghaut Road will be amalgamated with the Dindigul sub division of the Madura division.

2. All communications intended for the Sub-divisional Officer, Kodaikanal, should thenceforth be addressed to the Sub-divisional Officer, Dindigul.

R. F. STONEY,
Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division.

Madura, 22nd March 1916.

Under orders of Government contained in G.O. No. 248 W., dated 12th February 1916, the "Godavari Head Works Division" will be formed from the 1st April 1916. This division comprises the Head Works and Workshop sub-divisions that hitherto formed part of the Godavari Eastern division.

All communications and correspondence relating to these sub-divisions in connection with the Dowlaishweram anicuts and head works, supply of stone from quarries, surki, stones and indents on Workshops; public buildings at Dowlaishweram and supply of steamers, staff boats, punts and machinery, etc., should be addressed from 1st April 1916 to the Executive Engineer, Godavari Head Works division, Dowlaishweram.

A. E. FERNS,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division.

Dowlaishweram, 23rd March 1916.

As the office of the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, Vellore, is to be closed from 1st April 1916, it is hereby notified that all correspondence intended to reach that office on or after 1st April 1916, should be addressed as detailed below: —

(1) Correspondence relating to works in Chittoor, Swarnamukhi and Chayyar Minor Basins (North Arcot, Chittoor, South Arcot and Nellore districts) should be sent to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, Madras.

(2) Correspondence relating to works in Vasishtasandhi, Swrdanadhi and Sarabangasandhi Minor Basins (Salem, Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts) should be sent to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VI Circle, Trichinopoly.

(3) Correspondence relating to works in Chinna Aar or Sanathkumaranadhi Minor Basin (Salem district) should be sent to the Executive Engineer, Salem division, Salem.

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, IV Circle.

Vellore, 27th March 1916.

TANJORE CHANK FISHERY.

Notice is hereby given that Government in their Order No. 453, Revenue, dated 26th February 1916, have sanctioned the lease of the Tanjore Chank Fishery to A. R. Hy. Mahn Uduman Labbai Marakkayar of Tirumalavasal for a period of three years from 1st March 1916. He has therefore the sole right to collect chanks and to issue permits for their collection in the Tanjore district up to 28th February 1919.

Any person other than the lessee or his authorized agents who may collect chanks are liable to prosecution.

J. HORNELL,
Superintendent, Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

Government Fisheries' Office, Tuticorin,
16th March 1916.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act it is hereby notified that the treasure mentioned below was found recently by Ichekunna Kollan Chotti of Kidangunad amsam, Wynaad taluk, while digging the floor of his house :—

Description of property.	Estimated value Rs. a. p.
1. One gold mani mala	255 0 0
2. One carved gold bangle	109 2 0
3. One gold bangle	84 0 0
4. Three gold bangles	22 8 0
5. One gold tirumamam	0 8 0
6. Five silver ornaments, etc.	5 1 8
7. One silver sword	17 12 0
8. One small silver sword	1 14 0
9. One silver shield	1 15 8
10. Three silver cradles	8 14 0
11. One silver elephant	4 0 0
12. Three silver masks	3 8 0
13. Seven silver eyes	1 0 0
14. Two silver ornaments	1 0 0
15. Eight silver men	3 8 0
16. One silver head	0 7 8
17. One silver leg	0 1 8
18. One silver eyebrow	0 2 0
19. One copper vessel	8 4 0
Total	363 7 0

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on Monday the 21st August 1916 at 2 p.m. in order that their claims may be enquired into and determined according to law.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office,
24th March 1916.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Cotacamund Municipality for the week ending 17th March 1918

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other classes	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other classes	Total Deaths M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. Total Births	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	101,130	3	78	7	..	47	41	88	3	24	11	..	42	46	88	18	..	..	16	15	8	31	34·2	34·2
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	7	48	6	1	29	30	59	5	47	4	1	24	33	57	1	7	..	12	4	..	43	24·9	24·1
Cuddalore ..	78,417	1	24	22	..	25	23	47	4	21	7	..	18	19	32	..	8	..	3	4	2	16	31·0	21·3
Kumbakonam ..	64,147	..	30	1	..	14	17	31	..	31	..	..	19	12	31	..	..	..	7	..	3	20	25·0	25·0
Tanjore ..	60,841	2	35	5	..	20	22	42	1	38	1	..	27	13	40	..	..	..	6	7	1	27	36·8	34·0
Negapatam ..	60,168	1	17	14	..	19	13	32	..	30	15	..	28	21	46	3	..	..	4	3	..	32	27·7	39·9
Salem ..	58,158	..	25	1	..	13	13	26	..	26	1	..	13	14	27	..	..	..	6	1	0	20	22·9	23·8
Cuddalore ..	56,571	1	27	1	..	18	10	29	..	41	1	..	18	24	42	..	..	..	7	2	3	25	28·7	38·7
Cocanada ..	54,110	1	22	1	..	13	10	23	..	20	1	..	10	11	21	..	3	..	6	1	2	10	22·2	20·2
Conjeeveram ..	53,564	..	15	..	..	10	5	15	..	31	..	..	17	14	31	1	..	..	1	7	4	18	14·5	30·6
Vellore ..	48,748	..	17	9	..	14	11	25	..	13	8	..	12	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	10·2	19·2
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	23	2	..	12	11	23	..	27	1	..	17	11	28	..	..	..	5	2	..	20	24·8	30·2
Mangalore ..	48,412	10	16	4	1	17	21	38	3	3	3	..	4	3	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	40·9	9·7
Coimbatore ..	47,907	2	34	..	..	16	21	36	1	33	..	..	15	19	34	..	3	2	8	1	1	13	39·9	37·7
Palamcottah ..	44,900	4	21	11	..	21	15	36	1	20	9	..	15	15	30	..	1	..	2	13	3	12	41·3	35·8
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	1	38	3	..	20	22	42	..	28	4	..	11	21	32	1	1	..	..	7	3	20	49·9	37·3
Palghat ..	44,310	..	32	10	..	15	27	42	..	17	1	..	7	11	18	..	..	..	4	1	1	11	49·4	21·2
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	14	..	..	8	6	14	..	20	..	..	12	8	20	..	..	..	3	2	1	8	16·8	24·0
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	21	6	..	11	16	27	1	22	..	..	15	8	23	..	..	..	4	3	1	15	33·4	28·3
Guntur ..	40,629	3	15	8	..	12	13	25	1	20	9	..	16	14	30	..	..	..	6	..	2	1	32·2	38·6
Tuticorin ..	40,186	2	11	5	..	6	13	19	1	11	2	..	3	9	14	..	..	..	3	2	1	6	24·7	28·9
Ellore ..	37,819	1	19	4	..	20	24	44	2	24	3	..	10	15	31	..	..	..	6	..	..	25	60·7	49·7
Vanmegram ..	37,550	..	23	2	..	8	7	15	..	17	..	..	9	8	17	..	..	..	4	5	3	5	10·8	23·9
Bellary ..	34,936	..	20	7	..	15	12	27	1	32	18	..	27	24	52	..	..	..	14	1	4	32	40·3	76·1
Nellore ..	33,240	4	18	3	..	8	7	15	..	14	3	..	10	7	17	..	..	..	4	..	..	13	23·5	26·7
Bezwada ..	32,867	..	16	4	..	9	11	20	..	20	1	..	8	13	21	..	..	..	3	1	1	16	31·7	33·3
Adoni ..	31,645	..	18	12	..	20	5	25	..	11	2	..	9	4	13	..	..	..	2	2	1	8	41·4	21·4
Bezhampur ..	31,436	..	18	..	..	8	5	13	..	17	1	..	10	8	18	..	3	..	5	2	..	7	21·6	29·6
Tellicherry ..	29,258	1	6	3	..	7	4	11	1	4	3	..	7	4	11	..	1	..	..	3	..	4	19·6	19·6
Srivilliputtur ..	29,068	1	18	..	..	13	6	19	..	25	..	..	15	10	25	19	..	..	2	..	2	2	34·1	44·8
Cannanore ..	28,967	3	10	9	..	16	6	22	..	8	9	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	39·9	16·2
Mayavaram ..	27,121	..	11	1	..	7	5	12	2	9	..	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	23·1	21·1
Karnool ..	23,089	..	8	10	..	11	7	18	..	5	3	..	3	5	8	..	..	..	4	..	1	3	35·0	18·0
Dindigul ..	23,052	2	20	1	..	12	10	22	3	9	1	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	2	1	..	10	58·3	37·1
Cotacamund ..	18,829	1	3	2	2	3	6	9	2	2	..	3	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	24·9	24·2
Total ..	1,462,643	53	757	170	4	512	485	997	39	766	132	4	471	454	925	39	34	7	183	94	65	540	34·3	29·0

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
21st March 1918

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 1st April 1916.

District.	First period (Aug. 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixteenth period (1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914).		Seventeenth period (1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915).		Eighteenth period (1st July to 1st April 1916).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur	750	500	0	0	0	0	43	30	144	130	1,030	1,000	1,230	1,166	0	0	13	7	900	170	24	20	1	1	10	10	105	100	207	205	90	67	450	307	150	140	3,204	4,000
Bellary	900	697	111	0	4	1	2,005	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,071	9,005	1,000	7,110	500	500	1	1	1,700	1,500	1,000	1,000	1	1	1,110	110	450	300	400	401	1,000	101	1,300	1,000	17,017	10,070
Chingleput	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	11	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	85
Chittoor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	113	170	154	10	10	3	3	7	6	541	397
Cuddapah	1	1	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0
Kistna	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurnool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malabar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nellore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nilgiris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanjore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinopoly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tinnevelly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vizagapatam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vizianagram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Canara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,700	1,000	1,140	804	1,000	1,173	2,140	2,140	17,017	11,700	10,021	17,010	10,070	10,040	1,010	1,000	31	877	5,071	4,000	1,013	2,400	1,000	2,740	20,001	5,007	10,000	14,005	4,071	4,000	4,700	2,000	3,021	1,077	9,111	6,074	140,540	111,000

STATEMENT showing Plague Returns and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 1st April 1916.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 18th March 1916.						Reported during the week ending 25th March 1916.						Reported during the week ending 1st April 1916.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	6	6	6	6	1	...	27	18	28	18	5	5	10	5	15	10
Bellary district	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	11	11	11	11
Chingleput district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor district	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	12	11	12	11	...	...	12	12	12	12
Coimbatore district	...	...	30	30	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4
Cuddapah district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Nellore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot district	2	2	62	14	64	16	1	1	36	20	37	21	4	4	33	15	37	19
Tanjore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly district	1	...	71	69	72	69	...	...	52	30	52	30	...	...	47	30	47	30
Salem Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Port	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	3	3	3	3
Tanjore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakonam Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Town and Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam district	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	2	181	132	184	134	2	1	142	92	144	93	4	4	123	72	127	76

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
3rd April 1916.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of two additional temporary District Munsifs' Courts for the Kistna district, the High Court hereby directs under sections 6 and 12 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that the said Courts shall be opened on the 16th June 1916 and shall hold their sittings at Narsapur and Bhimavaram and shall be styled "The Courts of the Additional District Munsifs of Narsapur and Bhimavaram respectively". The Courts shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Narsapur and Bhimavaram Munsifs respectively but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may by general or special order of the District Judge of Kistna be transferred to them from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that so long as the said Courts shall be held at Narsapur and Bhimavaram, the Courts of the District Munsifs of Narsapur and Bhimavaram shall be styled "The Courts of the Principal District Munsifs of Narsapur and Bhimavaram respectively".

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of a third additional temporary District Munsif's Court for the Coimbatore district, the High Court hereby directs under sections 6 and 12 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that the said Court shall be opened on the 19th day of June 1916 and shall hold its sittings at Udumalpet and shall be styled "The Court of the Additional District Munsif of Udumalpet". The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Udumalpet Munsif but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may by general or special order of the District Judge of Coimbatore be transferred to it from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that so long as the said Court shall be held at Udumalpet, the Court of the District Munsif of Udumalpet shall be styled "The Court of the Principal District Munsif of Udumalpet.

O. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
30th March 1916.

H-4

SESSIONS CALENDAR.

Calendar of persons for trial at the second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Admiralty, to be held on Tuesday, the Fourth day of April 1916, and following days before the High Court of Judicature at Madras

No. 17 of the Fourth Sessions of 1915.—Sadayan, committed by P. Narayana Menon, Esq., a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 13th day of October 1915, he committed the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

No. 1.—Venkataswami alias Akula Ramudu alias Venkatappa, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 1st day of November 1915, he committed the offence of theft.

No. 2.—Muthuswami alias Komaraswami, committed by C. B. N. Polly, Esq., the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 1st day of February 1916, he committed the offences of house-breaking by night and theft in a building.

No. 3.—O. T. Alavandar Nayudu, committed by P. Narayana Menon, Esq., a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 11th day of February 1916, he committed the offences of forgery of a valuable security, forgery for the purpose of cheating, *etc.*

No. 4.—The same prisoner, O. T. Alavandar Nayudu, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 8th day of February 1916, he committed the offences of forgery of a valuable security, forgery for the purpose cheating, etc.

No. 5.—Manikyami, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 1st day of March 1916, he committed the offences of culpable homicide amounting to murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

No. 6.—Thandrara Kuppan, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 10th day of March 1916, he committed the offence of theft in a building.

No. 7.—Chengal Row alias Sona Row, committed by L. A. Commade, Esq., a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 10th day of February 1916, he committed the offence of theft in a building.

No. 8.—Sheru, committed by M. Bazlullah, Esq., a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 7th day of March 1916, he committed the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder

No. 9.—Jalath Baba, committed by C. B. N. Polly, Esq., the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 1st day of February 1916, he committed the offence of theft.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,
31st March 1916.

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Acting Clerk of the Crown.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Jayanti Srirangamurti Pantulu Garu, Acting Additional District Munsif, Bapatla.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
24th March 1916.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language.—

M.R.Ry. Bail Gopalakrishnayya Garu, District Munsif, Hospet.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
29th March 1916.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Velliyur N. Viswanatha Rao Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
29th March 1916.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Nellore, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 1st May to Saturday, the 1st July 1916, both days inclusive, the Principal and Additional District Munsifs' Courts, Nellore, for six weeks from Monday, the 22nd May to Saturday, the 1st July 1916, both

days inclusive and the District Munsifs' Courts of Kavali and Kanigiri for six weeks from Monday, the 1st May to Saturday, the 10th June 1916, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Nellore,
14th March 1916

C. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Madras City Civil Court will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 8th May to Saturday the 8th July 1916, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

Arrangement will however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

City Civil Court, Madras,
14th March 1916.

C. R. TIRUVENKATA ACHARIYAR,
City Civil Judge.

Except as hereinafter mentioned, the High Court and the office of the Registrar will be closed from Monday the 1st May to Saturday the 8th July 1916, both days included.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Oldfield will act as Vacation Judge.

An Appellate Court of two Judges will sit on Monday the 5th June 1916 and the following days for the disposal of Referred Trials and all or urgent Criminal work.

The Vacation Judge will dispose of urgent applications which require to be heard *immediately* whether in proceedings on the Appellate or Original Side of the High Court, at 11 a.m. on each Tuesday during the vacation commencing on the 2nd May 1916.

Notice of such applications shall be given to the Registrar of the High Court before 2 p.m. on the previous day.

Urgent matters when Judge not present in Court.

In any case of great urgency application may be made by delivering to the Registrar a request to transmit the necessary papers to the Vacation Judge; and the Registrar shall, if he considers the case one of sufficient urgency, transmit the application accordingly, and it will be heard on 24 hours' notice, if possible.

Registrar's office.

Except petitions and applications in non-contentious, testamentary and intestate matters and appeals received under section 420 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from appellants who are in jail, no application other than an urgent application as above mentioned will be received or filed during the vacation. No plaint, or other appeal, or other proceeding will be received, unless it is accompanied by an urgent application containing a prayer that the Vacation Judge will order it to be received.

The office of the Registrar will be open on Monday in each week, commencing on the 1st May 1916, from noon to 2 p.m. for the receipt of urgent applications and for the disposal of applications for the issue of process or for copies of documents presented on or before the 26th April 1916. The office will also be open on Tuesdays while the Court is sitting.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
30th March 1916.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the Districts will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Vizagapatam, and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Vizagapatam.	For two months from Monday, the 8th May 1916, to Saturday, the 8th July 1916, both days inclusive.
District Munsifs' Courts of Yellamanchili, Chodavaram, Rezam, Parvatipur and the Additional District Munsif's Court of Vizagapatam.	For six weeks from Monday, the 8th May 1916, to Saturday, the 17th June 1916, both days inclusive.
District Munsif's Court of Vizianagram and the Principal District Munsif's Court of Vizagapatam.	For six weeks from Monday, the 29th May 1916, to Saturday, the 8th July 1916, both days inclusive.

No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

Arrangements will however be made—

(1) for granting copies of judgments decrees, orders and other papers and documents, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment,

(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.,

(3) for the service and return to the High Court of notices issued to respondents; and

(4) for the receipt and despatch of all administrative correspondence during the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Vizagapatam,
22nd March 1916.

A. T. FORBES,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 22nd March 1916, it is hereby notified that the Principal District Munsif's Court of Vizagapatam will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday, the 8th May 1916 to Saturday, the 17th June 1916, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Vizagapatam,
27th March 1916.

A. T. FORBES,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Arcot and the Subordinate Judge's Court of North Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 1st May 1916 to Saturday the 1st July 1916, both days inclusive; the District Munsifs' Courts of Arni, Chittoor, Ranipettai, Madanapalle and Tiruvannamalai for six weeks from Monday, the 1st May 1916 to Saturday, the 10th June 1916, both days inclusive, and all the other District Munsifs' Courts for six weeks from Monday the 22nd May 1916 to Saturday the 1st July 1916, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting of copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 23rd March 1916.

J. N. ROY,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

In continuation of this Court's notification, dated 13th ultimo, it is hereby notified that the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Madura will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 8th May to Saturday, the 8th July 1916, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Madura, 23rd March 1916.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
District Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 12th February 1916, it is hereby notified that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(a) The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court and the Special Small Cause Judge's Court of Trichinopoly for two months from Monday, the 1st May to Saturday, the 1st July 1916, both days inclusive.

(b) The District Munsifs' Courts of Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Ariyalur, Kulittalai (Principal and Additional) and Karur and Namakkal for six weeks from Monday, the 1st May to Sunday, the 11th June 1916, both days inclusive.

2. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly, 24th March 1916.

A. S. BALASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Official Receiver's Court at Chingleput in the district of Chingleput, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 8th May to Saturday the 8th July 1916 (both days inclusive) and that no papers will be received during the recess.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput, 27th March 1916.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Receiver of Guntur district will be closed for summer vacation from 8th May to 8th July 1916, both days inclusive.

Guntur, 27th March 1916.

V. G. K. IYENGAR,
Official Receiver.

It is hereby notified that the Official Receiver's Court at Mangalore in the district of South Canara will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 17th April to Saturday the 17th June 1916 (both days inclusive). No papers will be received during the recess.

Official Receiver's Court, South Canara, Mangalore, 27th March 1916.

B. MAHABALA HEGDE,
Official Receiver.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated as noted below. It is notified that the said insolvents have been discharged in respect of all the debts provable in the matter of their insolvency.

Number of petition.	Name of Insolvents.	Date of discharge.
97 of 1912	Vyasarapady Parthasarathy Doss	21st February 1916.
97 of 1913	W. E. J. Arnold	Do.
83 of 1912	C. Rajagopala Achariyar	Do.
81 of 1913	G. Ramakrishna Nayudu	Do.
143 of 1912	Charles Francis Pereira	Do.
168 of 1912	J. Vajravelu Mudaliyar	Do.
369 of 1913	Nagappa Mudaliyar	Do.
275 of 1912	V. A. Venkatachari	Do.
115 of 1913	T. Narayanaswamy Nayudu	Do.
195 of 1913	Mylapore Thandava Ayyasamy Ambikoola Mudaly	Do.
259 of 1913	P. Venkataratnam Nayudu	Do.
997 of 1913	O. Chamiah Chetti	Do.
166 of 1914	Joseph Michael Ignatius Cuello Ammida Ignatius and Francisa Malcolm Ignatius.	Do.
278 of 1914	P. Muthuswamy Pillai	26th February 1916.
240 of 1913	C. Ramaswamy Raju	Do.
281 of 1913	Do.	Do.
176 of 1913	T. Varadachariar and T. Sadagopachariar Ayyangar	Do.
290 of 1913	A. Subbarayalu Nayudu	Do.
239 of 1915	S. Krishnaji Row	Do.
247 of 1913	F. Gombo Doss	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
28th March 1916.

F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 4 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Amalapur.

Ryali Venkataratnam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ragireddi Narayanaswami, Brothers, Sadanala Gangaraju, Gandu Ramayya, Varrey Chinh Venkata Reddi and Padala Govindu .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ryali Venkataratnam residing in Amalapur has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 28th April 1916 for hearing the objections, if any, of the creditors.

District Munsif's Court, Amalapur,
30th March 1916.

K. PURUSHOTTAM PANTULU,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Bapatla.

Chandoorn Musalish .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ambati Venkateppaiya and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 14th April 1916, for hearing. Anybody that wished to oppose the petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Bapatla,
29th March 1916.

N. BALARAMADAS,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 33 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Cuddapah.

Tulasiti Krishnamma of Cuddapah town .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Polar Subbanayuda of Polar, Vanganagarpalli, Pullampet taluk, and seven others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petitioner was adjudicated insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 28th March 1916. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their debts before the Official Receiver, Cuddapah, by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Insolvency Rules, 1908, within two months from this date.

District Court, Cuddapah,
29th March 1916.

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Ganjam.

Narkedamalli Venkata Krishna Rao .. .. *Petitioner.*
Maddi Kristnamurti and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner aforesaid has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that the 12th day of April 1916 has been fixed for the hearing of the application. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

(By order.)

District Court, Ganjam,
27th March 1916.

NARASIMHASWAMI,
Serishtadar.

No 3 of 1916 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Brahmandam Lakshminarasimham .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pulaparthi Sriramulu and seven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 10, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 23rd day of March 1916. The creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver at Guntur.

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur, 28th March 1916. A. SAMBAMURTI AYYAR, *Temporary Subordinate Judge.*

No 18 of 1916 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Alapati Kanthayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sarvadhi Atchayya and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 10, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 21st day of March 1916. The creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver at Guntur.

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur, 28th March 1916. A. SAMBAMURTI AYYAR, *Temporary Subordinate Judge.*

No. 4 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Guntur.

Inkollu Dasari Rangayya, Dancing caste, caste profession, aged 30 years, of Guntur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chenduru Raghavayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court on the 7th day of January 1916 to be declared insolvent and that the 2nd day of May 1916 has been fixed by this Court for receiving objections, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Guntur, 27th March 1916. P. RAMA RAO, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 9 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Guntur.

Elvathi Ramachandrudu, son of Nagalingam, Telaga of Nutakke .. *Petitioner.*
Vanireddi Nagayya and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court on the 26th day of February 1916 to be declared insolvent and that the 5th May 1916 has been fixed by this Court for receiving objections, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Guntur, 26th March 1916. P. RAMA RAO, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 10 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Guntur.

Alura Gurayya, Kamma, cultivator, aged 50 years of Thullur, Guntur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kanumuru Lakshmayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court on the 17th day of January 1916 to be declared insolvent and that the 5th day of May 1916 has been fixed by this Court for receiving objections, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Guntur, 25th March 1916. P. RAMA RAO, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 13 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Guntur.

Suram Parasa Ramayya, son of Ramayya, Telaga, Schoolmaster, aged 62 years of Kothapet, Guntur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Some Sriramulu and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court on the 25th day of February 1916 to be declared insolvent and that the 5th day of May 1916 has been fixed by this Court for receiving objections, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Guntur, 25th March 1916. P. RAMA RAO, *Principal District Munsif.*

No 12 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Guntur.

Yakkala Ramamurti, son of Subbayya, Vysya, trader, aged 30 years of Vathsapath .. .. *Petitioner.*
Upputuri Narasimham and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court on the 6th day of March 1916 to be declared insolvent and that the 5th day of May 1916 has been fixed by this Court for receiving objections, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Guntur, 28th March 1916. P. RAMA RAO, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 18 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Venkatachalam Pillai, son of Marudanayakam Pillai, Tandem village,
Karur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palaniappa Chetti and others .. .. *Counter petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 25th March 1916 by me and his further examination takes place on 26th April 1916 in this office. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 27th March 1916. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 16 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Ranga Ayyar, son of Krishna Ayyar, Hanamantha Rayan Coil street,
Karur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palaniappa Chetti and others .. .. *Counter petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 25th March 1916 by me and his further examination takes place on 27th April 1916 in this office. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 27th March 1916. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Kutha Pillai, son of Kamppanna Pillai, Ennampatti, Namakkal .. *Petitioner.*
Parvathi Ammal and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 26th April 1916. If they fail to do so, a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 25th March 1916. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Annadi Ambalagaran, son of Marudai Ambalagaran, Thalaippalliam, Mugiri .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subbarayalu Nayadu and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 23rd March 1916 and his further examination takes place on 26th April 1916. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 23rd March 1916. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 10 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Nandyal.

Yarramsetty Narsimhasam .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above was adjudged an insolvent on the 21st day of March 1916 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that claim may be proved by delivering or sending by registered post to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Munsif's Court, Nandyal, 29th March 1916. .. S. NARASINGA RAO PANTULU, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ranipet.

K. Sabjan Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
T. P. Balasundara Nayakar and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner K. Sabjan Sahib, son of Asi Modin Sahib, residing at Ranipet, Walajah taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 16th day of June 1916.

District Munsif's Court, Ranipet, 28th March 1916. A. RAMANATHA AYYAR, *Ag. District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Sa. Batcha Sahib, son of Sheik Mammodu Sahib, residing at Mettikanpalayam, Dharmapuri taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thapavala Ahmed Sahib Company by Agent Sithri Ismal Sahib and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 17th July 1916.

District Court, Salem, 28th March 1916. J. T. GILLESPIE, *District Judge.*

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Shiyali.

Krishnamurthi Achariyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kunyu Mudaliar and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 19 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, Krishnamurthi Achariar, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 25th day of March 1916, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909, on or before 22nd April 1916.

District Munsif's Court, Shiyali, 28th March 1916. G. J. QURAISHI SAHIB, *District Munsif.*

No. 73 of 1913 (No. 2 of 1915 on the file of the Subordinate Judge's Court, South Canara) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Canara.

Ullal Venkatramana Naick, son of Ullal Seshagiri Naick, residing at Bantkeri, Mangalore town .. .. *Petitioner.*
Panchamal Narayan Shanu & Co. and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 19 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 25th March 1916 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 29th June 1916. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Canara, Mangalore, 25th March 1916. B. MAHABALA HEGDE, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1919 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tanjore.

Pallamsubba Sirkai Rao Sahib, son of V. Ry. Kappusami Sirkai Rao Sahib, residing at Ganapsirkai Rao Kottathara North Main Street, Fort, Tanjore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunmalai Chettiyar and two others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 28th March 1916.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore, 31st March 1916. S. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 7 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Panchakarti Peda Pullayya, Panchakarti China Pullayya and Panchakarti China Kotayya .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
Kammaraganta Venkatareddi and fourteen others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioners have applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvents and that the petition stands posted to the 19th day of April 1916 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, 25th March 1916 L. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 8 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

J. Nacharatnam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Krotta Ramaswami and thirteen others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to the 20th day of April 1916, and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, 26th March 1916. L. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 27 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of S. M. K. Semba Lebbai Ghouse Muhammad Taragan and another.

T. Ahmed Maideen Taragan .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
S. M. K. Semba Lebbai Ghouse Muhammad Taragan and S. M. K. Semba Lebbai Sahu Muhammad Taragan .. .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 19 of Act III of 1907, that S. M. K. Semba Lebbai Ghouse Muhammad Taragan and S. M. K. Semba Lebbai Sahu Muhammad Taragan, sons of Semba Lebbai Maideen Lebbai, residing at Puli Pudu Street, Melapalayam, Tinnevelly taluk, have, by an order of this Court, dated the 21st day of March 1916, been adjudicated insolvents and the creditors

are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
27th March 1916.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Arumuga Nadan.

Nagendra Barathi Gosamier and Sankarapandia Kounr .. .. *Petitioners (Decree-holders).*
Arumuga Nadan .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Arumuga Nadan, son of Sundara Nadan, residing at Inam Mundithope, Kulpatti taluk, has, by an order of this Court, dated the 21st March 1916, been adjudicated insolvent and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
27th March 1916.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Chellayya Pillai.

Vangu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Chellayya Pillai .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Chellayya Pillai, son of Subramanya Pillai, residing at Elanji, Tenkasi taluk, has, by an order of this Court, dated the 21st day of March 1916, been adjudicated insolvent and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
27th March 1916.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 7 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Vairava Nadan.

Sri Krishnaperumal Nadan .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor)*
Vairava Nadan .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Sri Krishnaperumal Nadan, son of Palaveasamuthu Nadan, residing at Sakkamalar Pallivasal attached to Sivalaperi, Nanguneri taluk, has applied to this Court for declaring Vairava Nadan, son of Ramaswami Nadan, residing at the said village, an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 20th day of June 1916.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
24th March 1916.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of M. V. S. Manakavalaperumal Pillai and two others.

Mr. G. Zellweger .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
M. V. S. Manakavalaperumal Pillai and two others .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Mr. Zellweger, European merchant, residing at Tuticorin, has applied to this Court for declaring (1) M. V. S. Manakavalaperumal Pillai, son of Arunachalam Pillai, (2) M. V. S. Virabadra Pillai, son of Sankaranarayanan Pillai and (3) M. V. S. Shanmugavelayudham Pillai, son of Sivakamiratha Pillai, all residing at Melur, Tuticorin, insolvents and that his application is posted for hearing to the 20th day of June 1916.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
27th March 1916.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1916 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Palanimalai Gavundan, son of Periasna Gavundan, Akkaraiyampalaiyam,
Valavandi Mittai Samakkal .. .. *Petitioner.*
Manikam Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 17th April 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
25th March 1916.

C. KUMARACHARIAVARTHI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

II-9

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st APRIL 1916.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	74,62,000	0	0	Government Securities	3,80,63,239	10	3
Reserve Fund	63,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments ..	4,57,773	10	0
	Rs.	A.	P.	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4,36,77,924	8	6
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,84,390	12	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities ..	9,33,88,668	0	6
Public Deposits at Branches ..	72,97,949	3	7	Bills discounted and purchased ..	23,47,311	15	10
	1,26,82,339	15	7	Balances with other Banks	22,77,165	13	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.	8,18,86,184	7	5		3,162	5	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	30,642	5	4	Gallows	7,74,089	5	5
Sundries	29,20,705	5	7	Dead Stock	27,241	8	5
				Stamps	27,13,748	14	1
				Sundries	9,79,19,069	1	6
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches.*	1,78,30,932	8	8
Rupees ..	11,49,69,990	7	1	Rupees ..	11,49,69,990	7	1

* Includes 48,660½ sovereigns = Rs 6,88,707-8-0

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 33-51

Liabilities.	Rs.		Assets.	Rs.	
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	2,84,780	Increase	Bank's Investments	53,000	Increase.
Public Deposits at Branches ..	8,81,000	Do	Loans	15,03,000	Increase.
Other Deposits	46,97,000	Decrease.	Accounts of Credit	1,90,000	Do.
Post Bills	13,000	Do.	Negotiable Bills	1,10,000	Do.
Sundries	18,24,000	Do.	Balances with other Banks ..	18,39,000	Decrease.
			Cash at Head office	48,66,000	Do.
			Cash at Branches	28,09,000	Do.
			Sundries	11,46,000	Increase.

(By Order of the Directors)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 4th April 1916.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts being the temporary compensation for earth taken for special repairs to Divi left flood bank from 10/0 to 13/5 and from 14/0 to 14/1-330 are outstanding in the accounts of the Kistna Central division. If no claim is preferred for the payment of these amounts within three months from the date of this notification they will be credited to Government :—

Name of person from whose land earth was taken.	Survey number	Amount of compensation outstanding. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chodavarapu Kistnayya and Subbayya of Pittallanka	64/1	1	2	0
2. Kanukolanu Kameswaramma of Pittallanka	214 A	1	5	0
3. Pesumarty Suryanarayana Sastrulu, Parvateswara Sastrulu, Narasimha Somayajulu, Balakrishna Sastrulu and Rama Sastrulu of Pittallanka	217/1	4	4	0
4. Rayaprolu Bukkaiah of Pittallanka ..	238/1	0	8	0
5. Tangeda Suryanarayana, Viswayya and Sambayya of Pittallanka	312/3	0	1	0
	Total ..	7	2	0

Bezwada, 24th March 1916.

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

It is hereby notified that the following sums due to contractors are outstanding in the accounts of this division from months noted against each and will be credited to Government if not claimed in three years. Amount will be paid to the legal heirs of deceased contractors on production of heirship certificates.

Item.	Month.	Name of contractor.	Name of work.		Amount outstanding
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	October 1915.	Igoor Nanika	A R. to Chowrabala channel	7 13 9	
			Special repairs to Chowrabala channel	7 14 0	
				15 10 9	
			Deduct—		
			Hire of tools	0 12 0	
			Value of materials	13 3 0	
				14 5 0	
				1 5 9	
			Constructing Work's sub-overseer's lodge at Jumboor	16 4 0	
			Constructing dynamite magazine	4 0 0	
					23 9 9
2	March ,,	Kalappa	Constructing cooly lines at Akkiyathmangala		13 9 5
3	April 1915.	Bhodeen Berry ..	Constructing motor shed for inspection bungalow, Srimangala		17 1 6
4	July ,,	Subban Unal Berri ..	Improvements to culverts on Frazerpet-Somwarpet road ..		13 8 8
5	October ,,	Kulapur Ammahutti Berri.	Constructing a causeway at 4/3 on the Sankhoppa-Siddapur road		53 3 8
6	August ,,	Raju Hussain Berri ..	Metalling the Frazerpet-Somwarpet road 12/5 to 13/5	73 10 0	
			Deduct value of tools	53 2 0	
					20 8 0
7	November ,,	Do. ..	A R to Frazerpet-Somwarpet road	54 1 0	
			Deduct hire of tools	6 10 0	
		Do. ..			53 7 5
8	March ,,	Bib Ahmed Berri ..	Metalling the Frazerpet-Somwarpet road, 12 and 13 miles		132 1 0
			Remetalling the Somwarpet-Kumsur road		48 8 5

M BROWN,
Executive Engineer, Coorg Division.

Mercara, 18th March 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts being the temporary compensation payable for earth taken for special repairs to Divi flood banks are outstanding in the accounts of this division. If no claim is preferred within three months from the date of this notification they will be credited to Government.

Item number.	Name of party.	Land from which earth was taken		Amount of compensation.
		Survey number.	Village.	Rs. A. P.
1	Kutragadda Kondalarayudu of Lutur	226-1	Chiravuri Lanka ..	0 2 0
2	Zaroju Krishnamma	26-1	Mushavaram	0 4 6
3	Bankayala Rajaswami Somayajulu, Venkatrau Pantulu and Siva Rao Pantulu.	13-1	Do.	0 11 7
4	Burra Venkatappayya and Koochibhotla Kamamma.	1396-2	Viswanadhapalli ..	5 8 8
5	Burra Venkatappayya	1394	Do. ..	0 12 7
6	Potaraju Satyaraoda Rao	1290-5 A	Do. ..	4 14 8
7	Potaraju Sitaramayya	1190 1 E	Do. ..	1 4 8
8	Potaraju Rajeswaramma	1352-2	Do. ..	2 10 6
9	Kanakadindla Mahalakshmamma and Kanakadindla Venkataswamlu.	47-1	Salempalem	0 11 1
10	Thota Akkamma and Bandreddi Bapi Reddi ..	81-2	Do.	0 15 0
11	Kanakadindla Lakshmamma, Rama Sastrulu, Venkateswarlu, Gadepalli Kamayya Dikshitulu and Kanakadindla Sivayya.	88-9	Do.	0 24 10
12	Kanakadindla Lakshmamma, Rama Sastrulu and Venkateswarlu	78-1	Do.	1 8 10
13	Dasari Syamalamba	81-1	Do.	1 11 0
14	Potaraju Venkateswarlu, Nagabhushana Rao, Gopalakrishnayya, Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Sitaramamurti.	100-1	Do.	2 11 1
15	Tadepalli Pedu Subba Rao and Chinu Subba Rao ..	112-2	Do.	0 13 10
16	Kuppanaty Venkataswami, Buchanna, Potaraju and Ramudu of Viswanadhapalli.	9-1	Do.	0 5 1
17	Kuppanaty Sahib, son of Sumudrala of Viswanadhapalli Sanyasi and Potaraju Amanna.	8-1	Do.	0 11 6
18	Bade Rammurtulu of Pittalluka Venkayya, Rayayya and Nayayya.	67-2 A	Pittalluka	1 14 7
19	Perina Sastrulu of Pittalluka, Sriramulu, Venkayya and Chendari	231-1	Do.	0 5 8
20	Penna Sastrulu of Pittalluka, Sriramulu, Venkayya and Chendari on behalf of Vubhana Nageswaramma of Pittalluka.	231-1	Do.	0 15 8
21	Rayayulu Muhuta and Venkatappayya of Venkatapuram.	228-1	Do.	2 0 4
22	Pasumarty Suryanarayana Sastrulu of Bandar, Parvatam Sastrulu, Narasimha Sastrulu, Balakrishna Sastrulu and Ramakrishna Sastrulu.	217-1	Do.	11 13 1

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

Bezwada, 27th March 1916.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST OF SHIPPING in the MADRAS HARBOUR with DESTINATION, ETC., on the 1st April 1916, as reported at the office.

Ship's name	Tons regr.	Commander	Destination.	When to sail	Agents.
				1916.	
S.S. "Tara" ..	3661	G. W. Sinclair ..	Singapore ..	1st April ..	Messrs. Binny & Co.
S.S. "Clan Robertson"	3107	K. Leslie ..	Calcutta ..	1st do. ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Clan Gordon" .	2283	T. Walker ..	Leyden	3rd do. ..	Do do.
S.S. "Nanuta" ..	3628	J. J. Tulloch ..	Calcutta	4th do. ..	Messrs. Bombay & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "St. Michael" ..	2419	J. O Donnell ..	Do. ..	5th do. ..	South Indian Exports & Co.
S.S. "Sahna Richmers"	873	J. Schuurman ..	Rangoon ..	3rd do. ..	Shaw, Wallace & Co.

RETURN OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 26th March to the 1st April 1916.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's Name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from
1916.					
29th March.	S.S. "Eurydice"	2308	B.	D. S. Lawson ..	Coddalore.
29th "	S.S. "Clan Gordon" ..	2283	B.	T. Walker ..	Cocanada.
29th "	S.S. "Tintoretto"	3976	B.	W. Read ..	Durban.
30th "	S.S. "Tara"	3661	B.	G. W. Sinclair ..	Penang.
31st "	S.S. "Nanuta"	3629	B.	J. J. Tulloch ..	Colombo.
1st April ..	S.S. "St. Michael" ..	2418	B.	J. O Donnell ..	Calcutta.
" ..	S.S. "Sahna Richmers" ..	873	Dutch.	J. Schuurman ..	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where bound.
1916.					
27th March	S.S. "Elsa"	2571	B.	A. G. Pape ..	Rangoon.
31st "	S.S. "Tintoretto" ..	3976	B.	W. Read ..	Calcutta.
31st "	S.S. "Dunky Grange" ..	2229	B.	R. L. Smith ..	Cuddalore.
31st "	S.S. "Eurydice"	2308	B.	D. S. Lawson ..	Rangoon.

Port Office, Madras,
1st April 1916.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under section 3 (i) of the Madras Salt Act IV of 1889 as amended by the Madras Decentralisation Act of 1914, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, defines the limits of the Pakala Extension in the Madras Presidency as follows:—

Name of extension.	Name and number of village in which it is situated.	Name of taluk in which it is situated.	Limits.
Pakala Extension ..	S. Nos. 1, 882, 662, 664, 670, 671 and 672 in Singiripalle village (S. No. 2).	Kandukur	*North*—Pakala parent factory. *East*—Buckingham Canal. *South*—Nuraitakalava and Chinna-Narasimhapura salt tract of Singiripalle (S. No. 2). *West*—Edavamalapura salt tract of Singiripalle (S. No. 2).

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 22nd March 1916.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

In exercise of the power delegated to it under sub-section (2) to section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralisation Act, 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey of Government lands in the undermentioned shrotriem villages in the Bellary district under the provisions of the said Act of 1897.

Name of shevaram village.	Taluk in which the village is situated.	Name of shevaram village.	Taluk in which the village is situated.
Timmalapuram ..	Harpanahalli.	Kallokunta	Adoni.
Hikingeri	Do.	Arallibanda	Do.
Inigi	Hospet	Mallanahatti	Do.
Bapaladoddi	Adoni.	Racchamari	Rayadrug.
Goudagallu	Do.	Daragakudapuram ..	Do.
Nogaturu	Do.	Chadiru	Do
Manchala	Do.		

Board of Revenue (Rev. Sett., Sur., L. Rds. and Agri.), Madras, 24th March 1916.

T. RAGHAVIAH, *Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

The principal officers of all companies are hereby reminded that, under section 21 of Act II of 1886, they are required to prepare and deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, on or before the 15th April 1916 a statement in Form E (published below) signed by them of the net profits made by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts were last made up, or if the accounts were not made up within the year ending on the 31st March 1916 then of the net profits made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1916.

2. Failure to comply with the requirements of section 21 of the Act is punishable under section 24 of the Act.

FORM E.

INCOME-TAX.

Annual return of net profits to be delivered by the Principal officer of a Company under section 21.

Name of company.	Place of business.	Sources of income.	Amount of income derived from each of these sources mentioning the period during which the income from each source has been derived.	Remarks.

I ( )—*here enter designation of office*—do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period stated, and that the company has no other source of income liable to income tax.

(*Signature*)

Dated 1916

(*Designation*)

INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO FILL UP THE ABOVE FORM.

1. If the company making the return has several places of business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of business being specified.

2. In column 3 should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India.

3. In column 4 should be entered the income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March.

4. Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes, under sections 129, 146, 148 and 149 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 57 (i) and (ii) of Act V of 1884 (Madras), and section 17 of Act XIII of 1869 (India).

5. Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items:—

(a) In the case of trades or professions—

(1) Sums expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended for insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery, implements and stock used for the purposes of profession or trade, and the rent paid for any premises used for such profession or trade, provided that if such premises shall not have been exclusively used for such profession or trade, a fair proportion only of such rent shall be deducted from the gross receipts.

(3) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.

(4) Sums expended in the payment of persons employed solely such profession or trade.

(5) The amount of any losses of stock in trade—The excess loss sustained in any one or more professions or trades over and above the profits thereof may be set off against the excess profits of any other profession or trade exercised by the same company.

(6) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it was not written off to profit and loss before; and

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(7) Interest paid on money borrowed for the purposes of the trade or profession.

(8) An annual depreciation of 6 per cent on the original value of machinery and plant to cover renewals and repairs, subject to the following restrictions:—

(a) No deduction for wear and tear or repayment on account of any such deduction shall be allowed in any year if the deduction when added to the deductions allowed on that account in any previous years to the person by whom the concern is carried on will make the aggregate amount of the deductions exceed the actual cost to that person of the machinery or plant, including in that actual cost any expenditure in the nature of capital expenditure on the machinery or plant by way of renewal, improvement or reinstatement.

(b) Where, as respects any trade, manufacture, adventure or concern, full effect cannot be given to the deduction for wear and tear in any year owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable with income-tax in that year, or owing to the profits or gains so chargeable being less than the deduction, the deduction or part of the deduction to which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall, for the purpose of making the assessment for the following year, be added to the amount of deduction for wear and tear for that year and deemed to be part of that deduction, or if there is no such deduction for that year be deemed to be the deduction for that year, and so on for succeeding years.

Note.—Plant does not include buildings. No deduction is admissible for depreciation in the value of buildings.

(9) In the case of income from houses—

(1) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses or their sites, but not taxes or local rates or cesses other than such taxes or rates as according to paragraph 4 *supra* may be deducted.

(2) Sums expended for insuring and keeping insured such houses.

(3) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.

(4) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent of the gross rental.

(5) Annual interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession.

S. P. RICE,
Collector of Madras and Comr. of Income-tax.

Madras, 17th March 1926.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OF ACT II OF 1886.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are Rs. 10,000 and upwards per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (b) of Act II of 1886 to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the forms subjoined and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before 30th April 1926 to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras.

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above requisition will be assessed, on the best information procurable.

INCOME-TAX. RETURN E.

[Name of person.	Residence or place of business. In towns, give municipal number of premises and name of street in which the residence or place of business is situated. In districts give the name of the village.	Source of income. In this column should be specified separately the sources of income chargeable under parts I, II, III and IV of schedule II of the Income-Tax Act II of 1886.	Particulars of the sources of income chargeable under parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Number of shares in each income.	Name of shares.	Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from each source has been derived. Amount of gross income.	Period. The year or the portion of the year during which the income has accrued.	Total deductions.	Amount of net profits.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

Subscription.

I do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none but items declared below to be admissible as deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to Income-tax.

STATION
Dated 1916. (*Signature*)
(*Designation*)

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE YEAR RETURNS OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in each income and the names of shares. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part II and other sources of income including the rental value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 24 of the Act, and interest on fixed deposits in any bank, joint stock company or other mercantile firm, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or de nestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in the respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 129, 146, 148 and 149 of Act III of 1894 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 47 (i) and (k) of Act V of 1884 (Madras) and section 37 of Act XIII, 1859 (India), (Notification No. 216, dated 17th April 1895, published on page 489, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1895).

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total deductions" and supported in the Insurances case by a receipt for such deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

(a) *In the case of trades or professions.*

(1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles, used solely for the purpose of a profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.

N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, *fair* only a proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

(5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realize profit in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in common for both only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stocking in trade actually written off during the year in cases where there is loss to one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. So also loss under any one part of the Schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it has been written off to profit and loss before;

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

NOTE.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessee may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this connection.

N.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a fair proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commissions or Discount—
Postage, Telegraphic, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.
Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children are a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those set aside to form an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing tiffin for assistants, clerks and constituents.

(12) An annual depreciation of 6 per cent on the original value of machinery and plant to cover renewals and repairs, subject to the following restrictions:—

(a) No deduction for wear and tear or repayment on account of any such deduction shall be allowed in any year, if the deductions when added to the deductions allowed on that account in any previous years to the person by whom the concern is carried on will make the aggregate amount of the deductions exceed the actual cost to that person of the machinery or plant, including in that actual cost any expenditure in the nature of capital expenditure on the machinery or plant by way of renewal, improvement or reinstatement.

(b) Where, as respects any trade, manufacture, adventure or concern, full effect cannot be given in the deduction for wear and tear in any year owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable with income-tax in that year, or owing to the profits or gains so chargeable being less than the deduction, the deduction or part of the deduction to which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall, for the purpose of making the assessment for the following year, be added to the amount of deduction for wear and tear for that year and deemed to be part of that deduction; or if there is no such deduction for that year be deemed to be the deduction for that year, and so on for succeeding years.

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs, and depreciation of only one year, i.e., the year the income of which is assessed.

(b) In case of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.

(1) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured such houses, the deduction being confined only to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses, or their sites. (Notification No. 89, dated 26th February 1896, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th March 1896.)

(c) In case of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1886.

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent of the assessee's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term *renewal* as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building in the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portion should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, i.e., either a sixth of the annual rent value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

(1) Amounts expended by Vahils on the purchase of Law books and stationery.
(2) Amounts set apart to form a Renewal Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.
(3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.
(4) Amount spent in or set apart for repayment of debts
(5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.
(6) Partner's allowances.
(7) Bad or doubtful debts not written.
(8) Any set-off out of the profits of the year on account of ascertained losses of previous years.
(9) Public or local rates, cesses or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (5) of the instructions given above may be deducted. (Notification No. 89, dated 26th February 1896, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1896.)
(10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestics
(11) Bonuses paid to domestic servants
(12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.
(13) Subscription to races, charities and schools, etc.
(14) Tiffin expenses of partners of a firm when these can be separately ascertained.

(16) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.
(16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.
(17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.
(18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

Madras, 17th March 1916.

S. P. RICE,
Collector of Madras and Comr. of Income-tax.

The following person has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules:—

Serial number.	Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine
1	M. R. Ry. P. Venkatasawmy Chetti, Merchant, No. 42, Strahan Mudaly Street, Madras.	30th March 1916 ..	Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 30th March 1916.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Acting Secretary.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the Royal Artillery, dated at No. 2 Section Hospital, Poona, this 28th day of March 1916.

Number, rank and name, 61038 Gunner W. Daniels; corps, Royal Artillery; age, 24 years; height, 5 feet, 6 inches; complexion, fair, but sallow; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; date of desertion, 26th March 1916; place of desertion, No. 2, Section Hospital, Poona. This man took a sailor's suit. No other information is available.

A. L. TURNER, Captain,
Station Staff Officer, Poona.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

The following articles received from the Collector of South Canara will be sold by public auction by the Tahsildar of Madras in the Madras Collector's office at 2 p.m. on Monday the 17th April 1916.

2. The successful bidders will be required to pay the amount and take delivery of the articles immediately after the auction.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Tiger skins	2	Cheetah teeth	48
Cheetah skins	12	Tiger claws	35
Tiger teeth	8	Cheetah claws	21d

Madras Collector's Office,
28th March 1916.

S. P. RICE,
Collector.

TANJORE CHANK FISHERY.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the balance of chanks to be received from the lessee of the Tanjore Chank Fishery for the fishery years (or seasons) 1916-17 and 1917-18 after deduction of 12,000 which have already been sold. Also for the whole amount of shells to be received from the lessee for the year 1918-19. Each fishery year will begin upon 1st March and end upon 28th February of the following calander year.

2. The quantities available for 1916-17 and 1917-18 should be 30,000 in each year; for 1918-19 it should be 42,000 shells. These numbers are dependent, however, upon the due fulfilment of their contracts by the past and present lessees, and Government give no guarantee as to the quantities that will be available for delivery. No claim for short delivery can therefore be entertained. Every effort, however, will be made to ensure the proper fulfilment of their contracts by the lessees, as upon this will depend the proper delivery of the quantities above named.

3. A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany every tender sent in. The amounts thus paid will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers as soon as one tender has been accepted.

4. The successful tenderer shall deposit with the undersigned a further sum of Rs. 400 as additional security for the due fulfilment of his contract, to be paid within fourteen days from the receipt of notice that his tender has been accepted.

5. Delivery of the shells shall be made at Negapatam and/or at Cuddalore at seller's option.

6. The minimum size of the shells supplied shall be of a minimum diameter of 2¼ inches as measured by a circular opening of this size in a gauge board, but no guarantee can be given and the shells must be taken as they are offered. Every endeavour will be made to ensure that the shells be of satisfactory average size.

7. Sealed tenders for these shells must be addressed to the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin, and bear the words "Tanjore Chank Tender" on the outside.

8. The latest date for receiving tenders will be 20th April 1916.

9. Further particulars if needed may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

J. HORNELL,
Superintendent, Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

Tuticorin, 16th March 1916.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders *in duplicate*, will be received up to 10 a.m. on Friday, the 14th April 1916, by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, for the supply of articles of bedding and clothing as detailed below for the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. The quantity required shown against all articles is only a probable one and will be more or less according to actual requirements.

2. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Marshall's Road, Egmore, at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

3. Each tender must contain not only the rates but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts equal to 5 per cent on the total value of his tender, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately.

5. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

6. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, reserves to himself the right to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for doing so.

7. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. Tenders containing rates manifestly below the market value of articles will be summarily rejected.

9. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

10. The successful contractor will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

11. Government Promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of 12 months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No 2358 of 31st March 1880, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other agreement executed by the depositors.

12. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender or tenders to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender."

Description of articles		Quantity required.	Remarks.
Banians, flannel, first size	No.	5	To be supplied monthly or occasionally as required from 1st April 1916 to 31st March 1917.
Do. second size	"	5	
Blankets, red	"	10	
Cloth, red, Turkey, 14 yards wide, 10 stripes, to be supplied torn into pieces of 8 and 6 yards	Yds	1,000	
Coats, gingham, men's	No.	36	
Do. do. children's	"	10	
Gowns, white, women's	"	10	
Jackets, white, men's	"	400	
Do do. women's	"	400	
Do. do. children's	"	24	
Mattress, coir	"	4	
Do. cotton	"	4	
Mosquito curtains	"	4	
Screen, hanging	"	2	
Shirts, white, women's	"	10	
Shirts, white, first size	"	10	
Do. do second size	"	10	
Socks, cotton, pairs	"	10	
Toilet covers	"	6	
Counterpanes	"	5	

Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras,
1st April 1916.

H. KIRKPATRICK, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

SALE OF INLAND SINGLE AND REPLY POST CARDS.

INLAND post cards (single and reply) in sheets will be available for sale to the public from the 1st May 1916. A sheet contains 26 post cards in the case of the single cards and 12 cards in that of the reply cards. These sheets will be found useful by Railway Companies and business firms for printing notices and advertisements on, as they can be cut into single and reply post cards after printing. For the present, postcards in sheets will be available on application to the Presidency Postmaster of Madras. The face value of the impressed stamp alone will be charged for; but not less than 120 sheets can be sold at one time.

S. P. RICE,
Superintendent of Stamps.

Madras, 18th March 1916.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 16 of Act VII of 1850 that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within three days

of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Three junglewood squares	Nil	24th March 1916 ..	Within the Madras harbour.
Two junglewood planks	"	24th " ..	
One bundle junglewood scantlings ..	"	24th " ..	
One cast iron pipe, 9'	"	24th " ..	
Three flat iron bars	"	25th " ..	
One square iron bar	"	25th " ..	
One sedwood piece	"	25th " ..	
One dealwood broken case, empty ..	"	26th " ..	
One flat iron bar	"	27th " ..	
One galvanized iron pipe piece ..	"	27th " ..	
One junglewood plank	"	27th " ..	
One junglewood square, 20'×8"×8" ..	"	27th " ..	
Four bundles junglewood scantlings ..	"	27th " ..	
One bundle teakwood scantlings ..	"	27th " ..	
Two junglewood squares of sizes ..	"	27th " ..	
Two junglewood planks	"	28th " ..	
Four junglewood scantlings	"	28th " ..	
Three bundles junglewood scantlings ..	"	28th " ..	
One bundle teakwood scantlings ..	"	28th " ..	
Four teakwood scantlings	"	28th " ..	
Eight expanded metal sheets, 12' × 2½' ..	"	28th " ..	
One bundle loose junglewood scantlings ..	"	28th " ..	
Four teakwood scantlings	"	28th " ..	
One bundle teakwood scantlings ..	"	28th " ..	
One bundle junglewood scantlings ..	"	29th " ..	
Eight expanded metal sheets, 12' × 2½' ..	"	29th " ..	
Do. do. ..	"	30th " ..	
Two junglewood spoons	"	30th " ..	

இதனை 1880-ஆவதுஆம்] - வது ஆக்ட 16 - வது செக்ஷனுக்கு விளம்பரத்தின்படி மதராஸ் போட் கன்சர்வேட்டர் கமிஷனரும் கடல்துறை பாதுகாவலரும் கையெழுத்திட்ட ஒரு வாடிவில் விலாத சொத்துகள் பற்றி. ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் ஒப்படைக்கப்படாதவை. மேற்கண்டவாறு தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பொருள்கள் ஒப்படைக்கப்படாவிடில் அந்த மாத முடிவு பொழுதுக்குள் செலுத்தல் வேண்டும். அப்படி செலுத்தப்படாத பட்சத்தில் இந்தப் பொருள்கள் மதராஸ் துறைமுக அறக்கட்டளை அதிகாரத்தில் விற்பனை செய்யப்படும்.

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	அப்பட்டை ஆன தேதி.	அகப்பட்ட இடம்.
3 காட்மரம் சதுரங்கள்	நிரவம்	1916-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச்சி 24-ம்	மதராஸ் துறைமுக எல்லை.
2 காட்மரப் பலகைகள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 24-ம்	
1 கட்டு காட்மர வில்வங்கள் ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 24-ம்	
1 துணுக்காய இருப்பு குழாய், 9' ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 24-ம்	
3 தட்டை இரும்பு கட்டைகள் ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 25-ம்	
1 சதுர இருப்பு கம்பி	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 25-ம்	
1 செம்மரக்கட்டை துண்டு ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 25-ம்	
1 கால் உடைந்த சாக்கோ பலகைப் பெட்டி.	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 26-ம்	
1 தட்டை இருப்பு கட்டம்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 27-ம்	
1 வளர்ந்துள்ள இரும்பு குழாய் துண்டு ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 27-ம்	
1 காட்மரப் பலகை	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 27-ம்	
1 காட்மரச் சதுரம், 20' × 8" × 8" ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 27-ம்	
4 கட்டு காட்மர வில்வங்கள் ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 27-ம்	
1 கட்டு தேக்குமர வில்வங்கள் ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 27-ம்	
2 காட்மரச் சதுரங்கள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 27-ம்	
2 காட்மரப் பலகைகள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 28-ம்	
4 காட்மர வில்வங்கள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 28-ம்	
3 கட்டு காட்மர வில்வங்கள் ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 28-ம்	
1 கட்டு தேக்குமர வில்வங்கள் ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 28-ம்	
4 தேக்குமர வில்வங்கள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 28-ம்	
8 சல்லி இருப்பு தகடுகள், 12' × 2½' ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 28-ம்	
1 கட்டு காட்மர வில்வங்கள் ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 29-ம்	
4 தேக்குமர வில்வங்கள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 29-ம்	
1 கட்டு தேக்குமர வில்வங்கள் ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 29-ம்	
1 கட்டு காட்மர வில்வங்கள் ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 29-ம்	
8 சல்லி இருப்பு தகடுகள், 12' × 2½' ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 30-ம்	
8 சல்லி இரும்பு தகடுகள், 12' × 2½' ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 30-ம்	
2 காட்மரச் சதுரங்கள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 30-ம்	

Port Office, Madras,
1st April 1916.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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Applications should contain the following particulars:—(1) Full names; (2) Nationality; (3) Age; (4) Medical and other qualifications; (5) Present occupation, pay, service (if any); (6) Vernaculars known to read and write; (7) Present address and should be addressed to "The Sanitary Commissioner, Cathedral House, Cathedral Post, Madras", enclosing copies of certificates and other testimonials which will not be returned.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Madras, 17th March 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons duly qualified under the Examination rules and who possess a fair knowledge of Telugu and Canarese for acting appointments on Rs 20 and 25 in the taluk offices of Bellary and Siruguppa. The selected candidates should be prepared to take up the appointments within a short notice.

The vacancies are at present acting but persons giving satisfaction in their work will stand a fair chance of being confirmed as vacancies occur.

Revenue Divisional Office, Bellary,
19th March 1916.

M. VENKANNA NAYUDU,
Deputy Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from men who have passed the elementary examination in Type writing for the post of fifth clerk vacant in this office. The appointment is, at present, only acting and is likely to last long; but the selected applicant will be confirmed on the occurrence of a vacancy provided he gives satisfaction. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

Deputy Collector's Office, Markapur,
22nd March 1916.

N. RAMAMURTI NAYUDU,
Deputy Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates holding Secondary School-leaving Certificates or who have at least a fair knowledge of English for employment as temporary Field Surveyors in No VI Survey Party, Tanjore. Candidates must have a hardy constitution fitted to stand rough out-door work and must be prepared to appear before the undersigned for examination at their own cost and risk. Selected candidates will be trained in the duties of a field surveyor as unpaid probationers for two months, at the end of which period, if they show sufficient acquaintance, they will be appointed as probationary field surveyors on Rs. 12 per mensem. They will at the end of three months be absorbed into the regular line. In addition a measurement allowance which will be regulated on the quality and quantity of their outturn will also be given to cover the expenses of the work. Their transfer to the permanent establishment of the department and further prospects will depend upon their passing the departmental examinations and their work and conduct.

2. Applications should be in the candidate's own hand-writing and should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th instant, accompanied by copies of testimonials as to their conduct and capacity.

M. N. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Assistant Director of Survey.

Survey Office, Tanjore,
1st April 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from School Final Candidates who passed the Type-writing Test in the Elementary grade for a clerk's post on Rs. 20 in my office.

V. PARABRAHMA SASTRI,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

Narasaraopet, 2nd April 1916.

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On or after 15th April 1916, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

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Vepery, 11th March 1916.

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C. SUBRAHMANYAM.

Mylapore, 24th March 1916.

On or after 29th July 1916, I intend moving High Court for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

S. VIJAYARAMAYYA.

Mylapore, 23rd March 1916.

I, S. K. Ramaswami Somayajiar, First grade Pleader, Tinnevelly, intend moving the High Court, Madras, to be enrolled as a High Court Vakil on or after the 29th of April 1916.

S. K. RAMASWAMI SOMAYAJIAR.

Tinnevelly Bridge, 23rd March 1916.

On or about 1st August I intend moving the High Court for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

G. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYANGAR.

Mylapore, 21st March 1916.

On or after 28th July 1916, I intend moving the High Court to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

K. VIRARAGHAVACHARI.

Tripleane, 30th March 1916.

I, AGA ABDUL HUSSAIN, intend changing my name into ABDUL HUSSAIN KHALILLI.

AGA ABDUL HUSSAIN.

Madras,
1st April 1916.

NOTICE.

I, K. V. Ramachari, B.A., Lakshmi Vilas, South Mint Street, Madras, and 12, Nyneappa Naick Street, Park Town, Madras, Importer, Merchant, and Commission Agent, carrying on business under the name and style or Vilasam of "K. V. Ramachari, B.A.," do hereby inform my customers and the public that, on and from 16th of April 1919, I continue to carry on business under the name and style or Vilasam of "K. V. Ramachari and Sons" at the aforesaid places and other places in which branches may be opened.

K. V. RAMACHARI, B.A.

Lakshmi Vilas, Madras, 21st March 1916.

THE INDIAN GRANITE CO., LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at No. 7, Armenian street, Madras, on Tuesday, the 14th March 1916, the following resolution was duly passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting duly convened and held at the same place on Friday, the 31st March 1916, was duly confirmed as a special resolution.—viz :—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Ian Simon Fraser and Graham Fraser Ross are hereby appointed Joint Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

A. P. SYMONDS,
Chairman.

Dated the 1st day of April 1916.

THE INDIAN GRANITE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a meeting of the creditors of the Indian Granite Company, Limited, will be held at No. 17, Armenian Street, Madras, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April 1916, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in the said section.

Dated this 1st day of April 1916.

IAN S. FRASER,
GRAHAM F. ROSS,
Liquidators.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN GRANITE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 15th day of May 1916 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to Ian Simon Fraser and Graham Fraser Ross, Chartered Accountants of No. 17, Armenian street, Madras, the Liquidators of the said Company, and if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are by their solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

IAN S. FRASER,
GRAHAM F. ROSS,
Liquidators.

Dated the 1st day of April 1916.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE TRIPLICANE MADARIA SASWATHA YELA NIDHI, LIMITED.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

O.P. No. 8 of 1916.

Takkeda Meera Mohideen .. .. *Petitioner.*

The Triplicane Madaria Saswatha Yela Nidhi, Limited .. .. *Respondents.*

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Madras in the above matter, dated the 21st March 1916, on the petition of Takkeda Meera Mohideen, it was ordered that the Triplicane Madaria Saswatha Yela Nidhi, Limited, be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Dated this 30th day of March 1916.

VENKATASUBBA RAO &
RADHAKRISHNAYYA,
Petitioner's Vakils.

NANJANGUD GOLD FIELDS, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

FINAL MEETING

The accounts having been closed, the undersigned notifies hereby all concerned that a meeting will be held on 3rd May 1916 at 6-30 p. m. at the registered office, Mount Road, at which a final statement of account will be presented in accordance with section 217 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913.

A. SALANSON,
Liquidator.

Madras, 27th March 1916.

NOTICE.

LOUISA ELIZABETH KENNIE COCKERELL (DECEASED).

The Administrator of the estate and effects limited to the Presidency of Madras of Louisa Elizabeth Kennie Cockerell, late of 36, Westbourne Terrace in the County of Middlesex in England, but now deceased who died at 36, Westbourne Terrace aforesaid, on or about the first day of May 1915 being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors

and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 16th day of April 1916 at the undermentioned address after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Louisa Elizabeth Rennie Cockerell deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

HENRY BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Louisa Elizabeth Rennie Cockerell (deceased).

High Court House, Madras,
5th March 1916.

NOTICE.

The Administrator General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 1st November 1915 the estate of Cornelius Aaron Barefoot deceased, late of C. & M. Station, Bangalore, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 15th October 1915, by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 4th June 1916 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
1st April 1916

BANK OF MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that a Branch of the Bank of Madras will be opened at Trichinopoly on Friday the 7th April 1916, *and the undermentioned changes in the Bank's staff* :—

Mr. K. S. Hector to be Agent at Trichinopoly.
Mr. A. C. Nuttall to be Agent at Masulipatam, *vice* Mr. C. E. Buckley.
Mr. C. E. Buckley to be Agent at Madura, *vice* Mr. H. C. Williamson.

(By order of the Directors.)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Madras, Madras,
31st March 1916.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt office will be closed on Thursday, the 13th instant on account of "Tamil New Year's day", being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Madras, Madras,
4th April 1916.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.) MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1916. (Price, 6 pies.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1916	Barometer reduced to 32°F.	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Dry	Wet	Observed Extremes. Max	Min.	Solar Maximum Heat in Vacuo	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
March.	Inches	°	°	°	°		Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts	Hrs.	
27th Mon.	29 926	81 3	74 5	90 4	72 4	152 6	70	S.S.E.	164	..	10	9·3	Fine.
28th Tues. ..	·830	81 8	74 9	91 7	72 2	164 6	73	S.S.E.	187	..	3	8 8	Do.
29th Wed. ..	·826	81 5	76 1	91 2	71 6	155 2	77	S.S.E.	190	..	0	9·2	Do.
30th Thurs. ..	·774	85 1	78 7	93 1	78 8	159 4	78	S.S.E.	201	..	2	8·0	Do.
31st Fri. ..	810	80 5	76 8	91 6	76 5	150 5	81	S.S.E.	193	..	18	7·7	Do.
April.													
1st Sat.	·792	83 6	78 5	91 0	78 3	160 7	78	S.S.E.	195	..	28	8 6	Do.
2nd Sun. ..	·794	80 7	76 7	91 6	76 5	152 0	78	S.S.E.	199	..	13	9·4	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0·04 inch, the average due for the same period being 1·61 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 3rd April 1916.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1916. [PRICE, 6 *pies*.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 26 OF 1915–16,
HELD ON THE 17TH MARCH 1916.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., *Chairman*.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, B.A., I.C.S.
Commander C. W. Sheorms, R.I.M.
Mr. J. M. Lacey, A.M.I.C.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Fraser
Mr. H. P. M. Rae.
Mr. J. H. Thonger.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kaddus Sadaka Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Thangaraya Chetti Garu, B.A.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbhoojadoss Garu.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Ramanujam Chetti Garu.

342. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 3rd March 1916.

343. Read and recorded letter, dated 13th March 1916, from Mr. C. B. Simpson resigning his seat on the Port Trust Board.

344. Read and recorded letter, dated 16th March 1916, from Mr. R. Greenall resigning his seat on the Port Trust Board with effect from the 20th instant.

345. Read a note by the Chairman submitting an estimate for Rs. 1,950 for certain alterations to the present Chairman's office so as to render it fit for occupation by the Engineering section, which must soon move out of its present building in order to vacate the site of the new Beach Station.

Resolved to sanction the estimate amounting to Rs. 1,920 debitable to Revenue head 3—Engineering and Maintenance (vii) Minor Works, and that the sanction accorded in Resolution No. 250, dated the 24th December 1915, be withdrawn.

346. Read a note by the Chairman submitting a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,000 for structural alterations to 8,600 lineal feet of several drains with a view to its being no longer possible for them to serve as breeding places for the yellow fever mosquito—*vide* the report, dated the 19th October 1915, by Capt. Horne, I.M.S., Special Malaria Officer, Madras.

Resolved under section 76 of the Port Trust Act to sanction the expenditure and under section 79 to apply for the sanction of Government to its debit to Capital, funds to be provided in 1916–17 from the Trust's revenue balances.

347. Read again Marine G.Os. Nos. 257 A. and 274, dated the 1st August 1914 and 13th May 1915, respectively, and subsequent correspondence between the Chairman and the Chief Secretary to Government, ending with Marine Department Memorandum No. 18 5/25–7, dated the 13th March 1916. Read also the Chairman's reply, No. G.–2171, dated the 15th March 1916, submitting an application to Government for a further loan of five lakhs for the works detailed in paragraph 3 of his note, dated the 20th October 1915, which went to Government with his letter No. 1205, dated the 1st November 1915.

Resolved to adopt the Chairman's reply to Government.

349. Read a note by the Chairman, dated the 9th February 1916, expressing a desire for six months' leave and making certain proposals as to acting arrangements during his absence. Read also the Chairman's letter to Government No. G. 1943, dated the 14th February and Government Memorandum thereon No. 243-1, dated the 20th February 1916.

Resolved unanimously, with reference to sections 19 and 21 of the Port Trust Act, that the leave asked for by the Chairman on the conditions named in paragraph 3, as well as the acting arrangements suggested in paragraph 4 of his note be recommended to Government for sanction.

348. Read an application, supported by the Chairman, by Mr. J. G. Lord, Assistant Traffic Manager, for two months' privilege leave.

Resolved to grant the leave from the 3rd of April or such later date as Mr. Lord can be spared, and that Mr. F. W. Stocks, Senior Wharf Superintendent, act as Assistant Traffic Manager during Mr. Lord's absence with acting allowance as per Civil Service Regulations.

350. Resolved under section 8b of the Port Trust Act to accept Messrs. R. Venkateshwar & Co's tendered schedule of rates for the supply of the Trust's Forms and Registers for 1916-17.

351. Read again G.O. No. 118, dated the 25th March 1914, on the subject of the Warehouses now under construction for lease to merchants.

Resolved, under section 42 (*d*) of the Port Trust Act, that the rate at which space in the new warehouses, known as Merchants Warehouses X, Y and Z, shall be leased shall be Rs. 3-12-0 per 100 square feet per month of floor space, and that the same rate shall apply to No. 6 shed as well as to such parts of the transit sheds as may be leased to merchants or steamer agents for the storage of imports and exports under the condition of paragraph 8, clauses (*a*) and (*d*) of the Trust's "Scale of Rates". Also resolved that the new rate shall not come into operation until the first section of the new warehouses shall be leased. Resolved also that, in due course, the sanction of Government to the rate above specified be applied for, under section 44 (1) of the Port Trust Act.

352. Read a note by the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman bringing to notice a serious case of neglect to supervise adequately the staff under his control on the part of Assistant Section Master No. 112 on the schedule of staff for 1916-17.

Resolved to accept the Traffic Manager's recommendation that salary of the official in question be reduced by Rs. 5 per mensem for six months or, as the alternative, at his own choice, that he be dismissed forthwith.

353. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 237, dated the 10th December 1915, and :—

Recorded Local and Municipal Department G.O. No. 478 M., dated the 9th March, received with Marine Department endorsement No. 330-1, dated the 11th March 1916, directing the Corporation of Madras to make budget provisions for and as soon as possible to carry out the work of extending Kelly's drain seawards.

354. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 237, dated the 4th February 1919, and Government Order thereon No. 50, Marine, dated the 22nd February 1919.

Resolved to record the fact that the road referred to in the papers read above, namely South Spring Shore Road, running from the junction of the Beach and High Court roads to the sea along, and south of the Trust's southern boundary, was made over to the Corporation of Madras on the 8th March 1916. Also it was recorded that the road constructed from Port Trust funds cost Rs. 88,437 as sanctioned in G.O. No. 30 M., dated the 22nd January 1916, recorded by Board's Resolution No. 305, dated the 4th February 1916.

355. Recorded that on 13th March 1916 the Port Trust made over to the Corporation of Madras the two small plots of land for road widening purposes of which the terms of the lease since executed, dated 1st December 1915, were approved in Board Resolution No. 112, dated the 20th August 1915.

356. Recorded a *nil* statement of estimates sanctioned since the 3rd March 1916.

357. Recorded G O No. 58, Marine, dated 2nd March 1916, sanctioning the reappropriation statement for an additional allotment of Rs. 51,600 required during the current year for expenditure on Port Trust Revenue Account. *Vide* Board's Resolution No. 325, dated 3rd March 1916.

358. Recorded G O No. 82, Marine, dated the 6th March 1916, sanctioning, under section 36 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, the reappropriation of funds under the Madras Pilotage Fund proposed by the Port Trust Board.

359. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 15th March 1916 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	*Nil*	2,60,426 14 9
Provident Fund Account	2,72,500	4,204 2 0
Deposit Account	17,700	1,428 15 0
Baden Sailors' Home Charity Account	67,660	2,576 7 0
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	56,600	1,345 2 1
Pilotage Fund Account	64,400	—2,576 8 0
Harbour Dues Advance Account	*Nil.*	52,416 2 10

Port Trust Office, Madras,
31st March 1916.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1916. [Price, 3 as. 6 p.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL TABLE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.	No.	Station	January			February.			March.			April			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Ganjam.	1	Russellkonda	0	0·42	0·44	1	1·83	0·74	0	1·00	1·24	Nil	0·11	1·01	3	4·73	3·67	10	7·28	7·10
	2	Surada	0	0·01	0·38	1	0·93	0·82	2	1·90	1·07	4	4·00	1·87	9	6·61	8·18	10	10·14	6·02
	3	Aska	0	0·40	0·25	1	1·90	0·72	2	0·20	1·23	2	1·70	1·58	7	6·09	8·18	10	8·15	6·56
	4	Purushottapur	1	0·34	0·34	1	0·70	0·81	0	0·30	0·60	Nil	0·07	1·07	5	4·09	5·18	7	6·05	6·24
	5	Rambha	1	1·00	0·27	Nil	0·02	0·80	Nil	0·11	0·83	Nil	0·02	1·02	1	1·44	2·69	6	4·81	6·61
	6	Chatrapur	Nil	0·14	0·38	Nil	0·43	0·84	0	0·34	0·87	1	1·05	0·98	3	1·32	3·01	6	2·48	6·31
	7	Gopalpur	1	0·24	0·30	Nil	0·10	0·43	1	1·33	0·58	0	0·54	0·89	3	1·32	1·62	6	7·09	6·73
	8	Berhampur	2	0·56	0·35	Nil	Nil	0·69	2	1·82	0·75	1	1·07	0·87	2	0·83	2·25	6	5·52	4·84
	9	Ichchapuram	2	0·18	0·33	1	0·42	0·57	1	0·51	0·43	3	1·08	1·38	6	0·82	2·56	6	6·42	4·28
	10	Sompeta	Nil	0·02	0·30	1	0·04	0·85	0	0·25	0·18	0	0·31	1·17	0	0·40	0·60	1	0·70	1·78	5	0·40	0·42
	11	Pundi	1	0·29	0·11	1	0·10	0·65	1	1·30	0·65	3	1·09	0·80	4	1·45	2·18	6	4·74	4·38
	12	Tekkali	1	0·01	0·24	1	1·60	0·47	2	0·30	0·48	6	1·03	0·66	3	2·18	2·80	4	3·08	6·61
	13	Narasannapeta	1	0·53	0·09	1	1·00	0·39	2	0·37	0·81	6	0·30	0·81	6	1·64	2·20	7	2·33	3·82
	14	Calingapatam	1	0·62	0·38	Nil	0·04	0·31	2	1·08	0·30	9	1·18	0·47	2	0·66	1·80	8	4·69	3·90
	15	Chicacole	1	0·49	0·14	1	0·24	0·44	2	1·09	0·85	6	2·29	1·40	8	0·70	2·31	7	0·18	0·67
	16	Parlakimedi	2	0·38	0·24	1	0·41	0·23	3	1·09	0·85	6	2·29	1·40	8	0·70	2·31	7	0·18	0·67
		Total	16	6·40	..	11	8·76	..	32	18·73	..	59	24·28	..	69	33·76	.	112	82·91	..
		Average	1	0·40	0·22	1	0·61	0·59	2	1·17	0·78	3	1·61	1·06	4	2·21	2·42	7	5·25	5·20
	1	Daringibadi	1	0·30	0·13	Nil	Nil	..	1	0·30	0·63	4	1·04	2·72	6	3·66	3·63	6	6·14	6·05
	2	Balliguda	0	0·03	0·27	1	1·20	0·43	3	1·82	0·74	8	3·71	1·49	8	3·80	2·03	11	8·69	9·24
	3	Udayagiri	1	0·44	0·38	1	0·72	0·70	2	0·38	1·58	1	0·20	2·01	13	6·43	4·37	13	14·20	9·25
	4	Ramagiri	0	0·02	0·23	3	2·30	0·77	6	0·96	1·32	5	1·07	2·37	9	3·54	4·35	9	7·38	8·69
	5	Gumma	0	0·76	0·59	1	0·54	0·78	0	1·48	0·97	0	1·89	2·71	6	2·73	4·06	7	4·76	7·69
		Total	30	2·87	..	4	2·21	..	16	4·67	..	17	6·00	..	40	24·66	..	47	82·11	..
		Average	2	0·59	0·29	2	0·75	0·69	3	0·93	1·09	3	1·20	2·37	8	4·91	3·70	9	6·42	6·43
Vizagapatam.	1	Nowrangapur	4	1·52	0·14	2	0·04	0·29	0	0·04	0·67	4	1·14	1·09	6	2·40	2·03	8	4·79	8·10
	2	Jeypore	1	0·33	0·10	1	0·80	0·25	0	0·61	0·51	2	1·10	1·08	4	0·80	2·25	9	7·53	6·92
	3	Koraput	1	0·20	0·12	1	0·51	0·20	4	0·30	0·73	5	0·90	1·35	6	3·07	3·01	8	7·04	6·12
	4	Malkanagiri	0	0·07	0·11	1	1·50	0·10	3	0·54	0·68	Nil	Nil	1·29	3	2·03	1·76	8	7·14	6·41
	5	Padwa	1	0·40	0·06	Nil	Nil	0·20	1	1·28	1·27	0	0·03	0·67	3	3·11	4·15	7	6·84	7·03
	6	Pottangi	0	0·05	0·11	1	0·10	0·31	3	2·12	1·21	0	1·01	2·00	5	3·83	3·02	10	8·09	8·17
	7	Rayagada	1	1·01	0·11	1	0·10	0·39	4	2·15	0·56	4	2·20	2·20	6	4·05	5·17	13	9·58	7·23
	8	Ramanaidupeta	2	0·81	0·17	1	0·60	0·63	0	1·08	1·05	6	1·86	2·61	5	4·28	3·40	11	6·19	7·30
	9	Gunupur	Nil	0·06	0·11	1	0·78	0·48	3	2·38	1·05	4	2·58	2·09	6	2·90	2·90	9	3·97	6·96
		Total	16	6·00	..	9	6·56	..	26	12·40		32	13·12	..	53	29·87	..	90	69·90	..
		Average	2	0·67	0·11	1	0·67	0·33	3	2·40	0·86	3	1·36	1·19	5	3·20	0·13	8	6·14	7·00
	1	Parvatipuram	1	0·24	0·20	1	0·72	0·68	5	1·47	1·02	7	2·22	1·20	6	0·60	0·47	8	6·66	4·38
	2	Palkonda	1	0·21	0·20	1	0·37	0·69	3	1·03	0·70	3	0·74	1·34	6	0·14	0·19	8	4·73	6·68
	3	Bobbili	1	0·2	0·18	1	1·02	0·40	3	1·52	1·10	3	2·30	1·40	9	0·07	2·65	7	6·38	5·64
	4	Salura	2	0·36	0·22	1	0·23	0·32	5	1·87	0·87	4	2·63	1·24	10	0·08	2·76	8	3·85	5·43
	5	Gajapatinagaram	3	0·49	0·32	1	0·16	0·48	4	1·71	0·57	5	1·92	1·06	7	0·97	2·42	8	0·26	0·20
	6	Chipurupalle	2	0·76	0·28	1	0·78	0·50	5	0·78	0·58	4	4·84	0·78	6	4·06	2·17	6	2·34	4·65
	7	Nappidi	1	0·61	0·15	Nil	0·05	0·55	0	2·82	0·38	3	1·23	0·91	7	1·42	2·09	8	2·90	3·85
	8	Vizianagram	2	0·97	0·16	1	0·25	0·44	2	0·73	1·05	3	0·27	0·77	8	0·87	3·73	8	5·18	4·84
	9	Bimlipatam	1	0·18	0·20	1	0·78	0·48	7	1·84	1·17	3	3·20	1·35	6	0·14	.. 05	9	0·51	0·43
	10	Chodavaram	Nil	Nil	0·40	1	0·35	0·80	0	4·30	0·62	1	0·08	1·30	0	0·35	0·43	8	5·40	5·18
	11	Narsapatnam	2	0·40	0·25	3	1·01	0·50	7	3·86	1·01	4	0·88	1·52	0	1·53	3·09	8	7·20	5·11
	12	Kotauda	1	0·14	0·20	2	0·40	0·52	5	0·25	0·40	4	1·40	0·85	4	1·50	2·11	6	3·02	0·56
	13	Rambipatam	3	0·33	0·34	3	0·43	0·43	Nil	0·14	0·27	0	0·24	0·14	6	2·64	2·27	6	6·18	3·46
	14	Waltair	Nil	0·14	0·49	1	1·30	0·49	Nil	0·21	0·28	0	1·01	0·14	3	3·08	2·45	8	7·80	6·21
	15	Vizagapatam	Nil	0·17	2·83	1	1·50	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	1	1·10	1·18	7	3·01	1·57	6	5·01	2·00
	16	Bheemeravaram	Nil	0·18	0·41	2	0·68	0·36	Nil	0·34	0·42	3	1·58	0·68	7	4·30	2·37	6	5·28	6·25
	17	Anakapalle	1	0·27	0·20	3	0·84	0·32	3	1·64	0·37	2	2·51	0·70	5	2·48	2·32	4	5·22	4·40
	18	Yellamanchilli	2	0·34	0·27	1	2·25	0·48	3	1·01	0·67	3	1·23	0·65	6	2·72	2·40	6	6·06	5·17
	19	Tuni	3	0·72	0·10	1	0·10	0·84	3	3·08	0·84	2	2·76	0·93	6	1·23	1·80	4	0·88	5·10
		Total	28	9·99	..	18	19·30	..	68	37·61	..	67	31·38	..	130	69·78	..	128	104·71	..
		Average	1	0·37	0·29	1	0·72	0·48	3	1·44	0·68	3	2·17	1·20	6	3·07	0·76	7	5·54	5·27
Godavari.	1	Bhadrachalam	8	1·03	0·13	2	1·36	0·34	0	1·00	0·01	2	0·36	1·11	5	3·01	1·13	9	6·06	6·52
	2	Polavaram	8	0·49	0·33	1	1·20	0·34	0	0·47	0·01	0	0·40	1·43	3	1·08	2·40	8	11·06	6·50
	3	Chodavaram	2	0·08	0·26	1	1·04	0·30	0	2·10	0·40	0	2·02	1·00	4	3·20	1·03	8	8·42	6·02
	4	Yellavaram	1	0·48	0·33	1	1·00	0·46	4	2·84	0·96	5	4·90	2·15	6	1·54	0·00	10	5·91	6·21
	5	Tuni	1	0·22	0·23	1	0·65	0·39	7	4·44	0·44	2	3·76	0·81	2	0·08	2·14	5	5·20	4·22
	6	Pithapuram	3	0·18	0·18	1	0·20	0·62	4	0·66	0·30	Nil	0·13	0·68	1	0·32	1·74	7	2·75	4·00
	7	Prattipadu	1	0·18	0·14	1	0·84	0·31	6	3·61	0·48	4	1·74	1·02	1	0·28	0·18	14	6·68	4·78
	8	Peddapuram	1	0·38	0·13	1	0·77	0·21	3	0·80	0·43	1	0·21	0·60	1	1·23	1·06	10	11·24	4·66

Madras Presidency for the year 1915.

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			Station.	District.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
10	9·03	9·74	10	9·41	9·68	15	20·89	6·94	10	10·46	4·99	10	6·94	1·07	Nil	Nil	0·75	82	58·01	50·64	1 Rámalkóta ..	Kistna.
7	5·30	8·55	11	7·10	9·82	12	8·42	6·94	7	10·17	6·77	14	5·10	1·08	Nil	Nil	0·77	77	48·43	49·10	2 Narsápur ..	
10	5·20	5·40	6	0·20	0·01	14	22·20	7·72	9	10·73	0·41	12	8·03	1·09	Nil	Nil	0·69	78	61·56	48·67	3 Ásha ..	
10	6·50	6·35	12	11·31	9·03	19	13·24	7·89	9	0·58	7·94	13	10·38	1·53	Nil	Nil	0·75	72	63·71	44·75	4 Pasuluttapur ..	
8	3·10	7·41	8	8·03	7·44	19	11·46	6·19	9	10·70	4·79	19	16·83	2·43	Nil	Nil	1·08	82	56·99	45·43	5 Rámbha ..	
5	4·03	5·80	9	9·76	9·38	16	25·88	7·94	8	7·36	8·68	13	16·38	2·07	Nil	Nil	1·10	89	97·82	43·62	6 Chatrapur ..	
7	9·03	6·18	7	14·91	6·42	13	11·38	7·10	8	8·78	8·66	11	18·75	3·14	Nil	Nil	0·55	59	63·81	42·88	7 Gopálpur ..	
7	8·41	7·49	8	10·63	9·03	14	12·71	7·01	9	9·27	7·65	12	14·62	3·02	Nil	Nil	1·08	82	66·30	45·67	8 Berhampur ..	
7	8·41	5·81	7	9·73	8·82	14	7·87	7·27	9	7·20	8·96	12	14·25	3·07	Nil	Nil	0·95	86	60·03	43·70	9 Ichchapuram ..	
10	9·05	6·95	9	6·21	7·96	14	13·01	8·23	5	6·90	9·36	12	17·31	3·28	Nil	Nil	1·49	73	93·78	49·69	10 Sompeta ..	
5	3·80	5·07	5	5·20	6·94	6	6·67	7·69	4	4·90	8·74	6	7·95	2·48	Nil	Nil	1·28	34	36·93	37·81	11 Tundi ..	
7	8·81	4·83	8	5·21	7·90	9	14·60	6·60	10	15·84	7·16	10	15·61	3·14	Nil	Nil	1·31	81	65·91	42·69	12 Tekkali ..	
10	4·54	5·82	9	5·47	9·51	10	10·70	6·78	7	12·06	8·57	8	7·00	2·12	Nil	Nil	0·67	80	58·92	38·13	13 Narasannapeta ..	
12	5·48	5·37	5	6·69	9·30	10	11·01	6·97	10	17·82	7·70	12	14·91	3·46	Nil	Nil	1·37	89	84·82	38·10	14 Calingapatam ..	
9	9·48	5·79	9	11·46	9·52	11	9·52	7·13	3	11·27	7·56	9	5·44	2·28	Nil	Nil	1·07	91	66·84	35·67	15 Chicacole ..	
5	5·08	5·45	10	7·67	8·43	13	8·88	6·60	10	11·30	6·36	5	5·31	1·96	Nil	Nil	1·05	74	52·95	40·20	16 Parlakimedi ..	
228	69·63	..	183	137·91	..	293	188·56	..	230	160·19	..	170	107·95	..	Nil	Nil	..	1652	923·10	.	Total,	
8	9·33	7·15	9	9·01	7·74	13	11·48	7·85	9	10·03	7·41	11	11·31	2·42	Nil	Nil	1·03	88	67·71	42·58	Average.	
14	10·11	11·80	14	8·09	11·37	14	9·48	9·67	7	7·19	9·37	12	4·89	0·96	Nil	Nil	0·72	83	89·37	66·70	1 Doriscóbadi ..	Ganjam.
14	10·37	10·20	16	10·07	13·82	15	9·93	9·52	9	8·10	8·83	4	1·42	0·83	Nil	Nil	0·35	88	62·76	67·13	2 Sellagada ..	
11	10·33	11·38	10	6·13	10·72	17	12·79	9·44	3	1·69	9·66	7	5·61	0·69	Nil	Nil	0·61	74	56·53	57·83	3 Udayagiri ..	
9	7·03	11·47	11	7·99	12·83	14	10·16	9·42	9	12·78	9·44	7	4·53	0·94	Nil	Nil	0·43	81	61·41	54·43	4 Ramagiri ..	
8	6·10	12·05	13	9·05	13·84	19	8·73	10·85	9	9·21	8·91	7	2·89	1·78	Nil	Nil	0·90	71	45·76	61·40	5 Gumma ..	
53	43·99	..	63	49·04	..	73	49·64	.	37	46·21	..	36	28·74	..	Nil	Nil	.	390	279·20	..	.	
12	9·30	12·40	12	9·21	12·02	19	9·51	9·82	7	8·84	8·18	6	3·73	1·25	Nil	Nil	0·54	88	65·86	67·71	.	
17	12·44	19·18	20	21·72	19·54	11	6·17	10·40	11	9·18	9·73	6	1·82	0·69	Nil	Nil	0·35	95	91·06	65·70	1 Nowrangapur ..	
11	8·97	21·14	17	25·64	21·23	16	9·52	12·01	7	2·22	9·56	5	2·44	1·12	Nil	Nil	0·30	79	66·49	74·47	2 Jeypore ..	
15	9·24	15·08	20	23·35	18·01	15	8·95	10·37	6	0·69	9·56	8	1·14	1·33	Nil	Nil	0·39	89	93·15	69·05	3 Koraput ..	
12	7·22	12·54	10	27·39	16·07	15	13·27	11·43	6	0·65	9·97	3	0·36	0·95	Nil	Nil	0·03	73	66·94	69·75	4 Malkangiri ..	
12	7·22	12·13	14	18·92	11·94	17	9·65	9·62	9	10·94	9·03	4	2·44	1·48	Nil	Nil	0·30	76	85·13	65·88	5 Padwa ..	
11	8·92	14·48	18	19·21	12·46	18	9·92	11·35	7	10·52	9·27	11	8·23	1·91	Nil	Nil	0·43	92	72·84	61·05	6 Pottangi ..	
9	9·80	9·44	13	11·66	9·47	14	8·66	9·84	10	7·15	9·52	2	0·79	1·20	Nil	Nil	0·66	81	49·34	44·84	7 Rayagada ..	
11	10·41	11·83	16	15·91	10·95	18	10·20	7·69	8	6·20	8·56	6	2·12	0·76	Nil	Nil	0·51	89	56·55	43·70	8 Bissamcuttack ..	
8	4·74	9·80	12	9·31	10·89	13	10·83	7·42	8	8·29	8·24	2	0·91	1·36	Nil	Nil	0·43	64	43·68	47·92	9 Gumsur ..	
109	78·56	..	143	167·23	..	126	97·77	..	70	62·08	.	40	28·46	.	Nil	Nil	.	729	563·16	..	Total	
12	9·73	13·37	13	18·58	13·94	14	9·69	9·98	8	8·65	8·92	4	2·56	1·49	Nil	Nil	0·53	80	62·53	50·23	Average.	
11	5·82	7·49	13	8·71	9·40	13	9·02	9·19	8	7·28	9·26	6	0·93	2·07	Nil	Nil	0·86	83	52·53	46·94	1 Parvátipuram ..	Vizagapatam.
9	9·16	8·03	12	11·19	9·99	9	5·99	9·00	9	13·69	9·90	6	2·01	1·98	Nil	Nil	1·07	81	61·28	46·48	2 Bobbili ..	
8	9·75	8·10	9	9·58	7·80	13	7·18	7·86	11	10·70	8·88	9	4·49	1·41	Nil	Nil	0·30	91	62·98	40·72	3 Srikóla ..	
4	4·79	9·34	8	6·00	7·30	10	7·89	8·21	7	11·36	7·18	11	8·23	2·01	Nil	Nil	0·84	71	52·42	45·38	4 Salúru ..	
9	3·36	5·78	10	8·46	9·58	14	13·04	7·62	9	12·21	8·09	11	8·54	1·80	Nil	Nil	0·33	94	53·62	38·61	5 Gunjadimgaram ..	
11	3·23	5·47	10	7·75	7·50	9	5·58	7·66	9	11·76	7·78	9	2·96	2·29	11	Nil	1·06	71	49·46	39·97	6 Chipurupalle ..	
13	3·85	5·76	10	7·92	8·51	10	7·95	8·47	9	9·80	7·64	13	10·19	2·83	Nil	Nil	1·06	70	57·67	37·70	7 Koppili ..	
10	4·06	5·94	10	9·03	7·84	10	8·19	8·69	7	8·85	7·92	7	7·04	2·68	Nil	Nil	1·19	72	58·74	41·92	8 Srikákulam ..	
10	9·07	9·06	14	9·91	9·20	12	5·56	9·24	8	9·68	8·22	10	10·14	2·47	Nil	Nil	0·68	80	56·19	43·82	9 Srikúrmam-kota.	
5	2·52	4·91	11	9·20	9·05	11	7·12	9·10	6	13·68	7·92	5	2·90	2·66	Nil	Nil	1·44	81	59·69	42·30	10 Chodavaram ..	
15	7·26	5·49	10	9·10	8·08	13	8·53	8·67	7	8·65	7·45	11	7·73	2·54	Nil	Nil	0·71	83	55·83	42·50	11 Kasapatnam ..	
9	3·18	5·72	10	8·94	6·57	6	10·76	6·53	4	9·71	6·16	9	4·21	2·26	Nil	Nil	1·02	64	52·49	39·10	12 Kasaba ..	
6	3·94	3·59	11	9·23	8·00	11	10·92	6·44	7	8·42	7·96	10	10·83	3·41	Nil	Nil	1·17	88	57·81	38·19	13 Bimlipatam ..	
9	6·18	4·49	8	10·05	6·07	9	9·33	7·05	7	9·42	9·00	11	7·48	3·91	Nil	Nil	1·36	89	65·79	38·80	14 Waltair ..	
9	5·42	5·10	9	6·86	5·06	8	8·13	7·38	7	10·19	8·57	8	1·10	3·45	Nil	Nil	1·59	84	60·04	38·14	15 Vizagapatam ..	
4	4·50	4·80	13	8·83	4·65	10	9·03	7·10	7	13·73	7·75	9	1·49	3·26	Nil	Nil	1·28	93	54·75	38·07	16 Anakapalle ..	
7	2·75	4·61	13	8·84	4·81	7	1·47	8·03	8	12·26	7·45	9	0·93	2·96	Nil	Nil	1·06	85	51·88	37·15	17 Bellamcondalli.	
9	9·15	3·92	6	5·11	3·97	12	9·46	6·42	10	7·64	4·67	9	0·93	2·92	Nil	Nil	0·83	85	61·83	30·78	18 Polavaram ..	
13	5·85	5·80	9	3·36	5·15	13	9·86	6·45	10	7·64	4·67	9	0·93	2·92	Nil	Nil	.	1314	809·91	..	Total.	
106	68·78	.	134	159·93	..	193	140·60	..	107	107·94	.	101	100·75	..	Nil	Nil	.	1314	809·91	..	.	
8	4·56	6·70	11	8·44	6·47	11	7·13	7·76	8	10·42	7·72	8	7·40	2·68	Nil	Nil	1·08	70	51·14	40·86	Average.	
12	8·87	12·36	13	5·82	11·04	13	8·42	7·62	7	9·06	7·35	2	0·97	0·89	Nil	Nil	0·14	88	61·64	42·31	1 Bhadrachalam ..	Godavari.
13	7·47	8·03	7	4·60	7·79	8	8·45	7·29	3	3·86	9·56	9	3·97	2·00	Nil	Nil	0·26	76	46·80	40·41	2 Chodavaram ..	
13	8·41	9·08	16	8·70	7·33	6	9·47	7·89	10	9·52	8·11·18	14	11·31	1·92	Nil	Nil	0·46	74	63·78	46·13	3 Yellavaram ..	
14	7·02	7·74	7	4·08	9·20	10	8·16	8·90	10	7·54	8·76	9	11·40	1·65	Nil	Nil	0·10	76	63·28	46·13	4 Tuni ..	
13	8·06	4·92	9	6·24	4·98	11	5·28	7·79	9	9·90	8·64	13	9·86	2·14	Nil	Nil	1·01	72	59·07	35·88	5 Annavaram ..	
13	5·45	6·25	11	4·70	5·59	13	8·80	8·07	6	7·84	7·76·9	7	7·59	3·36	Nil	Nil	0·99	64	42·35	34·26	6 Pithapuram ..	
13	4·82	6·27	11	4·70	6·46	15	8·46	8·16	9	6·76	6·40	6	7·00	2·66	Nil	Nil	0·40	43	49·28	34·27	7 Prattipadu ..	
13	6·85	9·14	13	7·70	8·21	6	9·40	8·73	9	6·76	6·40	6	7·00	2·66	Nil	Nil	0·60	65	63·19	34·58	8 Peddapuram ..	

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.	No.	Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Godavari—cont.	9	Rajahmundry ..	1	0·16	0·22	1	0·40	0·81	3	1·69	0·47	1	0·07	0·98	1	0·46	0·48	9	7·32	0·99
	10	Alamur ..	1	0·13	0·04	1	0·31	0·23	4	1·09	0·45	2	0·04	0·70	3	0·77	Nil	7	12·04	4·91
	11	Samalkotapuram	1	0·20	0·08	1	0·73	0·24	6	2·81	0·49	2	0·01	0·61	Nil	Nil	1·80	9	7·38	5·02
	12	Cocanada ..	1	0·41	0·20	Nil	0·09	0·38	6	3·03	0·47	2	2·41	0·57	Nil	0·03	1·02	8	9·13	4·33
	13	Coringa ..	2	0·21	0·21	Nil	Nil	0·28	2	1·04	0·34	3	1·93	0·62	1	0·18	1·05	8	6·34	4·73
	14	Nagamdivarpu ..	2	0·81	0·02	1	0·34	0·47	3	1·12	0·76	1	1·78	0·56	2	1·34	1·17	8	9·11	5·68
	15	Kottapalle ..	2	0·59	0·03	1	0·28	0·26	4	1·14	0·42	1	1·08	0·74	2	1·31	1·61	9	15·40	5·28
	16	Amalapuram ..	3	0·61	0·21	1	0·01	0·20	3	1·31	0·54	1	2·08	0·46	1	0·30	1·30	9	12·81	6·16
	17	Razole ..	3	1·04	0·10	1	0·77	0·25	4	1·74	0·13	1	1·42	0·37	Nil	0·06	1·05	8	10·42	..
	18	Yerrakalpetam ..	1	0·63	..	1	2·69	..	3	1·93	..	1	0·17	..	3	1·10	..	8	8·18	..
		Total ..	19	9·17	..	17	10·99	..	61	37·85	..	36	28·78	..	30	19·16	..	153	170·19	..
		Average ..	2	0·61	0·17	1	0·72	0·26	4	2·56	0·61	2	1·89	0·76	2	0·80	1·07	8	8·22	3·78
Kistna.	1	Pandruka ..	2	0·18	0·28	1	1·14	0·61	4	1·21	0·60	Nil	0·10	1·11	6	4·22	1·10	5	9·16	4·34
	2	Manginapudi ..	2	1·02	0·18	3	1·02	0·65	5	2·12	0·36	3	0·63	0·61	5	2·03	1·09	4	9·20	5·01
	3	Masulipatam ..	4	2·08	0·23	1	1·05	0·42	5	3·47	0·69	1	0·34	0·62	3	0·72	1·01	5	7·57	4·23
	4	Avanigadda ..	6	3·04	0·53	1	2·09	1·10	1	0·29	0·40	1	0·47	0·67	5	1·46	1·09	6	7·32	3·91
	5	Pamarru † ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0·85	..	4	6·29	..
	6	Kaikalur ..	2	0·51	0·20	1	0·80	0·56	1	0·40	0·16	2	0·71	0·78	3	0·77	1·76	8	0·76	4·07
	7	Gudivada ..	2	0·81	0·11	1	0·35	0·13	4	0·90	0·40	1	0·77	0·69	4	1·43	1·03	5	5·37	3·85
	8	Gannavaram ..	2	0·70	0·14	2	0·63	0·28	4	2·74	0·34	1	0·21	0·15	4	0·82	1·10	8	7·08	5·00
	9	Nuzvid § ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	Tiruvur ..	1	0·43	0·15	1	0·24	0·31	4	1·68	0·52	1	0·07	0·62	1	0·38	1·00	4	0·92	3·54
	11	Bezwada ..	4	1·04	0·20	1	0·41	0·22	3	2·53	0·61	2	1·13	0·48	3	0·14	1·62	7	9·12	4·58
	12	Jaggayapet ..	3	2·81	0·27	1	0·23	0·36	6	3·62	0·20	3	1·79	1·37	3	1·39	0·65	6	0·66	3·62
	13	Nandigama ..	2	0·41	0·07	1	0·50	0·25	3	4·39	0·46	2	1·05	0·48	Nil	Nil	1·06	4	4·39	4·08
	14	Ellore	1	0·63	0·15	2	1·82	0·21	3	2·01	0·42	2	0·69	0·49	0	0·00	1·24	5	0·83	0·54
	15	Chintalapudi ..	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	Nil	0·30	1	1·40	0·40	2	1·30	1·14	3	1·22	0·24	7	6·17	4·23
	16	Kanwa	1	0·74	0·18	1	0·90	0·31	2	2·06	0·37	2	0·97	0·61	0	0·70	1·47	8	17·63	4·80
	17	Pentapadi ..	1	0·58	0·06	1	0·60	0·16	3	0·52	0·41	2	1·16	0·50	2	0·29	1·71	8	14·97	6·47
	18	Tanuku	0	0·00	..	1	0·03	..	4	1·68	..	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	0·00	..	0	13·96	..
	19	Penakonda ..	0	0·85	..	1	0·03	..	4	1·68	..	Nil	Nil	..	3	0·70	1·63	8	15·31	4·28
	20	Bhimavaram ..	2	0·69	0·16	1	0·78	0·19	6	2·12	0·20	Nil	0·10	0·57	3	0·81	1·31	8	12·89	3·90
	21	Narasapur ..	0	0·69	0·16	1	0·85	0·17	3	2·38	0·29	Nil	Nil	0·30	3	0·80	1·31	8	12·89	3·90
		Total ..	41	17·66	..	22	16·20	..	85	39·97	..	37	18·09	..	49	24·01	..	120	183·01	..
		Average ..	2	0·84	0·17	1	0·77	0·25	4	1·85	0·38	1	0·81	0·50	2	1·05	1·07	6	8·09	4·19
Guntur.	1	Guntur	0	1·48	0·83	1	0·35	0·30	3	7·95	0·62	2	1·26	0·60	1	0·21	1·75	7	7·42	4·19
	2	Mangalagiri ..	0	1·16	0·44	1	0·93	0·29	4	0·01	0·13	0	1·04	1·05	1	0·57	1·59	6	7·85	5·45
	3	Pattapapalle ..	0	0·44	0·23	1	0·20	0·45	4	5·43	0·36	Nil	0·07	0·67	3	2·31	1·40	7	9·17	5·07
	4	Tenali	2	2·40	0·38	2	1·03	0·30	5	1·76	0·54	1	1·95	1·27	0	0·73	1·68	7	6·05	4·10
	5	Nizampatam ..	3	2·70	0·38	1	0·41	0·60	3	0·70	0·17	Nil	0·07	0·78	3	1·81	1·39	5	4·93	3·64
	6	Repalle	3	2·90	0·50	1	0·60	0·34	4	1·47	0·47	1	0·07	1·44	3	1·37	1·40	6	7·28	3·70
	7	Ponnur	2	1·86	0·29	1	1·60	0·46	3	1·89	0·27	1	0·15	0·73	2	0·83	1·23	6	6·58	3·20
	8	Bapatla	4	3·27	0·52	1	0·27	0·16	5	4·14	0·37	Nil	Nil	0·32	1	1·13	1·45	6	8·28	3·53
	9	Daggupad ..	0	4·98	0·28	1	0·18	0·01	5	3·48	0·40	Nil	0·08	0·80	2	2·01	1·97	1	3·59	3·53
	10	Chimmanjam ..	2	3·27	0·64	1	0·18	0·02	4	2·48	0·24	Nil	0·02	0·47	2	0·84	2·05	5	3·46	2·37
	11	Garuvula	0	1·40	0·23	1	0·42	0·10	3	5·61	0·35	1	1·09	0·88	1	1·01	1·83	6	7·95	0·48
	12	Stuarts	2	5·92	0·56	1	0·23	0·59	3	4·71	0·24	1	0·28	0·76	4	0·89	1·76	7	8·51	2·73
	13	Narasaraopet ..	0	3·15	0·18	1	0·41	0·23	4	5·95	0·46	1	0·16	0·60	1	0·11	1·82	7	6·01	5·06
	14	Vinukonda ..	2	3·64	0·23	1	0·78	0·18	4	3·42	0·33	1	0·62	0·79	2	1·06	2·48	4	0·38	2·35
	15	Ongole	3	0·41	0·41	1	0·14	0·18	6	4·27	0·38	Nil	Nil	0·44	1	0·10	1·82	5	2·07	1·36
	16	Addanki	2	3·73	0·20	1	0·20	0·36	4	4·07	0·16	0	1·74	0·28	1	0·51	1·75	4	0·01	0·06
	17	Kanuparti ..	4	4·63	0·43	Nil	0·00	0·36	3	4·27	0·05	1	0·14	0·43	1	0·81	1·50	3	0·55	0·46
		Total ..	47	49·25	..	17	10·79	..	69	69·17	..	10	9·49	..	29	15·27	..	95	97·13	..
		Average ..	3	2·67	0·32	1	0·63	0·21	3	3·56	0·37	1	0·66	0·49	2	1·18	1·63	5	5·71	3·25
Nellore.	1	Atmakur	6	0·49	0·61	Nil	Nil	0·23	5	5·10	0·31	Nil	Nil	0·84	Nil	Nil	2·41	6	0·61	0·93
	2	Udayagiri ..	6	0·37	0·93	Nil	Nil	0·29	5	3·28	0·49	Nil	Nil	0·81	Nil	Nil	1·04	4	1·12	1·21
	3	Kanigiri	3	0·05	0·47	1	0·34	0·23	3	3·12	0·12	1	0·34	0·66	3	4·96	1·05	4	1·98	1·69
	4	Podili	3	1·06	0·45	1	0·54	0·41	4	0·81	0·20	1	0·30	0·70	3	0·80	1·61	6	2·12	1·67
	5	Darsi	2	0·96	0·96	Nil	Nil	0·13	5	7·01	0·36	Nil	Nil	0·61	3	1·20	1·45	3	1·03	2·53
	6	Pamalu	5	0·27	0·51	Nil	0·05	0·13	6	2·26	0·34	Nil	Nil	0·28	1	0·12	1·28	6	1·70	1·63
	7	Kandukur ..	5	13·54	0·85	Nil	0·04	0·20	6	1·16	0·14	Nil	Nil	0·30	3	0·80	1·43	6	1·09	1·55
	8	Kavali	7	4·60	0·87	Nil	0·05	0·20	6	3·40	0·18	Nil	Nil	0·00	1	0·47	2·15	6	1·50	1·50
	9	Ikkapalle ..	3	4·95	0·04	Nil	Nil	0·02	3	2·01	0·10	Nil	Nil	0·00	3	0·73	0·89	5	1·43	1·43
	10	Nellore	5	11·01	1·01	Nil	Nil	0·14	6	1·55	0·20	Nil	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·98	1·80	6	0·10	1·27
	11	Kistnapatnam ..	3	0·38	1·73	Nil	0·07	0·25	1	1·90	0·14	Nil	Nil	0·00	1	0·18	1·13	6	0·75	1·01
	12	Gudur	6	7·20	1·18	1	1·00	0·25	4	2·35	0·11	Nil	0·03	0·31	2	0·30	1·35	6	0·63	1·15
	13	Rapur	7	9·01	1·50	1	0·71	0·32	4	0·82	0·26	1	1·70	0·44	3	1·41	1·72	6	0·77	1·48

* Opened on June 1915. † Opened in May 1913. § Opened in August 1915.

Madras Presidency for the year 1915—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			Station.	District.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
11	4·87	9·73	11	16·71	13·29	8	9·66	7·65	19	8·97	9·67	24	7·16	1·92 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·78	76	46·89	39·84	8	Rajahmundry ..
11	8·92	6·09	15	15·76	8·76	10	7·15	6·81	9	10·44	8·80	8	7·64	3·04 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31	67	56·07	47·75	10	Aleour ..
9	8·61	6·27	14	15·35	9·41	12	7·33	7·46	8	7·84	9·17	16	8·26	3·86 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·66	77	58·31	41·21	11	Ramachandrapuram ..
10	7·13	5·71	10	7·46	8·67	13	4·45	6·32	5	6·36	4·82	12	12·36	4·36 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·04	85	48·69	40·80	12	Cocanada ..
12	8·03	5·62	15	11·30	9·26	13	4·60	6·39	6	6·20	11·08	15	17·61	6·27 Nil	Nil	Nil	2·56	78	55·23	41·40	13	Coringa ..
7	5·45	4·82	5	3·02	7·90	7	5·81	6·63	5	7·56	9·48	11	14·97	3·49 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·93	49	35·79	38·33	14	Masulipatam ..
12	8·93	8·02	15	14·08	8·61	9	6·94	8·96	11	13·43	7·47	14	13·43	3·81 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·53	77	73·74	48·24	15	Kottapeta ..
12	9·68	8·13	10	13·66	8·43	9	3·65	7·61	7	8·35	9·48	10	14·25	4·56 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·85	86	93·92	43·23	15	Amalapuram ..
10	7·91	5·13	12	7·64	8·47	2	4·56	7·87	8	11·67	8·82	10	12·83	6·57 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·85	63	84·85	41·89	17	Razole ..
6	6·35	..	14	13·03	..	13	10·78	..	16	7·40	..	2	4·84	.. Nil	Nil	..	..	81	69·16	..	18	Venkatayanam ..
11	8·86	..	13	7·21	..	11	5·01	..	7	4·10	..	12	5·75	.. Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	19	Gimavole ..
328	135·79	..	404	169·67	..	264	119·18	..	157	148·49	..	193	179·03	.. Nil	Nil	..	..	1206	632·86	..		Total
78	7·75	8·65	11	8·98	8·47	10	8·22	7·15	9	7·97	7·96	10	9·23	2·23 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·56	88	55·16	39·38		Average.
11	4·81	6·85	15	13·21	6·86	8	5·63	4·10	8	5·58	6·69	13	7·80	2·56 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·58	99	53·81	32·66	1	Pandalur ..
11	7·19	7·81	11	10·39	9·31	11	7·84	8·85	7	6·46	6·09	10	10·56	2·31 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·18	98	84·80	88·09	2	Mangonpadi ..
8	7·36	5·75	14	13·12	8·31	8	8·25	8·00	9	4·85	6·12	12	20·75	4·64 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·77	71	84·96	83·86	3	Masulipatam ..
5	4·01	6·88	13	19·14	7·66	5	10·04	8·99	7	9·77	7·83	16	14·83	5·05 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·18	87	98·83	80·25	4	Avanigadda ..
9	8·95	..	11	10·73	..	20	4·88	..	6	5·46	..	9	9·41	.. Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	5	Pamarru ..
7	5·57	8·01	18	10·32	7·24	10	9·85	7·94	9	13·81	5·82	6	5·41	1·62 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·27	92	81·25	53·03	6	Kaikalur ..
7	4·23	5·78	12	8·94	6·18	6	4·05	6·32	8	10·02	8·47	7	9·07	2·80 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	68	45·80	34·09	7	Gudivada ..
4	2·80	5·71	15	16·02	5·43	6	5·40	6·81	6	8·46	6·34	4	5·34	4·66 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·82	63	62·11	42·94	8	Gannavaram ..
..	..	..	12	5·62	..	20	4·13	..	7	8·67	..	4	1·16	.. Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	9	Nuzvid ..
11	4·34	9·48	13	11·12	7·48	13	6·16	4·18	7	8·03	3·60	2	2·37	0·87 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·29	97	49·46	29·18	10	Tiruvur ..
8	4·18	5·04	14	13·09	8·24	10	8·33	8·02	8	10·27	5·87	8	8·40	2·16 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·40	98	83·77	35·81	11	Bezwada ..
4	4·23	5·36	12	8·86	8·78	7	8·72	8·45	7	13·10	3·20	3	1·24	0·96 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	78	81·18	37·47	12	Jaggayapet ..
7	4·78	5·54	12	10·82	8·54	7	4·18	8·88	9	10·16	6·87	6	5·47	1·66 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·63	82	44·03	30·24	13	Nandigama ..
14	3·58	5·97	15	19·67	9·84	11	8·03	7·35	8	10·40	6·84	6	2·04	1·63 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·84	95	48·28	38·74	14	Ellore ..
12	7·73	6·93	14	14·63	7·46	15	4·18	7·33	8	9·86	4·98	4	1·14	1·33 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·37	72	47·03	39·01	15	Chintalapudi ..
12	4·84	6·96	9	11·11	8·76	9	6·73	8·77	6	9·84	5·22	11	6·17	1·79 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31	61	47·20	37·86	16	Kovvur ..
10	8·94	5·13	13	11·30	8·81	11	7·59	8·59	8	9·76	6·02	7	4·42	2·32 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	87	66·12	36·74	17	Peddapuda ..
11	4·78	8·34	14	14·26	8·18	14	7·21	9·84	10	10·27	5·38	10	8·85	3·02 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·77	77	66·39	36·18	18	Tanuku ..
7	7·20	..	15	11·33	..	14	8·93	..	11	10·40	..	8	5·84	.. Nil	Nil	..	..	73	62·45	..	19	Penumanda ..
13	8·99	6·71	15	10·89	8·57	11	5·49	6·33	11	10·69	6·82	11	6·93	2·03 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·51	80	61·91	35·74	20	Bhimavaram ..
13	5·97	5·92	13	7·77	7·97	9	6·09	7·78	8	12·31	6·69	16	9·01	1·22 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	76	60·63	41·87	21	Narsapur ..
194	113·85	..	317	214·06	..	220	137·13	..	188	196·06	..	245	147·25	.. Nil	Nil	..	..	1,741	1058·84	..		Total.
10	6·42	6·39	13	11·82	8·03	10	6·53	6·84	8	9·79	6·94	8	7·01	2·71 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·49	86	65·75	35·80		Average.
7	3·58	5·24	12	13·08	6·89	7	4·72	4·31	6	6·63	5·32	6	9·01	3·48 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·59	81	60·82	32·23	1	Guntur ..
9	5·10	5·47	16	16·32	7·13	7	5·30	4·61	8	8·59	4·71	8	4·67	1·24 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·85	58	59·93	33·61	2	Mangalagiri ..
9	3·60	4·37	11	9·59	5·31	7	4·15	3·21	7	5·75	4·06	6	3·83	1·48 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	56	46·29	24·26	3	Sattenapalle ..
7	3·95	5·92	11	14·99	7·80	7	5·45	4·10	8	9·27	3·65	15	8·12	3·45 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·74	88	59·59	34·30	4	Tenali ..
8	3·93	4·28	12	9·49	6·85	8	5·48	5·10	8	8·23	5·24	11	10·30	2·30 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·57	88	69·32	36·87	5	Nizampatam ..
8	5·97	5·36	14	11·31	8·76	8	5·01	5·73	8	9·91	3·95	10	12·06	4·04 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·96	88	82·86	37·41	6	Repalle ..
8	5·73	6·58	14	13·44	7·16	8	6·98	6·27	9	8·68	4·98	5	9·89	1·76 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·57	97	81·20	39·71	7	Ponnur ..
10	8·58	4·92	16	8·37	6·53	7	5·33	5·19	9	8·23	7·30	13	11·87	4·82 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·83	63	68·47	35·40	8	Bapatla ..
5	3·97	3·59	8	7·09	6·24	5	4·14	5·43	6	6·60	6·89	10	9·71	3·62 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·73	54	48·06	31·54	9	Diggepadu ..
5	3·93	3·44	10	8·04	6·33	5	4·14	5·43	6	6·60	6·89	10	9·71	3·62 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·73	54	48·06	31·54	10	Ghantasalapalem ..
7	4·28	5·21	7	7·48	6·48	6	4·98	5·57	11	15·87	6·84	4	1·21	1·85 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·48	49	49·30	28·35	11	Gumadu ..
7	6·30	5·76	7	4·70	6·81	6	3·64	4·76	6	8·04	5·61	3	2·15	1·61 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·15	80	58·97	34·97	12	Mankuru ..
8	6·46	4·15	11	9·27	5·61	7	4·31	5·23	7	8·48	6·00	5	5·49	2·72 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·45	58	40·32	27·26	13	Narasaraopet ..
4	2·87	2·85	9	3·83	3·34	8	3·13	4·74	7	6·45	5·15	5	5·33	2·51 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·75	89	39·67	25·98	14	Vinukonda ..
4	4·09	3·91	10	8·83	3·89	5	5·00	5·64	6	5·33	5·15	14	13·69	3·59 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·15	94	47·45	23·45	15	Ongole ..
5	5·10	3·05	9	7·95	3·56	6	1·92	5·01	9	9·60	4·22	7	7·69	0·91 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·30	62	43·84	27·15	16	Addanki ..
9	6·96	3·39	9	4·78	4·93	5	3·35	5·03	9	9·01	4·60	14	17·18	0·98 Nil	Nil	Nil	3·07	59	49·30	32·07	17	Kanuparti ..
122	73·00	..	179	159·18	..	113	76·35	..	114	133·98	..	146	133·37	.. Nil	Nil	..	..	821	704·74	..		Total.
7	4·87	4·22	10	8·85	5·68	7	5·09	5·10	7	8·87	6·11	8	7·96	2·42 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·82	54	45·75	31·09		Average.
5	5·03	1·60	3	2·35	2·94	5	4·39	3·45	8	2·80	7·35	14	20·55	7·05	2	5·45	2·20	57	45·49	35·01	1	Atmakur ..
9	6·11	1·87	4	2·03	2·31	7	6·72	3·11	8	2·52	7·59	13	19·01	6·08	1	0·30	2·14	49	49·75	38·54	2	Udayagiri ..
8	6·45	2·27	5	3·28	4·39	5	3·53	3·47	6	2·85	5·86	12	5·89	4·12 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·73	56	41·84	24·32	3	Kanigiri ..
4	4·19	1·43	3	3·57	3·81	5	4·18	3·01	6	7·52	6·05	6	5·17	3·31 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·69	51	39·10	26·19	4	Podili ..
4	4·19	2·37	5	3·57	2·87	5	3·53	3·45	6	5·54	6·05	8	5·86	3·95 Nil	Nil	Nil	1·69	46	35·01	21·57	5	Pakala ..
5	5·70	2·25	7	3·55	3·43	5	3·54	4·01	6	5·01	5·69	10	12·45	7·29 Nil	Nil	Nil	0·93	64	49·49	32·42	6	Kandukur ..
7	6·85	1·60	7	3·03	3·01	5	4·09	4·07	6	2·83	6·39	13	12·76	7·53	1	0·29	1·73	84	49·49	32·42	7	Kandukur ..
3	2·83	2·56	5	3·49	3·14	4	3·03	3·03	6	5·23	5·10	14	13·61	6·51	1	0·30	2·94	47	37·84	23·47	8	Nayudupalle ..
3	2·98	3·22	6	7·05	3·35	5	3·82	4·84	4	3·72	4·64	12	10·37	5·13	1	0·33	2·53	61	48·95	27·49	9	Yekapalle ..
5	5·23	2·03	6	3·10	3·26	7	5·78	4·49	3	0·82	4·66	13	9·66	5·09	2	0·42	3·57	85	64·49	37·46	10	Nellore ..
2	2·01	0·85	4	3·29	3·32	7	5·53	4·68	4	4·61	5·06	11	7·20	4·94	2	1·16	3·57	66	66·48	39·69	11	Kottapatnam ..
2	2·12	1·66	1	3·01	3·79	5	3·84	3·01	4	2·84	6·11	10	6·22	5·89	2	0·68	3·64	59	49·12	37·05	12	Gudur ..
11	6·18	2·40	5	1·85	3·09	5	3·92	3·48	1	1·88	6·18	14	16·21	3·85	1	0·75	4·35	59	55·21	37·05	13	Rapur ..

15—Sup.—4

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Kaliyanadurg.	14	Venkatagiri ..	7	5·95	1·39	1	1·16	0·38	2	4·69	0·20	Nil	0·95	0·35	1	0·22	1·65	4	2·21	1·73
	15	Sullurpet ..	7	6·94	1·72	1	2·95	0·84	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	Nil	0·61	2	0·69	0·83	4	2·25	1·85
	19	Tada	7	9·17	1·34	1	0·45	0·49	2	1·02	0·20	Nil	Nil	0·32	3	0·66	1·46	5	1·55	1·98
		Total ..	85	103·09		7	6·13	.	46	57·30		3	6·02	..	23	19·43	..	47	24·99	..
		Average ..	9	9·47	0·93	6	0·68	0·24	5	5·69	0·16	0	0·19	0·07	3	1·93	1·36	6	1·55	1·18
Madras.	1	Madras ..	6	6·61	0·46	1	0·20	0·31	1	0·24	0·34	1	0·52	0·53	1	0·30	1·87	9	1·24	1·97
Chingleput.	1	Kattar ..	9	6·56	1·32	1	0·34	0·80	1	0·18	0·28	Nil	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·03	1·21	3	0·50	1·08
	2	Attupet ..	9	2·86	1·01	1	0·27	0·41	Nil	0·15	0·04	Nil	0·07	0·15	Nil	0·02	0·91	3	0·59	0·87
	3	Poonari ..	6	6·19	0·92	1	0·14	0·30	4	2·09	0·10	1	0·10	0·41	1	0·45	1·71	7	1·47	1·14
	4	Sathiavedu ..	4	4·10	1·21	1	0·20	0·53	6	1·11	0·33	Nil	0·09	0·20	4	1·78	1·82	6	1·41	2·20
	5	Tiruvallur ..	6	5·83	0·81	1	0·44	0·61	3	0·56	0·20	Nil	Nil	0·69	1	0·33	0·28	4	1·16	2·01
	6	Conjeeveram ..	4	3·17	0·62	1	0·30	0·32	2	1·91	0·14	Nil	Nil	0·27	1	0·03	0·28	Nil	Nil	1·47
	7	Sriperumbudur ..	4	3·77	0·63	1	0·42	0·38	3	0·48	0·07	Nil	Nil	0·34	2	0·71	0·45	Nil	Nil	1·47
	8	Poonamallee ..	4	6·87	0·96	Nil	Nil	0·34	3	0·73	0·22	Nil	Nil	0·49	4	1·72	0·87	3	0·79	1·78
	9	Saidapet ..	9	7·89	0·91	1	0·03	0·56	1	0·20	0·24	Nil	Nil	0·63	1	0·83	1·05	3	1·14	1·05
	10	Cuddalore ..	4	9·56	1·21	2	2·60	0·96	3	1·19	0·46	Nil	Nil	0·80	4	0·23	1·29	1	1·15	1·05
	11	Chingleput ..	5	4·63	0·89	2	0·70	0·42	2	1·54	0·16	1	0·53	0·91	1	0·10	1·65	3	1·48	2·03
	12	Cheyyar ..	6	9·85	0·98	2	4·22	0·57	2	1·05	0·09	Nil	Nil	1·08	1	0·30	0·84	3	1·01	0·68
	13	Madurantakam ..	6	4·80	0·89	2	1·00	0·27	2	1·08	0·14	1	0·24	0·40	2	0·69	0·39	1	0·15	2·17
	15	Ulundurpet ..	6	3·49	0·58	2	0·46	0·38	2	0·53	0·17	Nil	Nil	0·25	3	0·90	1·40	2	0·95	2·02
		Total ..	81	81·07	..	18	11·97	..	39	19·71	..	3	1·39	..	32	11·33	..	41	16·43	..
		Average ..	6	4·42	0·76	1	0·62	0·41	2	1·01	0·21	0	0·10	0·49	2	0·83	1·76	3	0·86	2·19
Chittoor.	1	Tiruttani ..	5	3·48	0·72	1	0·24	0·26	4	0·20	0·34	Nil	Nil	0·58	3	0·65	2·22	4	1·61	2·62
	2	Pulivr ..	4	1·61	0·56	1	0·23	0·15	3	2·03	0·23	2	0·24	0·66	2	2·42	2·31	4	1·70	3·80
	3	Kalahasti ..	6	11·13	1·85	1	0·89	0·30	2	2·40	0·16	1	0·04	0·48	Nil	Nil	1·63	1	0·20	2·16
	4	Tirupati ..	1	0·66	0·61	1	0·20	0·14	3	2·39	0·10	Nil	Nil	0·51	3	3·71	1·76	3	4·00	1·73
	5	Chandragiri ..	4	2·13	0·68	1	0·01	0·32	3	0·27	0·20	1	0·07	0·58	6	1·20	1·59	2	0·50	2·52
	6	Palmaner ..	5	3·49	0·87	1	0·10	0·30	4	4·75	0·24	1	3·00	1·54	5	3·10	3·05	7	4·61	1·48
	7	Chittoor ..	6	2·84	0·59	1	0·14	0·32	3	2·40	0·32	Nil	0·16	0·79	4	2·79	2·54	6	2·80	2·21
	8	Venkatagirikota.	4	1·70	0·45	Nil	Nil	0·25	5	2·14	0·25	1	0·23	0·68	5	2·79	2·16	6	4·64	2·03
	9	Palmaner ..	4	1·87	0·49	Nil	0·04	0·26	4	3·74	0·36	2	1·61	0·93	6	5·19	3·09	8	3·74	2·26
	10	Punganur ..	4	1·37	0·21	Nil	Nil	0·21	4	3·91	0·29	1	0·41	1·60	6	3·21	2·31	7	1·83	2·21
	11	Madanapalle ..	6	1·97	0·34	1	0·15	0·16	4	6·04	0·31	1	0·14	1·08	6	2·03	2·40	6	1·96	2·30
	12	Vayalpad ..	3	1·34	0·46	Nil	Nil	0·17	4	0·38	0·26	1	0·41	0·79	4	0·91	2·17	6	0·41	1·66
	13	Piler	6	2·03	0·56	1	0·28	0·20	4	3·43	0·09	1	0·10	0·60	6	1·84	1·62	9	1·35	1·95
		Total ..	60	35·83	.	9	2·89	..	52	40·67	..	10	7·25	..	52	34·13	..	81	27·70	..
		Average ..	5	2·76	0·49	1	0·22	0·23	4	3·91	0·26	1	0·69	0·79	4	2·62	2·46	6	2·58	2·35
North Arcot.	1	Tirur ..	6	3·24	0·67	2	0·25	0·61	4	3·79	0·32	2	0·93	0·69	3	1·24	2·71	5	1·24	2·15
	2	Arni ..	3	3·48	0·61	1	0·45	0·29	1	2·29	0·16	Nil	Nil	0·57	4	0·85	2·24	1	0·45	2·19
	3	Wandiwash ..	6	2·82	0·52	2	0·69	0·41	1	0·45	0·29	Nil	Nil	0·74	1	0·15	2·44	1	0·82	2·18
	4	Tiruvethipur (Chingat).	3	2·49	0·73	Nil	Nil	0·57	1	1·80	0·23	Nil	Nil	1·07	1	0·30	2·22	4	0·54	1·52
	6	Arcot ..	3	2·18	0·52	1	0·30	0·23	3	2·66	0·62	1	1·00	0·78	1	0·40	2·69	3	2·01	0·97
	7	Walajah ..	3	2·40	0·44	1	0·10	0·06	3	2·79	0·43	Nil	Nil	0·67	2	0·65	2·43	3	2·52	0·15
	8	Sholinghur ..	2	0·94	2·18	Nil	Nil	0·71	3	2·30	0·27	1	1·00	0·71	1	1·00	2·30	1	1·76	0·09
	9	Arkonam ..	3	2·19	0·79	1	0·42	0·26	3	2·68	0·18	Nil	Nil	0·74	2	0·42	1·98	3	1·30	0·25
	5	Vellore ..	3	4·23	0·76	1	0·12	0·42	3	2·82	0·20	3	1·56	0·78	5	1·44	2·47	3	2·05	2·51
	10	Ambur ..	3	1·01	0·64	Nil	Nil	0·41	1	2·25	0·15	Nil	0·06	1·75	4	2·35	2·87	3	1·03	2·58
	11	Gudiyattam ..	4	2·75	0·69	Nil	0·03	0·36	4	1·81	0·33	1	0·20	0·66	5	1·82	2·18	4	2·82	2·67
	12	Kangundi ..	4	2·27	0·58	1	0·17	0·24	4	3·49	0·25	1	1·06	1·19	4	4·69	1·83	10	4·27	1·91
	13	Vaniyambadi ..	4	1·69	0·69	Nil	0·06	0·18	3	1·17	0·18	2	1·42	0·91	4	3·93	3·81	4	2·62	0·17
	14	Tirupatta ..	6	0·74	0·23	Nil	0·03	0·26	3	2·43	0·22	2	0·87	1·15	6	2·53	4·18	6	3·76	0·01
	16	Tiruvannamalai.	3	2·69	0·72	Nil	0·09	0·42	4	3·11	0·45	3	2·48	0·76	2	1·18	3·14	1	1·26	1·49
	18	Chengam ..	3	0·58	0·69	1	0·11	0·47	5	0·62	0·77	4	2·96	1·08	1	1·05	2·19	1	0·45	1·60
		Total ..	66	41·83	..	13	3·82	..	64	41·48	..	29	13·50	..	44	24·50	..	66	30·22	..
		Average ..	4	2·80	0·61	1	0·24	0·41	4	2·671	0·30	1	0·84	0·78	3	1·53	2·09	4	1·89	2·49
South Arcot.	1	Gingee ..	4	4·06	0·79	2	0·71	0·71	2	0·82	0·80	Nil	Nil	0·73	3	1·30	2·19	2	0·89	2·14
	2	Tindivanam ..	4	3·21	0·52	2	1·03	0·69	3	0·91	0·23	1	0·71	0·76	1	0·72	1·12	2	0·69	1·85
	3	Marakanam ..	4	4·08	0·71	2	1·79	0·94	1	1·03	0·16	Nil	Nil	0·78	Nil	Nil	1·06	2	0·41	1·02
	4	Vanur ..	6	3·61	0·80	1	0·26	0·48	2	0·78	0·15	1	0·16	0·73	2	1·00	1·51	Nil	0·07	1·58

Madras Presidency for the year 1916—*cont.*

July			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual			Station.	District.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
7	4·19	2·40	3	1·67	3·28	6	3·17	3·32	4	1·83	3·57	15	28·40	10·40	2	0·48	4·57	32	42·87	23·28	14	Venkatagiri	Nellore.
6	6·20	3·13	3	0·84	4·38	8	4·42	5·06	6	4·42	9·24	11	26·31	9·82	3	0·93	4·60	51	51·27	41·74	15	Sullurpeta	
7	6·80	3·18	6	1·03	4·97	7	4·41	4·49	3	2·03	9·30	13	37·42	11·22	2	1·55	4·54	62	47·87	42·97	16	Tada	
150	73·79	..	77	30·62	..	92	45·96	..	79	44·16	..	222	345·94	..	18	7·09	..	838	771·96	..		Total.	
7	4·61	2·82	6	2·30	4·12	6	3·44	4·11	5	2·76	8·78	14	31·46	8·62	1	0·44	4·54	52	48·21	34·39		Average.	
7	8·67	3·93	6	1·21	4·03	7	9·28	4·87	7	3·71	10·54	18	30·27	10·14	1	0·43	4·39	55	56·61	49·86	1	Madras	Madras.
7	9·58	2·61	6	0·24	3·43	6	5·90	4·44	4	1·40	11·69	17	39·60	9·26	Nil	0·68	5·44	46	59·89	49·53	1	Kaliur	Chingleput.
8	8·49	3·46	6	1·39	3·34	4	5·81	4·63	4	2·81	14·72	16	27·42	9·74	1	0·21	5·20	43	48·13	40·19	2	Athipat	
9	9·76	3·31	1	1·69	4·06	6	9·94	5·07	4	2·17	10·35	17	38·34	12·76	2	0·89	4·90	48	69·05	45·73	3	Pottasi	
9	6·68	3·68	1	1·09	4·44	7	8·71	4·96	4	2·26	8·63	13	27·42	10·05	2	1·10	4·97	47	49·30	48·24	4	Sathiavedu	
9	11·94	6·29	4	0·88	3·60	6	9·44	5·12	2	0·40	7·46	17	15·63	9·49	2	1·30	4·45	64	50·38	40·64	5	Tiruvallur	
8	10·16	4·40	6	0·98	3·27	4	4·28	5·37	3	1·34	7·85	13	12·98	8·72	2	1·37	4·32	46	40·39	44·13	6	Conjeevaram	
8	6·09	2·80	5	1·73	4·16	5	4·47	4·17	3	1·98	8·14	10	14·38	7·27	Nil	Nil	4·19	40	33·04	32·03	7	Sriperumbudur	
7	11·43	6·70	3	2·77	4·03	6	7·66	4·66	3	2·14	9·66	14	17·36	11·13	2	0·55	5·55	46	50·73	48·46	8	Poonamallee	
7	7·67	6·53	3	0·39	3·05	7	6·24	5·27	4	4·16	11·27	17	25·01	13·45	1	0·20	5·79	46	52·00	50·66	9	Saidapet	
8	6·53	3·65	4	3·78	5·49	6	5·66	5·59	4	2·16	11·69	14	14·83	13·91	3	0·18	5·97	52	43·48	61·64	10	Cuvelong	
7	6·91	3·19	6	3·11	5·74	7	9·05	5·69	5	1·33	9·24	13	19·24	13·57	3	1·28	4·48	62	49·66	48·27	11	Changleput	
8	6·29	3·08	6	0·00	5·18	6	4·13	5·20	2	0·72	10·38	16	16·66	12·58	3	1·68	4·76	61	40·70	46·25	12	Madurantakam	
9	8·54	4·00	6	0·94	5·91	7	7·00	5·36	3	0·42	8·46	12	10·61	10·64	2	1·11	4·29	48	39·03	44·06	14	Uttiramerur	
8	8·02	3·66	6	4·76	6·69	7	8·26	5·06	3	1·16	7·80	10	16·04	9·68	2	1·11	5·22	48	39·03	44·06	14		
110	110·16	..	95	46·14	..	93	72·23	..	49	27·93	..	180	300·79	..	27	13·66	..	692	646·61	..		Total	
8	7·67	3·64	4	3·32	5·27	7	8·16	5·43	3	1·86	9·67	13	18·57	12·80	2	0·95	5·04	49	45·74	45·31		Average.	
6	10·17	6·23	6	4·73	6·64	9	8·16	5·48	6	6·31	6·26	13	22·03	7·78	1	0·20	5·40	69	53·08	35·48	1	Tirutlani	Chittoor.
6	9·74	3·43	3	3·05	6·09	6	4·00	5·10	5	1·81	6·34	13	13·71	7·49	2	0·34	5·24	54	43·70	36·70	2	Pottur	
7	8·76	2·76	3	1·81	6·35	10	5·23	5·04	4	1·05	6·66	16	16·06	11·66	4	1·17	5·24	66	44·04	42·15	3	Kalahasti	
10	6·69	2·13	3	0·87	5·96	6	5·80	4·75	3	1·03	6·29	13	13·06	7·61	1	0·01	5·36	69	40·10	32·02	4	Tirupati	
9	4·76	2·56	6	2·86	4·54	7	4·94	4·93	7	2·25	5·31	8	11·43	6·25	1	0·24	4·46	50	33·22	33·16	5	Chandragiri	
9	6·62	3·39	6	3·08	7·14	6	5·08	5·20	4	2·46	6·13	11	15·68	8·31	Nil	Nil	4·98	60	61·06	38·44	6	Pakala	
7	7·28	2·98	6	2·73	6·29	16	6·79	7·10	8	3·17	8·78	12	14·17	4·82	1	0·31	5·06	82	49·16	66·62	7	Chittoor	
11	8·24	2·45	6	1·40	6·23	6	6·36	5·64	7	2·80	5·57	9	9·48	3·91	Nil	Nil	4·99	66	61·06	30·52	8	Vandiagiridiba	
6	7·21	2·80	6	1·65	6·75	6	11·65	6·82	3	1·18	7·05	18	32·03	8·28	2	0·35	5·01	78	49·58	35·42	9	Palmaner	
11	6·42	2·58	7	2·83	5·67	6	6·36	5·79	7	2·80	6·37	10	7·92	3·59	1	0·20	5·01	85	54·61	37·14	10	Penganur	
12	5·96	3·51	5	2·28	5·39	6	7·76	4·20	3	0·77	6·66	9	7·21	3·27	2	0·65	5·16	85	53·33	37·76	11	Madanapalle	
12	6·81	3·57	4	1·34	5·56	10	6·41	4·20	4	1·27	6·36	10	7·16	3·90	2	0·66	5·27	90	50·64	37·28	12	Nagalpad	
10	5·98	2·98	9	3·07	4·03	6	5·99	5·61	6	0·91	6·99	11	5·92	3·51	1	0·46	5·47	84	54·40	37·28	13	Pilur	
229	90·14	..	56	30·73	..	106	64·80	..	66	30·61	..	123	150·08	..	23	9·02	..	757	561·61	..		Total.	
8	6·93	2·80	4	2·93	4·40	6	6·16	5·65	5	3·36	5·22	13	11·39	6·66	2	0·46	2·12	96	63·20	32·81		Average.	
10	10·17	3·66	6	6·36	6·66	10	5·36	7·09	7	2·64	7·00	15	10·46	6·78	1	0·75	3·99	79	61·87	38·67	1	Polur	North Arcot.
11	12·07	3·03	7	6·31	6·20	6	6·65	7·09	6	2·95	8·98	18	12·60	8·06	0	0·58	3·33	89	68·84	89·26	2	Arni	
11	7·28	4·18	8	4·50	6·27	6	4·62	6·71	4	2·23	7·49	10	13·74	6·21	0	1·16	4·00	86	67·89	44·41	3	Wandiwash	
6	13·39	6·07	4	6·19	6·47	7	6·99	8·71	2	0·96	6·60	9	18·34	6·29	1	0·20	4·42	89	80·33	62·61	4	Tiruvettiyur (Cheyar).	
6	10·23	6·73	2	6·72	6·18	6	10·51	6·79	2	0·17	6·48	6	10·56	6·02	Nil	Nil	3·67	36	49·70	40·16	6	Arcot	
5	10·94	9·78	6	8·21	6·91	6	6·69	6·60	4	4·94	6·60	9	11·91	6·36	0	0·25	3·16	56	80·36	39·93	6	Walajah	
8	12·40	6·54	2	2·40	7·46	6	6·84	6·80	1	1·00	6·44	8	13·40	6·82	Nil	Nil	3·14	54	48·70	40·45	7	Chebalingur	
7	7·26	6·48	4	4·72	6·88	6	7·76	6·37	6	2·73	4·13	14	11·69	6·20	2	0·46	4·58	66	41·54	38·22	8	Arkonam	
13	11·81	6·77	2	2·43	6·18	6	7·36	7·04	4	1·63	7·67	13	10·34	6·44	2	0·93	3·19	82	46·41	42·02	9	Vellore	
10	9·26	7·82	5	3·38	6·70	6	2·82	7·65	3	1·70	4·24	9	8·62	5·96	0	0·81	1·72	69	52·66	41·29	10	Ambur	
14	11·29	9·16	7	1·84	4·88	7	2·06	6·17	4	1·66	6·67	10	6·66	4·70	2	0·68	4 ·01	86	61·93	86·24	11	Gudiyattam	
13	8·19	7·83	4	1·26	6·41	6	10·42	6·47	6	2·26	6·65	10	9·61	6·14	Nil	Nil	3·14	84	46·42	30·86	12	Kangundi	
16	7·22	9·93	6	6·36	6·79	7	2·85	6·99	5	2·26	6·51	8	5·00	3·67	1	0·43	1·70	80	52·10	33·82	13	Vaniyambadi	
12	6·82	9·40	5	6·73	6·46	6	6·26	7·20	3	3·17	6·52	9	4·21	3·27	1	0·24	1·21	82	46·62	30·07	14	Tirupattur	
12	7·60	9·87	7	3·56	6·03	7	7·76	6·61	3	2·67	7·11	11	11·22	6·97	4	2·31	2·73	91	47·82	37·97	15	Tiruvannamalai	
10	6·66	2·82	5	2·47	6·37	11	7·26	6·47	5	4·75	7·72	10	7·44	6·94	2	1·30	2·31	95	41·47	37·58	16	Chengam	
167	162·78	..	94	59·03	..	135	116·69	..	71	45·27	..	181	180·56	..	24	11·02	..	877	677·59	..		Total.	
10	6·55	3·49	6	3·19	5·41	8	7·16	6·78	4	2·82	6·60	10	6·97	5·44	2	0·73	2·69	84	48·50	37·78		Average.	
6	7·84	6·92	6	6·85	6·02	6	3·73	6·96	4	3·17	6·91	8	12·13	6·59	3	1·17	3·61	46	49·26	40·94	1	Ginjee	South Arcot.
10	9·69	9·46	5	2·65	6·21	9	6·78	7·23	3	0·00	6·34	13	7·12	6·77	4	0·36	4·35	80	40·36	44·23	2	Tindivanam	
10	9·90	3·12	6	2·94	6·05	9	9·69	8·06	5	3·53	10·16	12	14·34	12·05	3	1·76	6·04	69	39·78	49·46	3	Mailanam	
8	7·79	6·24	4	6·61	6·24	4	3·11	6·61	5	4·00	9·00	13	13·46	10·19	4	0·84	6·38	43	32·66	44·85	4	Vanur	

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.	No.	Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
South Arcot—cont.	6	Villupuram	6	5·23	0·89	1	0·37	0·40	0	1·45	0·10	1	0·61	0·79	3	0·76	2·00	Nil	Nil	1·04
	7	Panruti	5	0·43	0·68	1	1·18	0·83	2	3·15	0·12	1	0·03	0·69	1	0·21	1·69	Nil	0·03	2·02
	8	Cuddalore	3	0·46	0·98	2	3·10	0·79	7	0·05	0·56	Nil	Nil	0·81	3	1·22	1·02	Nil	0·02	1·03
	9	Kurinjipadi	3	1·72	2·34	3	3·80	0·83	1	2·10	0·16	1	0·33	0·72	3	1·48	1·38	Nil	Nil	1·03
	10	Nemmeli	4	1·50	1·62	4	4·70	0·66	1	3·02	0·14	Nil	0·06	1·04	4	0·74	1·69	3	0·73	1·20
		(Porto Nova)																		
	11	Chidambaram	5	0·53	1·19	2	5·07	0·70	1	1·64	0·04	Nil	Nil	0·00	1	1·04	1·90	4	3·20	1·70
	12	Mannargudi	4	0·53	1·14	4	8·49	0·66	1	1·24	0·14	3	0·99	1·89	2	1·46	7·87	7	0·37	1·46
	13	Srimushnam	4	2·20	1·38	3	1·22	0·24	1	0·74	0·37	1	0·74	1·89	2	1·12	3·19	3	0·48	1·34
	14	Tittagudi	6	1·60	0·82	2	1·71	0·70	2	1·03	0·24	1	0·69	1·03	5	1·27	2·27	1	0·17	7·75
	15	Virudhachalam	4	2·24	0·49	2	1·86	0·81	2	1·72	0·30	1	0·27	0·95	6	1·27	2·27	1	0·42	3·01
	16	Kallakurchi	6	2·61	0·89	2	1·71	0·74	1	1·28	0·10	1	0·60	1·09	3	0·84	3·97	1	0·42	3·01
	17	Ulundurpet	6	3·77	0·76	2	1·71	0·74	1	1·28	0·10	2	0·99	0·89	3	1·10	4·60	0	1·32	4·15
	18	Tirukkoyilur	6	3·77	0·67	1	0·24	0·60	1	2·07	0·17	2	0·99	0·89	2	1·77	2·61	Nil	Nil	2·28
		Total ..	62	40·64	..	29	51·43	..	30	28·59	..	14	7·07	..	37	19·32	..	29	9·05	..
		Average ..	4	2·91	0·75	2	7·85	0·62	2	1·44	0·23	1	0·42	0·82	2	1·14	2·20	1	0·53	1·80
Tanjore.	1	Shiyali	1	0·16	1·20	2	5·80	0·54	1	1·80	0·38	Nil	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·00	1·75	1	0·38	2·00
	2	Nattavanni	2	0·99	1·41	3	5·14	0·67	1	1·11	0·36	7	0·10	1·01	4	0·94	1·01	2	0·43	1·10
	3	Tranquebar	2	0·52	1·36	1	1·80	0·60	1	0·97	0·22	Nil	Nil	0·70	2	1·20	1·01	3	3·61	1·06
	4	Mayavaram	1	0·16	1·33	1	3·03	0·61	1	1·03	0·38	Nil	0·01	0·67	1	1·32	2·32	3	0·86	1·30
	5	Kumbakonam	2	0·36	0·91	2	1·13	0·65	Nil	Nil	0·33	2	0·31	0·93	2	4·10	3·73	1	0·45	2·10
	6	Papanasam	0	0·00	..	2	1·62	..	1	0·43	..	1	0·31	..	0	0·00	..	Nil	Nil	..
	7	Valangimadu	1	0·33	1·07	2	1·04	0·91	1	0·25	0·06	1	0·40	0·90	5	1·02	2·02	2	1·21	1·01
	8	Koilvenni	1	0·28	1·05	2	2·21	0·70	2	4·00	0·26	Nil	Nil	1·05	4	2·00	2·25	1	0·10	1·26
	9	Nannilam	3	0·40	1·20	3	1·93	0·73	1	1·30	0·62	1	0·14	0·89	3	2·09	2·58	1	0·30	0·902
	10	Tiruvalur	1	1·07	1·85	2	1·19	0·88	1	2·06	0·07	Nil	Nil	0·93	3	2·02	2·26	1	0·06	1·89
	11	Negapatam	4	0·73	1·07	2	0·13	0·95	3	1·40	0·36	Nil	Nil	0·91	0	0·89	2·10	3	1·24	1·43
	12	Tiruppundi	2	0·32	0·11	3	0·60	0·86	0	0·28	0·08	1	0·13	0·94	3	1·58	2·79	0	1·20	1·32
	13	Vedaranyam	1	0·22	1·01	0	4·62	0·97	1	1·40	0·56	3	0·80	1·88	4	3·03	1·81	0	0·43	1·10
	14	Tirutturaippundi	1	0·48	1·12	5	4·72	0·79	2	1·04	0·12	3	1·88	3·16	4	2·42	1·92	3	3·46	1·19
	15	Muttupet	2	0·39	1·16	2	2·05	0·79	Nil	Nil	0·42	2	0·03	1·23	2	4·37	3·10	0	1·65	1·83
	16	Mannargudi	1	0·89	1·15	2	1·77	1·80	Nil	0·05	0·72	2	0·44	1·03	4	4·31	4·95	2	2·03	2·09
	17	Nidamangalam	1	0·32	2·08	2	2·01	0·48	2	0·30	0·28	1	0·51	1·12	3	2·04	2·89	3	0·92	1·53
	18	Tiruvadi	2	1·59	0·83	1	3·85	0·60	2	0·86	0·30	2	1·15	1·38	1	1·03	3·08	1	0·92	1·03
	19	Tirukkattupalli	1	0·50	1·36	2	0·80	0·63	2	1·23	0·32	2	7·01	1·20	2	1·75	2·52	1	1·56	1·54
	20	Tanjore	2	0·15	0·88	2	4·90	0·72	1	0·26	0·41	1	0·70	1·03	4	1·33	2·74	3	0·47	1·08
	21	Vallam	2	0·60	0·81	3	2·70	0·76	2	0·60	0·59	2	1·79	1·73	3	1·00	2·10	4	1·67	1·76
	22	Pattukkottai	1	1·40	0·98	2	0·41	0·58	2	1·26	0·84	5	2·15	1·38	0	0·38	1·23	2	0·50	0·64
	23	Adirampattanam	Nil	0·31	1·04	3	0·24	0·96	3	1·01	0·47	3	2·05	2·10	0	0·02	1·60	2	0·28	0·91
	24	Kattumavadi	Nil	0·08	1·30	1	0·24	0·96	0	0·53	0·40	0	2·37	1·47	0	0·26	2·10	Nil	0·06	1·30
		Total ..	37	13·74	..	47	58·78	..	37	27·20	..	43	21·32	..	70	44·17	..	46	25·07	..
		Average ..	1	0·45	1·10	2	2·27	0·85	1	1·01	0·41	2	0·80	1·14	2	2·32	2·20	2	1·53	1·49
Trichinopoly.	4	Musiri	1	0·20	0·51	2	0·77	0·37	2	3·42	0·20	2	2·74	1·64	2	2·37	5·08	5	3·41	1·20
	5	Thuraiyur	1	0·23	0·61	2	0·87	0·40	2	5·83	0·49	3	2·65	1·44	7	5·53	6·08	4	2·92	3·48
	6	Uppiliyapuram	2	1·20	1·07	2	0·88	0·31	2	2·73	0·53	Nil	Nil	1·08	3	0·18	6·12	1	0·35	3·85
	7	Srirangam	0	1·25	1·68	1	1·03	0·88	3	1·42	0·34	1	0·16	1·67	3	2·03	4·05	3	3·55	1·80
	8	Perambalur	2	0·81	0·79	3	0·87	0·42	5	1·85	0·48	Nil	Nil	1·38	5	3·13	6·27	0	0·40	1·27
	9	Ariyalur	2	1·37	0·72	2	2·20	0·49	1	0·64	0·30	0	1·20	1·07	4	1·12	3·20	2	2·77	1·91
	10	Kilpalur	3	2·10	0·86	3	0·73	0·58	1	0·66	0·35	1	0·01	1·74	6	1·42	2·80	2	0·53	1·72
	11	Jayankondam	1	0·16	0·85	2	0·63	0·61	1	0·89	0·39	2	1·07	1·05	4	2·40	2·80	1	1·32	1·45
	12	Lalgudi	1	0·22	0·89	2	1·00	0·44	4	2·49	0·28	2	1·27	1·53	3	2·41	3·95	3	0·52	1·01
	13	Trichinopoly	1	0·78	0·91	2	0·97	0·53	2	1·40	0·26	2	0·60	1·83	3	2·16	3·02	4	1·16	1·82
	14	Kulitalai	2	0·57	0·48	2	0·63	0·28	2	2·40	0·36	3	3·00	1·44	6	2·91	3·17	2	7·06	1·35
	15	Manapparai	1	1·03	0·85	1	0·20	0·39	3	1·61	0·35	2	1·97	1·74	2	2·05	2·75	Nil	Nil	1·41
	16	Hoppur	1	0·22	0·56	1	0·16	0·35	3	2·19	0·20	2	1·14	1·60	1	4·58	6·42	4	1·30	1·84
	17	Marungapuri	1	0·60	1·07	Nil	Nil	0·28	4	4·31	2·56	1	3·25	1·44	3	5·46	5·49	3	2·74	1·10
	18	Karur	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	Nil	0·20	2	1·78	0·83	4	1·24	1·70	2	3·60	6·02	0	4·66	0·93
	19	Aravakurichi	Nil	Nil	0·46	Nil	Nil	0·34	0	2·52	0·47	0	0·18	1·46	1	2·76	3·56	3	2·87	1·03
	20	Namakal	1	0·24	0·29	1	0·14	0·16	2	1·01	0·47	0	0·18	1·46	2	1·94	3·82	5	0·53	1·00
	21	Paramati	2	0·76	0·20	Nil	0·08	0·21	2	1·47	0·57	2	0·78	1·54	2	1·94	3·82	5	2·80	0·72
	22	Thathaiyangarpatti	2	0·52	7·48	0	0·91	0·32	0	2·32	0·83	2	0·48	1·42	2	0·48	4·03	4	2·80	1·37
	23	Sendamangalam	2	0·61	0·55	Nil	0·04	0·38	1	0·83	0·19	2	1·16	1·08	7	2·84	5·10	2	4·01	
		Total ..	32	14·83	..	27	18·71	..	47	37·72	..	44	25·26	..	80	61·90	..	67	43·76	..
		Average ..	2	0·93	0·85	1	0·99	0·39	2	1·86	0·35	2	1·16	1·40	3	3·10	3·69	3	2·14	1·35

* Abolished from February 1924.

Madras Presidency for the year 1915—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			Station.	Division.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
8	7·87	9·39	4	1·81	5·61	6	9·01	6·38	4	9·96	9·64	10	9·76	7·84	4	3·66	3·69	49	37·01	41·79	1 Villupuram	South Arcot—cont.
6	3·85	6·41	5	0·19	5·41	5	3·92	6·36	10	2·06	10·45	10	0·11	9·86	4	4·62	3·11	41	37·42	47·00	2 Panruti	
6	1·22	6·28	7	7·12	6·30	5	3·31	5·84	9	0·46	12·53	12	13·11	13·87	5	2·74	7·57	48	33·80	52·56	3 Cuddalore	
8	4·81	5·17	7	6·34	6·28	7	9·57	7·19	8	2·49	11·80	11	6·37	9·89	4	0·13	5·34	47	42·86	52·26	4 Kurinjipadi	
6	6·12	5·33	8	1·02	4·46	8	3·56	6·74	13	0·32	11·73	10	15·56	14·46	5	6·71	14·45	52	49·49	59·91	5 Mannarkudi (Porto Novo).	
8	4·62	6·01	9	0·64	6·64	8	8·19	6·57	1	0·71	10·54	9	10·75	14·74	4	4·02	6·89	49	36·09	54·76	10 Chidambaram	
8	3·12	5·20	7	4·60	6·07	9	8·19	6·16	2	3·10	9·82	7	9·05	13·57	5	4·42	7·51	57	31·12	47·47	11 Mannargudi	
8	4·25	4·78	7	9·52	6·67	4	8·87	6·12	5	4·76	10·68	11	9·64	5·87	4	4·37	2·70	49	44·04	41·47	12 Shiyali	
7	5·21	5·52	8	6·46	4·91	6	4·98	6·71	3	0·77	7·69	6	4·64	6·39	4	2·58	4·29	51	31·16	40·41	13 Tiruttaqai	
6	6·52	5·69	7	5·23	6·59	6	4·02	6·18	8	5·12	7·79	11	7·87	7·48	4	3·95	4·74	60	38·72	46·09	14 Vriddhachalam	
7	4·29	5·70	7	0·50	5·97	5	2·76	5·79	9	5·07	7·79	13	7·15	9·18	5	3·49	0·57	64	47·84	49·39	15 Kallakurchi	
4	3·67	6·38	7	2·70	5·82	4	1·84	5·96	3	0·43	7·45	12	7·09	7·42	3	0·21	4·55	40	21·05	41·39	16 Ulundurpet	
7	7·85	6·38	4	4·30	5·73	7	5·61	7·11	7	9·56	7·29	8	0·43	1·18	3	2·17	3·12	45	30·47	51·03	17 Tirukkoyilur	
122	92·80	..	161	74·76	..	111*	77·28	..	45	48·36	..	170	107·05	..	53	14·02	..	830	582·43	..	Total.	
7	4·55	5·19	5	5·40	6·64	6	4·94	6·29	5	2·41	8·04	11	6·84	9·43	4	4·24	0·45	49	39·30	44·39	Average.	
9	9·85	2·51	6	1·76	4·73	9	5·27	4·99	5	9·92	10·34	14	14·31	13·39	7	4·48	2·51	40	34·31	53·88	1 Sholavandan	Tanjore.
6	4·16	1·17	4	2·80	4·93	9	9·32	4·97	4	3·84	11·93	12	11·74	13·49	6	2·76	0·75	48	38·48	52·10	2 Nedumangad	
7	0·59	2·02	6	1·30	4·12	9	3·76	5·17	7	0·24	10·91	11	10·71	14·90	5	7·59	0·99	48	36·01	51·23	3 Tiruppuvanam	
7	0·95	2·15	1	0·49	4·99	6	3·84	4·15	3	0·56	9·86	11	10·32	12·58	6	0·18	0·26	42	19·03	41·93	4 Mayavaram	
6	2·02	1·04	6	0·54	3·90	10	9·07	3·80	4	1·04	7·80	11	3·47	9·43	4	0·47	0·90	54	20·10	42·01	5 Kumbakonam	
5	4·17	..	3	0·77	..	3	0·94	..	4	7·83	..	10	7·18	..	2	0·02	..	54	26·23	..	6 Papanasam	
5	3·31	0·81	6	2·79	4·52	10	9·18	6·90	2	1·36	7·16	13	6·66	7·98	6	0·61	0·02	65	30·84	40·02	7 Valangiman	
5	3·01	1·16	6	4·04	4·11	9	8·34	6·32	3	0·82	7·19	12	8·05	8·27	6	0·20	2·17	53	30·10	42·12	8 Kodavasal	
5	0·13	1·16	3	2·04	3·97	9	7·92	4·73	1	0·41	7·98	14	10·03	12·54	7	0·32	0·02	60	25·80	45·80	9 Nannilam	
3	2·85	2·20	4	0·53	3·40	10	9·93	4·26	3	4·17	9·05	71	0·81	13·20	9	6·59	10·42	53	44·59	59·33	10 Tiruvalur	
5	0·19	1·43	4	2·40	3·56	8	6·12	3·77	4	1·18	10·25	14	10·20	16·46	10	10·93	12·80	58	31·58	54·18	11 Negapatam	
5	2·34	1·32	5	2·86	3·96	8	7·10	3·85	7	0·86	10·10	13	13·47	12·85	6	12·99	9·93	85	49·46	66·16	12 Tiruppundi	
5	0·40	1·34	3	2·40	3·79	6	9·28	5·48	9	1·79	10·59	14	14·69	15·02	11	12·91	18·65	92	47·44	69·89	13 Peravurani	
5	0·12	1·31	4	2·40	3·79	6	9·28	5·48	9	1·79	10·59	14	14·69	15·02	11	12·91	18·65	92	47·44	69·89	13 Peravurani	
3	0·86	2·34	3	1·61	4·06	9	9·73	4·81	4	3·81	8·01	9	9·04	12·26	8	10·19	8·25	80	46·98	68·79	14 Tiruttaniappundi	
5	5·24	1·24	5	0·77	4·40	9	13·81	4·42	4	1·34	8·02	8	9·19	9·29	7	13·11	7·46	83	61·40	63·98	15 Muttupet	
5	4·18	2·18	6	3·48	3·99	6	10·23	5·41	1	0·59	8·17	9	2·76	6·10	6	0·97	7·01	50	31·83	44·48	16 Mannargudi	
5	11·13	2·80	9	7·92	3·56	16	7·60	3·70	3	6·1	10·25	10	6·93	14·46	9	6·59	11·98	58	62·04	75·94	17 Nidamangalam	
4	4·15	1·60	7	3·88	4·81	11	10·03	5·98	9	3·91	6·99	12	7·82	8·46	8	3·06	6·81	81	50·74	65·04	18 Tiruvadi	
7	0·02	0·89	7	6·24	3·61	9	8·00	5·49	3	3·99	5·85	10	5·87	9·82	6	2·39	5·47	52	37·59	53·01	19 Tirukattupalli	
5	3·85	1·76	5	4·93	4·45	13	9·91	5·76	5	4·16	6·69	13	9·43	9·45	7	4·02	4·81	88	42·26	55·11	20 Tanjore	
4	4·62	0·38	10	9·50	3·16	24	18·49	5·02	6	4·38	7·44	14	9·85	6·10	7	0·75	4·72	84	48·93	58·48·1	Vallam	
4	3·86	2·07	8	3·11	4·67	10	9·66	5·92	4	6·38	7·16	10	4·39	1·61	7	2·85	3·39	54	39·20	39·56·24	Pattukkottai	
5	5·69	2·06	9	0·49	4·07	9	8·12	4·61	9	1·18	8·49	9	5·07	5·46	7	2·58	4·11	67	41·39	39·06·26	Attirampattanam	
2	0·18	1·84	3	1·86	3·46	7	4·80	4·22	9	1·24	7·07	7	4·82	5·73	7	10·80	6·11	43	30·70	35·15·28	Kattumavadi	
2	2·72	0·23	8	4·11	3·97	7	4·73	3·98	5	3·72	7·01	6	2·55	3·79	5	2·04	4·47	48	37·39	34·43·30	Arantangi	
152	114·90	..	144	91·43	..	223	177·41	..	99	48·94	..	270	204·38	..	101	100·77	..	1,852	1030·65	..	Total.	
6	4·56	2·02	6	6·50	4·30	6	7·10	4·43	3	1·34	8·16	11	8·17	10·49	7	7·69	7·85	55	41·23	44·23	Average.	
4	1·45	1·10	4	2·18	3·10	9	6·10	4·92	5	2·54	7·96	19	10·02	4·01	4	3·87	3·11	56	39·86	31·80	1 Musiri	Trichinopoly.
4	1·76	1·26	4	3·33	3·05	5	9·57	5·01	3	4·03	7·17	16	9·31	2·90	5	0·18	2·18	59	48·61	32·20	2 Thanjiyur	
4	4·00	2·09	8	5·10	4·28	7	9·80	4·58	6	2·40	7·39	11	9·00	6·20	5	1·95	3·44	48	34·26	34·53	3 Ottapidaram	
6	0·42	1·38	9	6·39	3·45	6	9·53	7·02	5	8·39	7·43	15	7·85	4·69	4	4·38	2·96	98	49·53	35·53	4 Srivaikuntam	
5	3·18	1·83	9	2·80	5·08	6	5·67	6·76	8	3·24	7·94	11	7·87	5·39	4	4·69	2·96	94	38·12	39·42	5 Paramakudi	
3	3·04	2·11	6	7·40	3·18	8	3·74	6·78	9	3·84	7·35	9	2·45	5·31	5	4·03	4·04	53	38·18	39·87	6 Aruppukkottai	
5	2·18	2·11	7	6·83	3·10	7	4·45	6·49	3	4·76	8·35	12	10·09	6·20	4	0·39	4·52	94	46·10	43·61	7 Kilapalur	
7	0·17	1·92	7	6·84	3·10	7	4·45	6·49	3	4·76	8·35	12	10·09	6·20	4	0·39	4·52	94	46·10	43·61	7 Kilapalur	
7	0·02	1·78	7	6·24	3·61	9	8·00	5·49	3	3·99	5·85	10	5·87	9·82	6	2·39	5·47	52	37·59	53·01	19 Tirukattupalli	
3	3·86	2·11	6	7·40	3·18	8	3·74	6·78	9	3·84	7·35	9	2·45	5·31	5	4·03	4·04	53	38·18	39·87	6 Aruppukkottai	
5	2·18	2·11	7	6·83	3·10	7	4·45	6·49	3	4·76	8·35	12	10·09	6·20	4	0·39	4·52	94	46·10	43·61	7 Kilapalur	
3	0·83	1·61	8	7·24	3·98	9	7·61	5·52	3	2·54	9·27	11	11·69	8·91	4	2·92	3·70	96	37·99	32·07·10	Trichinopoly	
4	0·50	1·35	2	1·81	4·18	5	9·37	4·56	0	0·01	7·15	11	9·05	5·14	5	0·18	2·18	59	48·61	32·20	2 Thanjiyur	
7	1·98	1·69	5	7·90	3·86	12	7·47	6·10	2	2·28	5·08	9	6·48	4·49	5	1·35	1·99	60	38·52	28·01·11	Kulitalai	
4	1·98	1·69	5	7·90	3·86	12	7·47	6·10	2	2·28	5·08	9	6·48	4·49	5	1·35	1·99	60	38·52	28·01·11	Kulitalai	
4	1·48	2·21	6	3·11	3·14	11	9·62	6·18	3	0·14	5·45	8	5·64	4·82	4	0·03	4·13	53	47·56	32·56·15	Tuppur	
3	2·48	2·34	3	10·88	4·54	12	5·36	5·18	4	2·73	8·06	6	3·85	3·67	3	0·91	1·83	47	29·23	24·56·16	Aravakurichi	
3	0·15	1·46	7	3·03	3·20	9	7·38	6·57	3	3·85	6·18	8	6·50	3·67	3	0·91	1·83	47	29·23	24·56·16	Aravakurichi	
3	1·20	2·05	3	1·61	3·20	9	5·73	5·51	3	0·99	9·32	7	4·88	3·47	3	0·91	1·93	46	37·63	24·76·18	Paramati	
1	1·00	0·49	3	2·16	1·46	6	9·03	3·51	3	0·99	9·32	7	4·88	3·47	3	0·91	1·93	46	37·63	24·76·18	Paramati	
3	2·07	0·98	4	2·61	4·48	14	10·87	5·85	7	1·88	9·25	9	9·92	9·16	3	1·45	1·71	84	41·11	33·79·19	Thanjangarpettai	
6	2·24	0·95	1	4·00	4·01	7	8·21	7·09	5	3·80	8·68	12	5·10	4·00	3	0·64	0·99	68	25·80	33·76·20	Sendamangalam	
57	44·87	..	118	81·91	..	155	122·69	..	108	91·05	..	192	140·48	..	74	61·31	..	1,063	748·20	..	Total.	
2	2·23	7·57	5	4·60	4·03	3	8·32	4·72	2	4·04	8·68	70	7·02	4·95	4	2·60	3·48	49	37·47	32·29	Average.	

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Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Kudukkottai State.	1	Pudukkottai ..	0	1·22	..	1	0·32	..	1	0·10	..	3	0·11	..	2	0·69	..	0	0·36	..
	2	Alangudi ..	1	0·39	..	1	0·18	..	1	0·67	..	3	1·80	..	3	3·07	..	0	0·24	..
	3	Karambakudi ..	1	0·20	..	2	0·42	..	2	0·41	..	4	0·70	..	3	2·64	..	4	2·27	..
	4	Tirumayam ..	2	0·66	..	0	0·46	..	2	0·68	..	4	2·82	..	4	3·70	..	1	0·91	..
	5	Keeranur ..	Nil	Nil	..	0	0·30	..	2	0·65	..	3	1·60	..	4	4·00	..	1	1·10	..
	6	Kolanilai ..	2	0·67	..	Nil	Nil	..	1	1·80	..	5	0·40	..	4	3·20	..	1	0·40	..
	7	Viralimalai ..	1	1·83	..	2	0·62	..	0	0·22	..	3	0·60	..	4	2·14	..	1	0·28	..
	8	Ottayakpatti ..	4	0·25	..	1	0·60	..	2	1·80	..	2	0·80	..	3	2·40	..	Nil	Nil	..
	9	Annavasal ..	1	0·60	..	Nil	Nil	..	3	3·10	..	1	0·26	..	4	2·80	..	2	1·19	..
	10	Ponnamaravati ..	2	1·51	..	1	0·16	..	3	2·98	..	3	1·95	..	4	1·40	..	2	0·45	..
	11	Adanakkottai ..	0	0·82	..	1	0·46	..	1	0·13	..	3	1·31	..	6	2·90	..	Nil	Nil	..
		Total ..	10	8·35	..	11	6·39	..	21	14·45	..	36	16·35	..	37	34·79	..	13	6·45	..
		Average ..	2	0·69	..	1	0·62	..	2	1·31	..	3	1·49	..	3	3·34	..	1	0·59	..
Madura.	1	Nattam ..	0	1·06	..	Nil	Nil	..	0	0·00	..	0	0·00	..	2	0·60	..	1	0·10	..
	2	Melur ..	1	0·70	0·65	Nil	Nil	0·34	1	0·00	0·60	2	0·48	0·63	7	2·41	3·03	1	0·65	2·16
	3	Usilampatti ..	2	0·20	0·75	1	0·19	0·50	1	0·61	0·60	5	2·93	2·56	6	3·07	3·71	4	1·87	0·89
	4	Madura ..	Nil	0·00	0·40	Nil	0·03	0·48	Nil	0·03	0·73	5	1·05	2·04	7	2·32	2·75	0	0·00	1·09
	5	Peraiyur ..	1	0·10	0·40	Nil	Nil	1·15	6	1·81	1·01	4	4·24	4·69	5	1·27	1·06	2	0·10	1·15
	6	Tirumangalam ..	Nil	Nil	0·27	Nil	Nil	0·32	2	0·15	0·73	4	1·60	2·07	0	1·01	3·24	0	0·21	1·14
	7	Usilampatti ..	1	2·20	0·70	1	2·35	0·90	4	2·90	0·86	4	2·00	2·86	3	1·33	2·10	0	0·00	0·42
	8	Uthamapalayam ..	Nil	Nil	0·45	3	0·82	3·23	1	1·02	0·74	6	4·40	4·29	0	0·34	2·64	7	4·70	3·07
	9	Sedapatti ..	1	0·08	1·01	1	0·44	0·74	6	3·47	2·23	6	4·28	4·21	3	1·05	0·29	6	2·41	1·11
	10	Peryakulam ..	0	0·01	1·09	4	1·50	2·95	0	2·71	0·83	7	5·18	3·00	0	1·04	3·11	4	1·07	1·06
	11	Nilakottai ..	0	0·00	0·55	0	0·27	0·46	4	1·74	0·89	6	2·19	2·83	4	2·43	0·31	4	1·53	0·31
	12	Dindigul ..	1	0·13	0·62	0	0·79	0·45	6	2·03	0·82	3	0·43	2·16	0	1·71	3·00	5	3·48	1·91
	13	Vedasandur ..	Nil	Nil	0·71	Nil	Nil	0·60	4	3·02	0·66	4	1·61	2·03	0	2·02	0·16	6	4·35	1·27
	14	Chatrapatti ..	1	0·30	2·01	1	0·23	0·37	5	3·89	0·38	1	0·78	1·83	5	2·58	3·02	6	1·87	1·40
	15	Palni	2	0·37	0·49	1	0·46	0·42	6	4·22	0·53	3	0·91	1·67	3	1·46	2·08	6	1·76	1·19
		Total ..	10	12·62	..	13	7·10	..	43	30·16	..	60	33·62	..	52	29·03	..	69	36·66	..
		Average ..	1	0·83	0·65	1	0·48	0·62	3	2·00	0·81	4	2·23	2·65	4	1·94	2·55	5	2·45	1·30
	16	Kodaikanal ..	4	1·73	2·73	2	0·63	0·63	7	3·47	2·34	6	0·60	2·05	4	0·78	0·15	12	8·05	4·01
		Total ..	23	14·61	..	13	7·73	..	50	24·40	..	66	37·35	..	66	30·31	..	81	46·73	..
		Average ..	1	0·89	..	1	0·48	..	3	2·16	..	4	2·25	..	4	1·89	..	5	2·67	..
Ramnad.	1	Thoothukudi-chanam.	0	0·65	1·40	1	0·35	1·16	1	1·22	0·74	7	0·57	2·35	1	0·02	1·05	1	0·39	0·91
	2	Vallanadu ..	2	0·35	1·07	1	0·20	0·91	2	1·57	0·95	6	0·67	0·15	Nil	0·00	1·49	1	0·39	0·79
	3	Tiruvadanai ..	Nil	Nil	1·32	Nil	Nil	0·76	1	0·19	0·37	4	0·07	1·76	0	0·03	1·30	3	1·93	3·00
	4	Sivaganga ..	1	1·02	0·53	1	0·38	0·48	1	0·33	0·61	6	3·79	1·07	6	3·63	2·18	6	1·04	1·61
	5	Tiruppattur ..	1	1·08	0·65	1	0·53	0·39	2	1·23	0·27	5	1·21	1·56	4	0·60	2·60	3	0·70	1·76
	6	Thirupparankun ..	1	0·28	..	1	0·30	..	1	0·60	..	3	1·93	..	3	1·11	..	2	1·39	..
	7	Ramanadhapuram ..	1	0·14	0·91	Nil	Nil	0·62	Nil	Nil	0·20	5	4·69	1·08	2	1·02	2·07	3	0·57	0·77
	8	Paramakudi ..	0	0·20	0·66	2	1·39	0·57	Nil	Nil	0·35	3	0·89	2·64	2	2·05	2·13	3	0·93	0·66
	9	Mudukulathur ..	1	1·10	1·17	1	0·63	0·66	1	1·70	0·40	2	1·77	2·62	1	0·95	1·19	2	1·20	0·60
	10	Rajasingamangalam ..	2	0·55	0·95	1	0·39	0·79	Nil	0·00	0·02	0	1·55	2·20	Nil	Nil	1·18	1	0·58	0·48
	11	Paramakudi ..	1	0·21	1·01	1	0·26	0·61	1	0·51	0·47	5	3·54	2·32	1	0·14	1·03	Nil	0·05	0·17
	12	Mudukulathur ..	0	0·51	0·66	2	0·54	0·57	Nil	0·02	0·01	3	3·10	2·10	1	0·10	1·04	1	0·23	0·42
	13	Mudukulathur (Muthuramalingapuram thopukam).	1	0·26	0·54	Nil	Nil	0·58	Nil	Nil	0·25	3	1·75	2·09	1	1·63	1·80	1	0·88	0·48
	14		1	0·36	0·74	1	0·35	0·71	4	2·87	0·85	3	0·19	1·85	Nil	Nil	1·19	Nil	0·02	0·23
	15	Kamudi ..	1	0·75	0·87	Nil	Nil	0·15	1	0·24	0·40	3	0·94	2·11	4	2·00	0·80	Nil	0·10	0·26
	16	Aruppukkottai ..	Nil	Nil	..	1	0·06	..	1	0·21	..	6	0·74	..	4	1·02	..	1	0·03	..
	17	Virudhunagar ..	3	3·01	1·04	2	2·05	1·22	3	1·19	1·23	9	1·21	0·79	2	0·75	0·81	7	1·35	0·66
	18	Srivilliputtur ..	Nil	Nil	1·02	1	1·05	1·19	5	0·92	1·31	5	0·49	2·06	5	0·92	2·43	8	2·25	0·54
	19	Sivakasi ..	1	1·19	1·00	1	0·39	0·28	5	2·53	0·14	5	3·31	2·08	1	0·22	0·05	4	2·46	0·46
	20	Virudupatti ..	Nil	Nil	0·47	Nil	Nil	0·01	2	1·40	0·07	3	4·00	2·46	0	2·00	2·71	Nil	Nil	0·09
	21	Sattur ..	Nil	Nil	0·51	1	0·14	0·61	4	1·20	1·00	4	2·40	0·06	2	2·07	2·42	0	1·23	0·07
		Total ..	27	16·23	..	20	11·81	..	39	20·69	..	98	61·17	..	44	20·58	..	63	19·93	..
		Average ..	1	0·77	0·92	1	0·56	0·74	2	1·36	0·90	4	2·61	2·05	2	1·36	1·79	3	0·93	0·69
Tinnevelly.	1	Vilathikulam ..	1	0·31	0·80	1	0·31	0·58	1	0·53	0·97	3	3·76	1·66	0	1·52	1·91	2	0·67	0·32
	2	Arasadi ..	Nil	0·00	1·19	2	0·89	0·79	1	1·55	1·32	2	0·53	2·04	Nil	Nil	0·97	Nil	0·00	0·24
	3	Tuticorin ..	Nil	0·31	1·05	3	0·73	0·67	1	0·31	1·06	2	2·92	1·70	Nil	Nil	0·60	1	0·14	0·10
	4	Ottapidaram ..	Nil	Nil	0·84	2	2·33	0·61	3	0·87	0·33	4	2·46	1·84	Nil	Nil	0·05	0	0·00	0·48
	5	Kayatar ..	1	0·04	1·04	2	0·67	0·55	3	2·59	0·96	4	4·05	3·67	1	0·76	0·94	1	0·48	0·38
	6	Kolipatti ..	2	0·29	0·74	3	0·45	0·42	Nil	0·07	0·43	3	2·17	2·72	0	0·93	0·29	3	1·54	0·43
	7	Sankaranayinar-kovil.	0	0·00	0·76	3	1·97	0·66	1	1·54	1·59	5	3·24	3·67	1	0·83	0·74	4	1·95	0·58

Madras Presidency for the year 1915—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November			December.			Annual.			Station.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.			
8	5·17	..	21	7·34	..	7	2·42	..	8	3·06	..	8	5·25	..	8	4·18	..	99	48 10	..	1 Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai State.	
8	5·07	..	8	5·48	..	9	3·10	..	8	1·59	..	11	4 17	..	7	0 24	..	55	25 53	..	2 Alangudi		
7	1·07	..	8	2·17	..	10	7 52	..	8	1·05	..	10	2 58	..	2	7 22	..	56	40 22	..	3 Kazambakudi		
7	3·02	..	7	3·72	..	7	2 30	..	8	1·28	..	4	2·39	..	6	0 48	..	58	29 94	..	4 Tirumayam		
7	4·39	..	9	3 11	..	8	2·64	..	9	3 10	..	4	3·28	..	6	7 50	..	33	34 94	..	5 Kadambur		
6	4 18	..	8	3·78	..	11	4 37	..	8	2·40	..	8	5 63	..	4	3 02	..	90	40 78	..	6 Kunnar		
8	3·76	..	7	4·09	..	11	4·78	..	6	11·37	..	6	4 74	..	6	8 75	..	43	50 89	..	7 Viralimalai		
8	4 06	..	5	4 28	..	3	7 33	..	8	7 90	..	10	6·46	..	3	3 56	..	53	35 56	..	8 Odayalpatti		
8	4 24	..	11	4·79	..	10	6 68	..	7	9 80	..	7	6·53	..	3	3 31	..	68	37 69	..	9 Ariyalur		
5	2 20	..	6	1 78	..	5	6·74	..	5	5 75	..	4	4·46	..	2	0 16	..	43	31 96	..	10 Pennagarampatti		
2	2·80	..	8	2 53	..	8	4 70	..	5	1 93	..	6	1·01	..	2	3 18	..	44	21 47	..	11 Adanakottai		
62	43 34	..	81	65·88	..	93	60·15	..	80	56·22	..	82	46·31	..	62	52·80	..	863	499 64	..	Total.		
8	4·49	..	7	5·01	..	8	5·47	..	8	4 94	..	7	4·69	..	6	4·80	..	51	37 16	..	Average.		
8	2·94	..	8	2·66	..	8	6·48	..	6	7 88	..	5	0 41	..	4	2 89	..	48	37·16	..	1 Nellam	Mufassal.	
4	2 18	2·32	7	3 26	4 01	8	3 16	5 23	8	4 05	6 43	11	6 10	4 64	5	2 58	2 60	94	59 37	56 53	2 Nulai		
2	0 87	1·48	5	1 56	3 88	7	3·45	4 60	7	9 79	7 48	10	11·30	5 45	5	1·10	0 70	58	41 76	50 56	3 Sholavandan		
4	2·20	1 81	6	4 65	4 09	7	7·35	4 92	6	7 56	8 08	7	11 86	4 78	2	1·46	0 69	58	42 18	54 91	4 Madura		
6	1 61	0 50	8	3·04	3·78	9	8 65	2·19	6	8 82	5 96	17	11 53	4 68	1	1·05	1 73	67	43·42	53 15	5 Peraiyur		
6	0 18	3 88	8	0 45	3 81	8	7 34	4 27	5	9 20	6 11	15	5 45	4 48	1	1 78	1 78	66	48 28	51 28	6 Tirumangalam		
6	0 45	0 64	5	0 87	2 49	7	3 68	4 53	10	7 76	5 70	14	10 13	3 97	4	0 52	2 32	93	61 58	82 15	7 Usilampatti		
10	1·92	1 13	4	0 69	1 18	11	6·06	1 45	7	13 87	7 37	10	10 87	5 39	5	1 21	2 27	73	47 62	27 23	8 Uthamapalayam		
5	0 91	0 63	3	1 64	1 05	9	3 37	1 03	9	4 14	5 98	21	17 98	5 77	4	1 32	1 54	78	41 20	30 69	9 Bodinayakanur		
3	1 16	0 74	3	1 20	1 92	8	3 41	0 47	8	4 22	7 49	14	11 82	4 74	4	0 63	1 71	68	41 87	32 26	10 Periyakulam		
8	3 36	0 82	6	2 40	2 72	7	7 47	3 84	6	3 24	6 47	10	10 79	4 63	3	0 90	1 75	67	37 72	33 60	11 Nilakottai		
8	1 85	1 47	7	4 81	2 81	8	2 61	3 84	6	4 91	5 86	7	8 17	4 81	7	3 78	2 81	86	52 31	32 96	12 Dindigul		
5	1 02	0 58	3	0 55	1 68	8	4 62	3 18	9	5 91	7 32	7	4 84	3 81	3	0 71	2 28	66	33 89	27 39	13 Vedasandur		
8	0 39	0 81	1	0 38	2 00	11	6 26	1 85	8	3 62	6 83	11	8 95	1 72	7	0 87	1 48	81	31 72	26 87	14 Chilampatti		
5	1 47	0 51	1	0 40	1 21	6	2 31	0 81	8	7 97	6 13	13	10 65	6 41	3	1 66	0 51	80	28 15	25 69	15 Palni		
83	44 18	..	73	43 16	..	120	77 06	..	99	59 41	..	181	109 08	..	72	25 60	..	884	538 96	..	Total.		
5	3 09	1 23	8	2 88	3 76	6	3·12	2·48	6	6·00	7 81	13	10·38	4·91	5	1·71	0 91	60	39·81	39 71	Average.		
11	8 22	3·07	15	8 70	5·44	13	8·07	5 59	9	4·26	13·17	30	3 03	7·79	8	6 32	5·38	107	65 70	64 70	16 Kodaikanal.		
91	92·37	..	56	49·94	..	188	83 66	..	108	55·86	..	407	181 26	..	56	39 62	..	1001	643 78	..	Total.		
8	5 28	..	6	3·12	..	8	5·20	..	7	0 98	..	13	10·12	..	8	1·94	..	63	40·11	..	Average.		
8	0 18	0·52	8	3·44	1 76	4	0·93	2·17	5	4·22	7·09	12	11 16	0·95	9	0 61	5 38	44	33 91	29·69	1 Theethandathanam.		
8	1 36	0 82	8	0 80	1 83	5	1·97	2 07	4	0·20	7·24	14	14·13	7 48	7	7 53	5·32	47	35·84	30·64	2 Vattanam		
8	6 76	0 82	3	1 01	2 34	4	1 10	3 50	5	2 00	7 08	13	8 28	6 31	9	6 48	5 43	45	29 87	28 73	3 Tiruvadanai		
8	3 95	1 70	6	0 45	4 34	7	0·87	4 76	5	2·00	7 43	13	9 48	6 06	3	2 06	2 64	51	37 69	32 82	4 Sivaganga		
8	1 86	0 76	4	3 80	5 62	7	2 31	4 87	5	4 48	6 47	10	4 66	4 96	3	4 94	3 17	83	39 56	35 02	5 Tiruppattur		
8	2 62	..	9	4 27	..	8	1 80	..	4	4 93	..	14	13 16	..	8	2 17	..	93	51 41	..	6 Thiruppuvanam		
8	3 30	1 19	4	0 68	3·23	6	5·07	3 87	5	0·81	6·74	18	9 31	8 98	6	2·53	1·24	50	26·18	27·06	7 Manamadura		
5	1 16	1 26	5	1 80	2 20	7	3 58	3 92	5	2·12	6 07	13	10 71	5 28	3	1 98	2 02	66	38 05	38 92	8 Paramakudi		
4	2 41	2 66	4	2 49	1 31	8	1 55	3 62	9	1 20	3 26	14	5 18	3 11	9	3 60	3 45	87	33 56	33 39	9 Mudukedi		
3	2 18	0 72	4	2 11	1 87	6	2 61	3 02	3	1 38	7 28	19	10 60	9 82	4	3 52	4 18	61	38 45	31 80	10 Ramnad		
Nil	0 26	0 23	Nil	0 08	0 84	9	4 84	1 39	4	0 84	9 96	13	12 70	11 10	38	7 92	7 90	47	34 21	37 42	11 Tanbam		
Nil	0 19	0 39	1	0 65	0 55	3	0 77	1 04	4	4 32	6 74	15	17 21	0 10	6	3 43	5 60	41	32 45	37 80	12 Marudupalam		
1	4 32	0 76	8	4 85	1 65	8	1 78	3 42	8	4 87	6 85	11	8 44	5 41	3	1 74	3 28	49	28 17	27 80	13 Muthuraghunathapuram.		
Nil	0 34	0 81	Nil	0 09	0 77	5	0 80	3 96	8	0 53	5 35	12	7 97	0 40	4	2 33	3 17	29	21 91	22 39	14 Mathuraghunathapuram.		
9	1 67	0 67	2	1 14	1 58	8	0 71	1 77	6	2 56	5 63	12	10 67	0 80	4	1 09	1 28	42	28 82	19 63	15 Ramnad		
3	0 45	..	5	4 10	..	8	4 40	..	4	3 64	..	9	8 31	..	3	1 98	..	43	30 43	..	16 Aruppukkottai		
5	1 35	0 81	5	3 33	1 44	6	4 87	0 97	6	3 56	8 41	11	9 39	6 56	Nil	Nil	2 32	56	37 64	30 86	17 Vaittiyaruppu.		
6	0 15	0 54	3	1 24	1 17	3	2 42	1 06	6	0 85	7 05	10	10 12	6 46	3	1 68	2 43	48	40 10	33 98	18 Sivakasi		
3	0 44	0 63	5	0 14	1 78	2	2 91	5 01	6	2 24	8 34	13	8 56	4 42	3	1 58	2 43	51	38 11	28 62	19 Virudupatti		
3	0 95	1 69	1	0 07	2 01	9	2 18	3 84	6	2 47	7 43	15	10 56	4 16	5	2 48	2 12	65	38 03	29 67	20 Sattur		
3	2 37	0 87	5	1 00	1 54	3	0 64	0 42	4	1 94	7 11	12	9 59	4 39	1	1 04	2 65	46	34 79	30 82	21		
65	42 16	..	78	53 49	..	218	81 61	..	92	71 88	..	272	158 93	..	56	49 58	..	934	603 90	..	Total.		
3	2 00	0 81	4	2 58	1 84	8	2 93	2 42	4	3 42	8 77	13	10 91	8 37	5	3 08	2 68	87	39 90	36 01	Average.		
3	0 58	0 98	6	0 69	1 84	5	2 02	2 11	7	0 61	1 16	18	10 40	6 44	3	1 70	2 98	46	33 81	34 51	1 Vilathikulam	Tinnevelly.	
3	0 55	0 19	Nil	0 03	0 28	1	0 20	0 56	9	0 52	2 16	22	6 26	6 07	3	1 78	2 62	75	14 72	23 38	2 Ayandi		
Nil	0 09	0 09	Nil	0 03	0 32	1	0 05	1 56	1	0 51	5 20	11	12 58	7 04	0	0 05	2 94	97	19 48	21 73	3 Tuticorin		
Nil	Nil	0 34	2	0 46	0 93	3	0 95	1 08	3	1 10	6 82	4	4 43	6 87	Nil	Nil	0 20	34	14 87	24 41	4 Ottappidaram		
Nil	Nil	0 34	2	0 46	0 93	3	1 70	0 94	3	2 36	3 98	13	10 26	6 26	3	1 80	1 34	41	30 42	29 67	5 Kayalur		
Nil	0 18	0 62	3	0 78	0 59	3	1 70	0 94	3	2 36	3 98	13	10 26	6 26	3	1 80	1 34	41	30 42	29 67	6 Koilpatti		
2	0 35	0 59	3	0 87	1 46	3	2 90	1 98	4	0 27	1 56	15	5 88	1	0 34	2 19	49	22 30	27 20	4			
4	0 02	0 84	1	0 28	0 54	3	1 42	0 81	4	0 03	0 24	15	9 82	0 69	0	2 06	3 10	48	15 75	24 03	7 Sankarankovil-taluk.		

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.*	Average rainfall.
Tinnevelly—cont.	8	Sivagiri	4	4·10	1·01	3	3·12	1·01	4	2·97	3·49	6	7·09	3·94	Nil	0·04	2·10	3	1·02	0·49
	9	Kadayanallur	2	1·48	1·07	4	2·09	1·70	1	0·48	0·91	5	3·09	1·95	Nil	Nil	2·00	6	4·18	1·89
	10	Tenkasi	Nil	0·34	1·02	4	1·97	1·45	2	0·61	2·31	8	2·17	2·26	1	0·21	2·11	8	11·19	4·13
	11	Kadayam	4	1·42	2·10	6	2·01	1·25	1	0·50	0·48	4	1·18	1·71	1	0·04	1·89	6	7·66	1·58
	12	Ambasamudram	1	0·21	1·75	2	1·12	1·28	3	0·95	1·45	4	2·04	0·40	2	0·07	1·75	8	1·08	0·65
	13	Palamcottah	2	0·88	1·69	3	0·89	1·12	1	0·06	1·82	4	1·06	1·85	3	0·62	1·38	7	1·48	0·80
	14	Nanguneri	Nil	Nil	0·72	Nil	0·11	0·87	1	0·10	1·64	2	0·40	1·87	Nil	Nil	1·26	4	3·15	2·03
	15	Radhapuram	Nil	0·03	0·94	2	0·80	1·28	1	2·45	1·01	Nil	0·14	2·10	Nil	Nil	0·70	6	1·09	2·41
	16	Kattangudi	1	0·20	0·24	3	1·05	0·43	1	0·46	0·35	1	0·28	1·82	1	0·35	1·20	2	0·32	0·43
	17	Sattankulam	1	0·43	1·07	3	1·83	1·01	2	0·67	1·26	3	0·83	1·58	1	0·80	0·50	1	0·74	0·41
	18	Kulasekarapatnam.																		
	19	Kilakkarai	Nil	0·03	1·09	3	1·33	0·61	2	0·80	0·80	2	1·31	1·78	Nil	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·08	0·17
	20	Tiruchendur	1	0·43	1·11	2	2·20	0·70	1	0·41	1·26	0	0·88	1·58	Nil	Nil	1·40	2	0·67	0·50
	21	Manavelly	1	0·60	..	1	0·80	..	Nil	Nil	..	2	0·66	..	Nil	Nil	..	1	0·07	..
	22	Tribhendar*	2	0·76	..	4	2·64	..	2	0·61	..	0	0·81	..	Nil	Nil	..	1	0·36	..
		Total ..	31	17·21	..	51	32·69	..	32	17·64	..	66	30·02	..	17	11·38	..	72	59·46	..
		Average ..	1	0·70	1·18	3	1·63	1·00	1	0·80	1·48	3	0·27	2·04	1	0·81	1·41	3	1·61	0·88
Travancore-Cochin Division.	1	Porur ..	Nil	0·02	..	1	1·18	..	3	0·91	..	3	2·23	..	18	22·50	..	10	28·73	..
	2	Alangad	1	0·43	..	1	0·32	..	3	1·70	..	7	3·02	..	13	10·35	..	25	30·04	..
	3	Kunnatnad	3	0·68	..	1	0·05	..	4	1·61	..	3*	2·08	..	8	6·08	..	16	28·15	..
	4	Malayattoor	2	1·00	..	1	0·10	..	5	2·90	..	9	6·68	..	12	4·56	..	20	26·50	..
	5	Muvattupuzha taluk.	2	0·56	..	4	3·07	..	Nil	Nil	..	9	5·12	..	7	0·57	..	18	29·61	..
	6	Thodupuzha	1	0·20	..	3	4·00	..	7	2·52	..	11	9·26	..	18	14·18	..	23	35·22	..
	7	Vaikam	0	0·06	..	3	1·50	..	4	0·34	..	5	5·72	..	10	12·04	..	17	31·50	..
	8	Shertalley	3	1·04	..	3	0·32	..	3	2·01	..	8	9·38	..	14	7·86	..	20	28·08	..
	9	Arookutti	2	2·40	..	4	0·90	..	3	2·20	..	7	5·95	..	18	18·18	..	17	27·80	..
	10	Ernakulam	2	0·43	..	Nil	0·01	..	3	1·10	..	8	5·05	..	10	6·02	..	11	18·07	..
	11	Mooznbel	4	3·05	..	6	1·25	..	4	2·60	..	10	12·80	..	14	17·30	..	25	30·30	..
	12	Kottayam taluk	1	0·60	..	1	0·30	..	2	2·09	..	9	14·01	..	24	13·33	..	17	23·83	..
		Do. Engineer's office.	1	0·75	..	1	0·44	..	3	1·90	..	9	13·20	..	13	12·36	..	10	26·18	..
	14	Kanjirapalli ..	4	2·50	..	4	0·30	..	3	1·00	..	12	9·40	..	17	11·50	..	23	32·50	..
	15	Changanachery	4	1·90	..	4	3·00	..	1	0·90	..	7	10·44	..	8	3·70	..	17	26·40	..
		Total ..	30	20·00	..	51	23·06	..	44	25·96	..	110	104·17	..	198	163·02	..	263	412·12	..
		Average ..	2	1·34	..	3	1·60	..	3	0·40	..	7	6·94	..	13	10·80	..	19	27·48	..
Travancore-Cochin Division.	1	Alleppey	1	0·11	..	5	4·33	..	6	2·55	..	5	3·14	..	10	12·13	..	20	21·44	..
	2	Ambalapuzha	2	1·36	..	2	2·42	..	4	2·01	..	6	7·15	..	21	13·61	..	18	21·09	..
	3	Thiruvella	Nil	Nil	..	2	0·90	..	1	0·74	..	6	6·98	..	16	6·84	..	20	25·18	..
	4	Chengannur	3	0·63	..	3	1·30	..	4	1·24	..	5	5·40	..	17	4·60	..	23	26·82	..
	5	Pathanamthitta	3	2·53	..	3	2·10	..	5	2·70	..	8	8·91	..	10	5·53	..	20	22·20	..
	6	Kozi	4	1·70	..	5	1·13	..	4	2·93	..	11	8·70	..	18	6·20	..	20	24·80	..
	7	Karthigapally	5	3·62	..	1	0·32	..	3	0·97	..	8	8·05	..	17	13·19	..	18	26·26	..
	8	Mavelikara	5	1·10	..	1	0·24	..	4	3·05	..	5	8·80	..	28	10·20	..	21	22·55	..
	9	Kayatakulam	Nil	0·07	..	2	0·75	..	4	2·12	..	4	1·50	..	13	9·30	..	20	22·50	..
	10	Karungagally	Nil	Nil	..	2	0·42	..	3	1·01	..	4	5·80	..	19	9·43	..	26	23·80	..
	11	Kunnathur	1	0·41	..	2	0·18	..	2	1·03	..	11	9·24	..	13	9·41	..	20	26·56	..
	12	Kottarkara	1	0·33	..	2	0·99	..	3	1·00	..	7	4·08	..	18	8·80	..	21	24·45	..
	13	Pathanapuram	1	1·04	..	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..	10	8·10	..	9	7·46	..	18	26·42	..
	14	Aryancavu	Nil	0·04	..	0	0·10	..	0	0·16	..	8	4·17	..	8	5·60	..	16	23·04	..
	15	Shencottah	1	0·10	..	0	1·00	..	1	0·40	..	8	6·23	..	9	6·38	..	14	19·14	..
	16	Quilon taluk	2	1·06	..	2	0·60	..	2	0·81	..	8	7·01	..	13	7·01	..	16	8·52	..
	17	Do. Engineer's office.	0	1·88	..	1	0·18	..	3	1·14	..	8	7·24	..	18	9·77	..	16	18·08	..
	18	Paravoor ..	Nil	Nil	..	3	1·85	..	Nil	Nil	..	8	5·30	..	13	7·58	..	18	14·38	..
		Total ..	37	14·89	..	63	25·08	..	60	25·04	..	126	100·92	..	250	159·68	..	377	417·65	..
		Average ..	1	0·83	..	2	1·41	..	2	1·40	..	7	5·61	..	14	8·86	..	19	22·54	..
Travancore-Trivandrum Division.	1	Sherinkol	1	0·21	..	3	0·60	..	Nil	Nil	..	3	4·50	..	8	3·17	..	12	8·86	..
	2	Neduvangad	0	0·46	..	1	0·27	..	3	1·10	..	5	5·00	..	8	4·10	..	18	12·60	..
	3	Trivandrum	0	1·21	..	2	3·44	..	1	0·31	..	5	5·92	..	7	3·52	..	13	9·23	..
	4	Neyattinkarai	0	0·43	..	Nil	Nil	..	1	0·33	..	4	3·62	..	4	2·70	..	13	8·14	..
	5	Parassala	1	1·00	..	2	1·10	..	1	0·42	..	0	0·22	..	5	3·50	..	8	5·20	..
		Total ..	12	7·50	..	8	8·13	..	8	2·96	..	25	25·18	..	39	19·79	..	58	43·95	..
		Average ..	2	1·44	..	2	1·63	..	1	0·59	..	5	5·08	..	8	3·94	..	12	8·61	..

* Station opened from March 1914 as per Board's.

Madras Presidency for the year 1916—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual			Station.	Division.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
7	1·94	0·80	1	0·44	1·52	6	4·01	0·97	6	6·10	11·02	16	10·72	6·26	4	2·28	0·95	35	43·25	27·12	1 Sivagiri ..	Tinnevelly—west
4	1·17	0·83	2	0·79	1·30	3	2·38	0·91	3	3·00	5·21	10	7·10	6·05	3	2·84	1·18	42	37·48	26·71	2 Kadayanallur ..	
6	4·12	0·81	3	1·34	1·41	6	3·00	0·39	6	2·16	5·58	11	7·19	6·46	3	3·01	1·39	65	43·16	26·71	3 Tenkasi ..	
10	3·43	1·65	2	0·79	0·48	6	1·44	0·48	1	2·31	5·04	10	11·01	6·24	3	12·08	2·12	60	40·71	27·54	4 Kadayam ..	
8	2·16	0·11	2	0·40	0·84	6	1·10	0·48	2	3·61	6·02	12	10·10	6·52	6	5·87	2·37	54	33·61	24·45	12 Ambasamudram.	
2	0·88	0·10	Nil.	0·00	0·48	2	2·64	1·12	6	4·15	6·21	14	13·85	7·20	6	6·20	3·76	48	40·67	27·45	13 Palamcottah ..	
8	0·88	0·33	2	0·98	0·82	2	0·67	1·19	3	1·60	5·68	13	12·27	7·51	6	2·59	4·50	48	45·64	29·64	14 Nanguneri ..	
6	3·61	1·18	4	1·40	0·43	1	0·20	0·48	3	1·44	6·60	13	10·21	6·61	5	1·01	3·87	35	31·04	26·85	15 Kuttalam ..	
7	1·36	0·92	4	0·27	0·40	6	0·70	0·24	2	0·60	4·77	12	8·06	6·84	5	2·04	3·83	36	21·48	26·26	16 Courtallam ..	
1	0·60	0·09	1	0·33	0·42	1	0·16	0·36	2	0·93	3·69	11	14·31	6·71	6	7·00	3·49	31	32·29	23·45	17 Sivagiri ..	
Nil.	0·16	0·52	Nil.	0·32	0·15	Nil.	0·14	0·16	2	0·74	5·29	15	15·31	6·78	4	0·79	4·45	28	25·22	26·64	18 Kulasekarapatnam.	
Nil	Nil.	0·00	Nil.	0·00	0·09	2	0·61	0·28	1	0·33	3·60	11	15·60	6·89	3	2·63	0·72	27	22·34	21·73	19 Kovilpatti ..	Tinnevelly—east
Nil.	0·15	0·93	Nil.	Nil	0·56	2	1·67	0·64	2	2·00	3·80	10	14·17	7·01	6	2·69	2·76	30	24·72	25·28	20 Srivaikuntam ..	
Nil.	Nil.	..	2	2·02	..	2	1·13	..	3	2·85	..	13	13·91	..	6	4·10	..	35	25·04	..	21 Tinnevelly ..	
1	0·14	..	Nil	Nil	..	Nil.	Nil.	..	3	0·84	..	10	15·44	..	8	8·26	..	34	25·26	..	22 Tuticorin ..	
93	24·07	..	36	16·46	..	82	26·11	..	90	46·17	..	178	87·19	..	84	68·65	..	901	428·80	..	Total.	
3	1·14	0·57	2	0·59	0·83	2	1·30	0·95	2	2·05	5·92	12	12·41	7·34	8	3·19	3·89	41	29·69	27·26	Average.	
27	21·42	..	16	10·03	..	16	28·89	..	7	4·03	..	11	15·79	..	Nil	Nil.	..	119	140·71	..	1 Paror ..	Tiruvallur—Kalrayan Division.
25	20·01	..	18	13·45	..	13	20·37	..	6	5·06	..	11	11·40	..	Nil	Nil.	..	130	142·63	..	2 Alangad ..	
21	20·4	..	21	14·00	..	21	31·45	..	16	6·81	..	10	13·43	..	2	0·32	..	134	110·71	..	3 Kasavanad ..	
28	21·05	..	21	13·36	..	23	18·61	..	13	7·00	..	14	6·45	..	2	0·05	..	165	120·01	..	4 Malavattoor ..	
30	23·55	..	15	6·74	..	22	15·21	..	9	4·02	..	13	10·19	..	3	2·01	..	126	132·48	..	5 Muvattupuzha taluk.	
29	25·07	..	16	10·75	..	22	17·55	..	10	13·01	..	10	12·95	..	1	0·13	..	166	154·04	..	6 Thodupuzha ..	
30	21·60	..	14	10·10	..	22	20·10	..	10	13·80	..	16	10·80	..	1	1·00	..	138	178·59	..	7 Vaikam ..	
25	27·04	..	17	10·76	..	18	21·25	..	9	6·28	..	17	13·66	..	Nil	Nil.	..	173	190·09	..	8 Shertalley ..	
28	25·70	..	17	10·65	..	18	14·75	..	11	7·44	..	18	10·05	..	2	0·50	..	149	137·05	..	9 Aroolvetti ..	
23	23·24	..	12	20·16	..	17	20·10	..	7	4·16	..	21	2·81	..	2	0·51	..	98	113·84	..	10 Ettumanoor ..	
27	20·16	..	21	13·30	..	21	16·80	..	13	9·00	..	10	11·56	..	0	1·56	..	165	167·08	..	11 Meenachil ..	
31	27·40	..	17	11·62	..	19	20·00	..	8	6·41	..	12	7·17	..	1	0·20	..	121	170·12	..	12 Kottayam taluk	
32	30·25	..	12	10·10	..	20	23·40	..	10	6·05	..	16	12·25	..	2	1·85	..	140	161·80	..	Do. Engineer's office.	
26	22·50	..	20	14·00	..	24	21·99	..	10	11·51	..	10	24·10	..	2	1·46	..	166	198·03	..	14 Kunnengalli ..	
24	20·36	..	13	8·12	..	18	18·23	..	12	9·76	..	16	24·61	..	0	2·53	..	121	142·74	..	15 Changanacherry ..	
414	453·65	..	263	184·97	..	396	364·20	..	180	110·37	..	223	253·93	..	22	14·78	..	3,264	2,420·18	..	Total.	
26	28·35	..	17	12·33	..	20	20·39	..	10	7·75	..	13	14·66	..	1	0·93	..	157	162·76	..	Average.	
29	30·60	..	16	9·75	..	22	20·01	..	12	10·95	..	14	14·22	..	2	1·05	..	149	196·63	..	1 Alleppey ..	Travancore—Cochin Division.
27	26·80	..	13	2·70	..	23	19·43	..	11	8·31	..	17	11·31	..	4	0·15	..	154	120·04	..	2 Ambalapuzha ..	
24	25·30	..	11	6·30	..	18	18·90	..	12	7·60	..	11	8·00	..	1	0·60	..	129	128·21	..	3 Thiruvella ..	
27	29·50	..	17	8·74	..	21	14·84	..	8	5·18	..	12	7·18	..	2	1·44	..	140	112·26	..	4 Chengannur ..	
26	29·23	..	11	8·77	..	24	22·50	..	11	8·10	..	10	6·65	..	2	2·20	..	162	135·59	..	5 Pathanathittai ..	
24	29·24	..	11	8·77	..	24	16·26	..	12	13·50	..	14	10·06	..	2	0·26	..	135	134·13	..	6 Kozi ..	
25	29·10	..	18	5·84	..	22	16·26	..	8	11·90	..	16	14·37	..	2	3·65	..	167	134·40	..	7 Karunagally ..	
26	25·40	..	14	1·91	..	21	19·18	..	10	9·52	..	15	9·04	..	3	2·88	..	147	121·59	..	8 Mavelikarai ..	
27	28·03	..	11	1·63	..	22	17·89	..	8	6·05	..	15	7·95	..	3	4·89	..	124	108·87	..	9 Kayamkolam ..	
22	29·46	..	10	0·66	..	20	18·07	..	10	8·22	..	15	9·64	..	2	0·61	..	122	103·62	..	10 Karunagapally.	
27	26·27	..	10	5·20	..	22	17·89	..	8	8·47	..	15	9·43	..	6	1·27	..	149	110·43	..	11 Kunnattur ..	
31	29·37	..	9	2·83	..	20	13·16	..	17	9·24	..	13	8·15	..	4	1·37	..	139	119·18	..	12 Kollankavu ..	
31	32·51	..	13	4·51	..	20	2·99	..	19	12·98	..	12	13·95	..	Nil	0·01	..	139	119·18	..	13 Pattanapuram ..	
31	42·87	..	17	7·93	..	19	20·14	..	13	13·10	..	16	16·53	..	2	0·40	..	132	160·39	..	14 Attangyam ..	
24	15·32	..	18	9·36	..	20	19·38	..	1	1·58	..	16	14·04	..	Nil	Nil.	..	102	104·46	..	15 Shencottah ..	
13	7·91	..	6	1·89	..	18	4·52	..	5	4·30	..	17	9·89	..	0	2·40	..	90	56·89	..	16 Quilon taluk ..	
31	19·24	..	11	6·15	..	25	13·46	..	22	8·54	..	20	10·21	..	1	0·14	..	161	81·31	..	17 Quilon Engineer's office.	
29	30·09	..	16	7·25	..	18	13·17	..	11	10·40	..	17	11·47	..	1	0·31	..	127	118·54	..	18 Tanevur ..	
24	28·31	..	10	6·82	..	18	17·61	..	7	6·40	..	14	9·70	..	Nil	Nil.	..	110	94·10	..	Total	
456	628·93	..	243	128·91	..	387	306·27	..	198	160·18	..	276	215·18	..	33	19·07	..	3,602	2,677·75	..	Average.	
25	29·38	..	13	6·97	..	20	17·02	..	11	8·92	..	15	11·95	..	2	1·07	..	153	116·62	..		
10	19·45	..	21	6·95	..	5	1·30	..	6	0·40	..	13	1·20	..	1	0·12	..	81	69·15	..	1 Sherdikoil ..	Travancore—Cochin Division.
15	20·46	..	11	3·39	..	16	20·63	..	1	4·48	..	13	11·93	..	2	0·74	..	119	80·50	..	2 Nedumangad ..	
20	21·13	..	10	2·60	..	17	16·80	..	9	7·14	..	14	12·40	..	3	1·21	..	106	81·81	..	3 Trivandrum ..	
17	16·54	..	6	0·95	..	14	15·93	..	7	6·08	..	14	15·16	..	2	0·31	..	88	68·14	..	4 Neyyattinkarai.	
14	14·67	..	6	2·17	..	18	12·98	..	5	5·51	..	18	12·76	..	3	1·03	..	93	64·51	..	5 Parassala ..	
96	99·36	..	43	14·07	..	70	65·71	..	33	26·73	..	67	57·62	..	13	4·45	..	449	370·29	..	Total.	
19	19·87	..	8	2·80	..	14	13·14	..	7	5·35	..	13	11·53	..	2	0·89	..	84	70·20	..	Average	

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Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Tinnevelly Pulneys & Nagarcoil Division.	1	Valvanatode ..	3	0·47	..	3	1·89	..	1	0·50	..	3	3·06	..	2	0·42	..	13	6·13	..
	2	Tiruvattar ..	2	2·91	..	Nil	0·05	..	0	1·85	..	7	10·44	..	1	0·35	..	11	8·54	..
	3	Padmanabhapuram.	1	0·57	..	2	1·05	..	2	0·48	..	10	3·58	..	4	1·78	..	11	4·03	..
	4	Eraniel ..	1	0·85	..	2	0·06	..	2	0·60	..	7	3·10	..	3	1·58	..	12	4·90	..
	5	Colachel Magistrate's office.	3	1·66	..	Nil	Nil	..	1	0·23	..	8	3·48	..	3	1·64	..	10	6·16	..
	6	Colachel Alum ..	0	0·04	..	Nil	0·05	..	0	0·26	..	5	2·58	..	2	0·56	..	9	6·04	..
	7	Rajakamangalam.	1	0·12	..	1	0·26	..	1	0·37	..	6	2·46	..	1	0·18	..	10	3·46	..
	8	Agastiswaram ..	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..	4	2·16	..	4	1·89	..	Nil	0·10	..	7	1·98	..
	9	Tamaraikulam Old Alam	Nil	Nil	..	1	0·58	..	0	0·46	..									
	10	Tamaraikulam New Alam.	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	0·09	..	2	0·14	..	8	1·79	..	1	0·10	..	8	2·25	..
	11	Variyur ..	1	0·19	..	2	2·60	..	2	0·70	..	2	0·63	..	Nil	0·07	..	6	1·90	..
	12	Nagercoil ..	1	0·18	..	1	0·32	..	2	1·58	..	5	2·10	..	1	0·22	..	8	3·18	..
	13	Bhutapandi ..	3	2·31	..	1	4·04	..	5	1·46	..	7	4·35	..	0	0·08	..	6	4·04	..
	14	Arumbodi ..	3	1·45	..	Nil	0·09	..	1	0·34	..	6	4·10	..	1	0·60	..	4	3·05	..
		Total ..	20	10·77	..	12	13·10	..	20	10·42	..	81	67·40	..	24	11·00	..	107	62·73	..
		Average ..	1	0·77	..	1	0·79	..	0	0·74	..	6	4·81	..	2	0·83	..	8	3·77	..
Tinnevelly Hill Stations.	1	Devikulam ..	3	0·63	..	2	0·40	..	10	5·20	..	8	2·86	..	6	2·26	..	27	26·48	..
	2	Chinnar ..	2	1·00	..	0	0·00	..	3	0·85	..	4	0·78	..	Nil	0·02	..	8	4·05	..
	3	Koogerai ..	4	1·91	..	Nil	Nil	..	0	0·46	..	12	4·64	..	3	2·17	..	18	15·61	..
	4	Kamili ..	2	0·85	..	3	2·68	..	4	2·08	..	6	2·25	..	2	1·00	..	15	11·18	..
	5	Peermade Magistrate's Office.	0	1·19	..	0	3·26	..	2	0·46	..	9	10·80	..	14	4·44	..	15	63·80	..
	6	Peermade Rest-house.	5	1·65	..	6	5·46	..	13	3·85	..	14	13·10	..	13	7·85	..	26	60·90	..
		Total ..	16	6·24	..	17	11·61	..	40	23·01	..	60	36·49	..	52	17·01	..	116	16·39	..
		Average ..	2	1·14	..	3	1·91	..	6	3·83	..	9	5·68	..	9	2·84	..	19	31·46	..
Cochin State.	1	Ernakulam ..	1	0·49	..	2	4·24	..	1	0·82	..	4	3·05	..	17	15·35	..	21	30·18	..
	2	Mattanchery ..	2	1·61	..	2	1·07	..	0	0·46	..	6	4·63	..	16	10·17	..	21	26·93	..
	3	Cranganore ..	Nil	0·02	..	1	0·26	..	1	0·62	..	5	1·81	..	15	18·80	..	21	23·78	..
	4	Irinjalakuda ..	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..	5	3·76	..	17	10·18	..	17	23·74	..
	5	Trichur ..	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	0·01	..	Nil	Nil	..	6	2·10	..	9	6·91	..	23	27·41	..
	6	Wadakanchery ..	1	0·04	..	Nil	0·02	..	1	1·39	..	4	2·70	..	9	6·67	..	22	31·62	..
	7	Chittur ..	3	0·69	..	Nil	0·07	..	6	2·64	..	3	0·68	..	9	3·85	..	23	18·49	..
		Total ..	9	3·12	..	5	6·49	..	9	6·66	..	33	18·87	..	84	70·10	..	148	190·60	..
		Average ..	1	0·69	..	1	0·92	..	1	1·24	..	5	2·98	..	13	10·89	..	21	26·60	..
Malabar.	1	Alathur ..	1	0·47	1·92	Nil	0·29	Nil	4	3·85	1·37	4	0·07	4·59	4	4·12	6·11	21	22·81	20·06
	2	Palghat ..	2	2·89	0·28	1	0·17	0·29	4	1·61	0·85	5	3·28	3·63	3	2·83	3·14	21	24·65	18·77
	3	Pattambi ..	0	1·05	1·35	1	0·20	0·13	3	3·08	1·91	3	0·16	2·03	4	3·03	5·29	21	20·80	19·88
	4	Ottapalam ..	1	0·67	0·80	Nil	Nil	0·02	0	0·19	1·03	0	0·17	0·46	4	2·83	3·08	21	16·08	21·39
	5	Cherupalsherry ..	1	0·20	0·54	Nil	Nil	0·00	2	1·20	0·76	0	0·13	0·16	6	2·77	0·66	14	18·16	21·01
	6	Mannarghat ..	1	0·41	0·26	Nil	Nil	0·44	1	1·78	1·18	6	7·22	4·21	6	3·26	7·77	22	34·02	29·65
	7	Angadipuram ..	1	0·66	2·19	Nil	0·01	0·21	4	0·98	0·93	5	3·35	4·39	6	2·42	0·84	21	17·58	26·26
	8	Manjeri ..	1	0·61	0·20	1	0·24	0·21	2	1·07	0·66	4	2·10	3·65	4	0·94	0·77	19	18·70	23·98
	9	Nilambur ..	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	Nil	0·19	2	0·58	0·82	5	2·58	2·74	4	1·26	3·05	20	24·84	27·59
	10	Vaniambadi ..	Nil	Nil	0·24	Nil	Nil	0·46	0	0·92	1·17	6	4·03	4·47	10	6·59	6·59	22	46·02	15·84
	11	Manantoddy ..	1	0·22	0·28	Nil	Nil	0·34	2	1·20	1·08	9	4·99	3·31	6	1·79	6·03	20	25·23	24·43
	12	Irikkur ..	Nil	Nil	0·22	Nil	Nil	0·36	Nil	Nil	0·61	0	2·31	2·37	5	0·70	5·73	23	34·27	34·06
	13	Payyanur ..	Nil	Nil	0·26	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	Nil	0·46	3	1·99	0·99	7	0·81	6·83	18	28·20	26·76
	14	Taliparamba ..	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·02	0·19	3	0·94	2·30	8	4·49	7·06	18	34·04	32·15
	15	Cannanore ..	Nil	Nil	0·32	Nil	0·06	0·21	1	0·13	0·21	1	0·32	2·60	7	3·68	7·89	16	28·93	27·32
	16	Tellicherry ..	Nil	0·04	2·33	1	0·46	0·16	1	0·17	0·24	3	1·79	3·18	0	2·64	9·67	19	34·71	39·48
	17	Badagara ..	Nil	Nil	0·42	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·05	0·48	6	3·78	3·66	10	7·16	9·54	26	37·03	38·04
	18	Kuttiadi ..	1	0·13	0·73	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	Nil	0·44	6	4·60	3·85	8	4·72	12·46	22	38·82	50·18
	19	Quilandi ..	Nil	Nil	0·31	Nil	Nil	0·17	1	0·60	0·43	4	2·50	3·82	6	4·10	7·54	18	30·29	36·11
	20	Calicut ..	1	0·17	0·35	1	1·10	0·26	1	0·92	0·82	6	6·21	5·87	5	6·28	4·84	22	30·61	28·37
	21	Tirurangadi ..	Nil	Nil	0·17	6	1·31	0·28	1	0·13	0·07	4	2·15	3·16	7	6·06	9·04	21	24·15	32·80
	22	Ponnani ..	Nil	Nil	0·07	1	0·10	0·00	2	4·30	1·02	5	2·53	4·15	7	8·24	8·99	21	29·78	28·81
	23	Chowghat ..	Nil	0·06	0·48	3	0·30	0·47	1	0·93	0·71	3	2·79	4·15	13	9·19	8·26	24	33·90	28·23
	24	Trigunya ..	1	0·24	0·61	Nil	Nil	0·28	0	2·64	0·74	4	3·34	3·53	13	12·80	9·67	20	29·68	27·17
	25	Cochin ..	2	1·11	0·79	3	2·56	0·80	4	5·80	0·61	6	5·86	5·43	12	14·60	11·01	23	27·56	26·80
		Total ..	17	8·32	..	15	8·28	..	39	39·11	..	122	74·80	..	180	116·81	..	512	747·04	..
		Average ..	1	0·37	0·90	0	0·45	0·80	2	2·07	0·74	6	4·00	3·68	7	4·61	7·91	21	29·66	31·48

Madras Presidency for the year 1915—*contd.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			Station.		District.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.			
18	12·97	..	4	1·73	..	16	10·28	..	4	0·80	..	10	10·69	..	1	0·10	..	85	64·84	..	1 Veluvancode	Travancore-Hill Stations	Travancore-Nilgiris and Coimbatore Division—*contd.*
16	12·53	..	5	3·17	..	16	10·36	..	6	0·76	..	17	17·78	..	2	1·80	..	66	59·83	..	2 Thuruvattar		
13	12·88	..	6	5·46	..	17	10·65	..	4	5·90	..	14	16·46	..	3	1·85	..	86	61·26	..	3 Padmanabhapuram.		
12	14·20	..	4	1·48	..	15	8·37	..	5	5·60	..	12	9·78	..	Nil	0·00	..	75	61·46	..	4 Trivadi		
13	9·06	..	6	1·45	..	15	6·40	..	2	3·20	..	10	7·89	..	2	3·03	..	66	40·88	..	5 Colachel Magistrate's office.		
13	11·65	..	6	3·69	..	15	6·74	..	6	5·33	..	12	7·61	..	2	0·43	..	66	51·64	..	5 Colachel Alam.		
12	5·92	..	3	1·28	..	12	6·56	..	3	3·60	..	10	6·89	..	Nil	0·00	..	61	39·69	..	7 Eyalumanagalam		
10	9·35	..	6	3·05	..	11	5·10	..	6	4·80	..	13	9·66	..	1	0·28	..	69	45·50	..	8 Agastiswaram		
11	5·67	..	6	1·60	..	9	2·00	..	2	2·03	..	12	8·48	..	3	0·56	..	54	28·35	..	9 Tamaraceiam Old Alam.		
11	7·21	..	6	1·10	..	8	3·00	..	3	2·45	..	9	11·00	..	3	0·22	..	52	31·00	..	10 Tamaraceiam New Alam.		
9	3·51	..	3	0·13	..	1	1·00	..	1	0·40	..	10	12·43	..	1	0·47	..	45	30·91	..	11 Vayyur		
10	5·97	..	6	1·99	..	10	3·69	..	3	4·57	..	13	17·11	..	2	0·42	..	69	45·10	..	12 Nagercoil		
9	6·40	..	6	1·45	..	16	7·84	..	7	6·88	..	15	12·62	..	2	0·58	..	77	51·51	..	13 Bhatapandi		
8	3·08	..	6	1·10	..	11	2·63	..	6	4·40	..	15	13·72	..	Nil	0·05	..	67	37·92	..	14 Arumbodu		
248	184·89	..	69	32·15	..	179	85·10	..	59	61·56	..	185	177·76	..	24	7·93	..	824	543·19	..	Total.		
21	9·03	..	4	1·21	..	12	6·08	..	4	4·61	..	12	12·24	..	1	0·53	..	68	46·98	..	Average.		
23	41·91	..	23	10·46	..	24	12·40	..	13	4·80	..	17	9·80	..	4	3·10	..	304	110·34	..	1 Devikolam	Cochin State.	Travancore-Hill Stations
9	1·20	..	4	1·47	..	12	3·24	..	6	2·78	..	11	3·84	..	2	1·31	..	68	20·21	..	2 Chinny		
16	11·16	..	10	6·04	..	20	13·78	..	9	3·73	..	11	10·24	..	3	0·47	..	133	75·04	..	3 Peerpara		
28	19·45	..	9	6·88	..	11	7·90	..	9	4·05	..	9	7·32	..	4	0·80	..	97	66·22	..	4 Kumili		
29	25·97	..	20	10·04	..	26	22·20	..	10	7·71	..	21	20·38	..	1	0·27	..	150	94·19	..	5 Peermade Magistrate's Court.		
28	60·70	..	30	26·00	..	25	20·20	..	21	11·80	..	20	27·05	..	Nil	Nil	..	199	285·29	..	6 Peermade Residency		
130	201·02	..	97	70·71	..	119	116·07	..	85	40·92	..	99	83·56·79	..	15	4·28	..	960	756·26	..	Total.		
19	20·00	..	10	11·79	..	18	18·44	..	11	9·17	..	10	10·80	..	2	0·71	..	182	126·04	..	Average.		
27	31·59	..	18	9·03	..	20	18·78	..	15	11·09	..	16	8·57	..	1	0·30	..	140	137·30	..	1 Ernakulam	Cochin State.	Travancore-Hill Stations
20	23·52	..	10	6·03	..	21	14·07	..	8	3·13	..	10	9·63	..	1	1·23	..	143	131·14	..	2 Mullachery		
25	28·31	..	10	6·53	..	18	10·34	..	11	11·85	..	12	12·72	..	Nil	0·00	..	121	130·39	..	3 Changanore		
24	23·54	..	12	6·17	..	19	15·46	..	9	6·73	..	10	16·68	..	1	0·52	..	123	150·03	..	4 Irinjalakuda		
28	28·32	..	10	12·66	..	19	14·26	..	11	4·81	..	14	13·32	..	Nil	Nil	..	110	107·68	..	5 Trichur		
25	22·15	..	12	15·96	..	18	15·30	..	5	3·87	..	14	13·01	..	Nil	Nil	..	90	113·76	..	6 Wadakanchery		
15	12·81	..	13	9·66	..	13	9·20	..	9	3·33	..	11	10·81	..	Nil	0·14	..	97	67·41	..	7 Chittur		
175	211·24	..	100	70·04	..	127	104·09	..	82	49·98	..	96	85·83	..	3	0·28	..	826	810·44	..	Total		
25	30·18	..	14	10·29	..	18	14·87	..	9	6·68	..	14	12·26	..	0	0·47	..	118	115·81	..	Average.		
17	19·24	26·97	19	5·87	19·82	19	23·30	4·38	6	11·28	7·61	19	14·28	3·06	Nil	0·00	0·06	207	97·04	25·69	1 Alathur	Malabar.	Malabar.
21	22·09	31·20	13	9·21	12·13	13	9·87	5·08	8	8·69	8·92	10	13·73	3·59	Nil	0·05	1·91	104	96·70	28·38	2 Palghat		
22	21·45	30·93	16	10·28	44·54	18	15·16	5·97	10	13·00	12·04	18	13·56	4·38	Nil	Nil	2·43	139	138·41	203·05	3 Parli		
25	31·02	38·58	17	13·46	14·99	17	19·14	4·35	7	5·76	9·62	13	16·15	4·85	1	0·08	1·67	201	110·12	98·77	4 Ottapalam		
21	24·60	31·08	18	12·96	14·99	16	12·91	6·10	8	8·05	11·64	18	16·46	4·71	Nil	Nil	1·29	216	169·76	107·85	5 Cherupulasherry		
22	26·26	33·75	20	16·64	14·63	18	17·17	9·06	8	14·09	14·05	16	10·74	4·14	1	0·11	0·87	214	152·13	143·59	6 Mannarghat		
21	26·76	34·43	13	11·20	13·86	17	13·17	7·13	10	5·68	12·05	17	9·40	4·09	4	0·95	0·87	136	114·49	104·63	7 Angadipuram		
20	23·80	30·64	17	10·82	13·68	15	10·91	7·15	14	7·33	11·64	15	12·48	5·38	1	0·26	0·96	133	108·63	110·96	8 Walluvi		
22	22·18	33·27	18	10·76	16·19	19	10·68	7·70	14	10·63	9·25	14	10·41	4·06	2	1·81	0·81	117	104·86	108·79	9 Nilambur		
21	23·71	35·72	20	22·04	28·42	21	21·34	11·12	14	7·93	1·31	8	6·58	4·31	2	2·24	1·18	149	176·36	200 49 10	10 Vayalur		
23	23·58	37·25	17	12·90	19·36	19	11·14	7·17	10	6·03	5·98	10	8·32	3·44	0	0·85	0·82	130	104·20	107 21 11	11 Manantoddy		
24	24·44	36·66	16	15·15	21·19	14	12·46	9·46	9	6·73	7·21	9	9·05	4·02	1	0·11	0·89	99	122·34	169 05 14	12 Irikkur		
20	25·24	38·88	15	10·92	19·11	17	10·09	8·14	9	4·01	7·19	9	4·79	5·47	Nil	0·02	0·50	100	109·51	121 25 15	13 Cannanore		
23	22·30	33·53	18	15·20	19·06	16	11·63	8·12	9	4·04	7·56	8	7·81	4·58	Nil	0·04	0·70	118	104·46	131 89 13	14 Tellicherry		
24	25·07	36·64	17	11·45	18·03	14	12·98	9·08	9	5·89	8·09	9	10·20	4·19	Nil	0·07	0·89	108	128·36	124 78 12	Badagara		
24	42·10	59·14	19	23·92	33·09	18	16·93	12·36	10	10·49	14·23	12	18·11	7·27	1	0·23	2·32	127	169·35	177 78 15	Kuttiadi		
22	30·46	38·43	16	12·13	18·38	18	13·87	9·95	9	9·32	7·99	10	8·06	3·88	Nil	Nil	0·97	134	160·38	128 84 16	Quilandi		
22	33·43	50·58	13	14·89	19·63	16	12·45	8·07	7	6·07	9·18	12	13·92	4·23	1	0·27	1·09	118	143·84	119 94 20	Calicut		
21	32·18	48·92	16	12·94	14·08	16	14·14	7·14	9	4·14	10·93	10	12·53	4·29	2	0·88	1·16	138	168·80	111·86 21	Tirurangadi		
24	37·54	54·39	17	14·59	19·74	16	13·68	8·38	8	6·05	12·15	10	13·20	4·61	1	0·34	0·96	114	140·91	101·28 22	Ponnani		
24	30·19	37·42	17	9·29	13·96	11	14·01	5·01	8	8·98	8·81	14	13·48	5·06	Nil	Nil	5·28	138	160·92	105·53 23	Chowghat		
25	28·56	39·78	17	9·02	14·09	17	13·98	7·84	8	8·50	10·20	10	11·83	3·97	Nil	0·02	3·58	104	143·68	110 38 24	Triprayar		
20	33·01	22·55	19	9·19	13·20	16	14·89	9·28	10	8·25	12·99	12	9·14	5·70	1	0·84	1·44	141	190·09	134 88 25	Cochin		
563	783 09	..	460	254 06	..	510	352·17	..	348	192·91	..	384	344·08	..	46	9·53	..	2,972	2,944·79	..	Total.		
22	31·28	37·48	18	11·04	16·05	15	14·09	8·04	10	7·66	9·41	12	11·36	3·18	1	0·38	0·98	125	114·49	114 69	Average.		

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Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
South Canara.	1	Honavar	Nil	Nil	0·11	1	0·10	0·02	Nil	Nil	0·12	3	0·77	0·43	7	3·50	0·38	17	26 10	38·50
	2	Kumtagodi	Nil	Nil	0·21	1	0·10	0·05	1	0·22	0·12	1	1·13	1·72	6	1·48	0·77	17	20 15	37 69
	3	Puttur	Nil	Nil	0·33	1	0·26	0·06	Nil	Nil	0·07	4	2·16	2·14	6	1·53	4·78	20	30·24	30·78
	4	Seltangadi	Nil	Nil	0·60	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	0·07	7	0·82	1·60	6	2·83	4·30	18	30·66	38·98
	5	Kantral	Nil	Nil	0·10	1	0·11	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	3	0·31	1·34	6	2·63	0·46	18	30 21	36 01
	6	Mangalore	Nil	Nil	0·15	1	0·20	0·07	Nil	Nil	0·07	3	3·10	1·60	5	2·63	0·10	18	36 26	7 43
	7	Mulki	Nil	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·04	2	0·44	2·58	7	4 31	5·67	19	41 07	47 17
	8	Karkal	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	0·12	4	1·68	1·04	6	6 38	0 20	19	40·40	35·80
	9	Udipi	Nil	Nil	0·20	1	0·25	0·01	Nil	Nil	0·06	3	2·46	0·82	6	3 10	5 27	17	41·85	40 25
	10	Coondapoor	Nil	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·01	Nil	1	0·11	Nil	4	1·40	0·75	6	0 98	0 01	17	33·83	39 54
	11	Barcoor																		
		Total	Nil	Nil	..	6	1·30	..	2	0 33		31	18 56	..	64	37 23	.	190	377 99	.
		Average	Nil	Nil	0 22	1	0 14	0·00	..	0 03	0 15	3	1 78	1 07	5	3 10	0·00	18	34 36	38·01
Salem.	1	Thalli	1	0 45	0·24	Nil	Nil	0·14	0	3·62	2 23	2	1·62	1 38	9	6 41	4·87	10	5·02	3·13
	2	Denkanikota	4	0 61	0 30	1	0·01	0 26	1	2·78	0 46	3	1·04	1 04	6	1·26	4 66	15	7·18	0 28
	3	Hosur	3	0·60	0 25	Nil	Nil	0·30	1	4 11	0 44	3	1·04	1·65	6	2 47	4 21	8	6 81	2 18
	4	Rayakota	6	1·04	0 73	Nil	Nil	0·31	0	0 55	0 30	1	0·36	1·13	6	2 12	0 01	9	6 20	2 20
	5	Krishnagiri	2	0 62	0 29	Nil	Nil	0 28	1	1 67	0 18	1	0 16	1 05	6	1 38	4·14	8	3 51	2 07
	6	Uttangarai	2	0 50	0·38	Nil	Nil	0 26	3	2 00	0·30	Nil	Nil	0 60	5	1·01	0·65	5	1 30	1 05
	7	Hosur	5	1 20	0 76	1	0·10	0 35	4	4 60	0 28	Nil	Nil	0·00	5	2·61	0·17	5	2·65	1·01
	8	Dharmapuri	Nil	Nil	0 32	1	0·13	0 29	4	0 37	0 47	0	0	0·00	6	2 25	2·12	6	2 30	2 11
	9	Palacode	2	1·03	0·06	Nil	Nil	0 46	0	1 00	0 10	1	0·22	2 26	6	1 66	3 22	8	6 00	2 40
	10	Pennagaram	0	1 22	0·23	Nil	Nil	0·26	0	0·00	0 46	1	0·18	1·33	6	2·70	0·01	11	6 47	2 46
	11	Omalur	Nil	Nil	0·20	Nil	Nil	0 32	4	0 90	0 46	3	0·68	1 64	6	2·36	0 20	10	6 56	6 32
	12	Salem	1	0·75	0 17	Nil	Nil	0 40	5	0·81	0 34	3	0·68	2·03	6	2·52	0 05	8	3 60	6 06
	13	Kanganam	Nil	Nil	0 24	Nil	Nil	0 30	3	1 30	0·53	3	1 07	2·03	6	2·32	4 10	7	4 90	2 46
	14	Sankaridrug	0	0 24	0·17	Nil	Nil	0·20	1	0 40	0·29	2	0·91	1 07	6	0 71	0·26	0	0 0	3 04
	15	Tiruchengode	3	1 01	1 53	1	0 38	1 73	3	1 30	0·58	Nil	Nil	1 30	6	2 03	0 48	2	2 68	1 45
	16	Tharamangalam	1	0 16	0·66	1	0 13	0·39	3	0 22	0·78	Nil	0 65	2 46	4	3·89	0·01	6	3·89	1·74
	17	Attur	2	1 63	1·42	1	0·10	0 42	0	2 60	0 28	1	0 28	1·30	6	3·05	4·05	7	4 72	1·51
	18	Valappadi																		
		Total	31	14 43	..	7	1 16	.	40	30 88	..	25	11·65	.	96	46 30	..	135	74 08	..
		Average	2	0 80	0·82	0	0 07	0 01	2	2 06	0·50	1	0 61	1·61	5	2 68	4 16	8	4·11	3 20
	19	Tanjore	3	2 34	0 87	2	0 58	0 59	4	1 84	0·60	3	0 58	2·36	9	0 66	6 70	8	7·76	0 28
		Total	67	16·74	..	8	1·79	.	51	37·62	..	37	14·23	..	107	53 00	..	111	81·81	..
		Average	2	0 85		0	0 09	..	3	1 60	..	1	0 30	..	3	0 61	..	7	4 30	..
Coimbatore.	1	Kollegal	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	Nil	0·17	3	0 86	0·72	1	0·58	0 97	6	2 31	0 84	10	6·28	2·35
	2	Talavadi	1	2 65	0 33	1	0 27	0 15	Nil	0	0·76	0	0 72	0 73	6	2·26	0·28	6	6·38	1·58
	3	Satyamangalam	4	0·68	0 65	Nil	Nil	0·16	3	1 20	0 58	2	1·01	1 60	5	1·69	3·54	8	4·09	1·08
	4	Gopichettipalaiyam	2	0 40	0 46	Nil	Nil	0·07	1	0 14	0 98	2	1 86	1 80	7	0·63	3 71	4	2·65	1·60
	5	Bhavani	Nil	0 30	0·26	1	0 10	0 06	2	2 07	0 73	3	0 22	1·60	9	0·16	0·70	6	1·31	1·70
	6	Erode	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·25	1	0 07	0·61	2	1·20	1·55	7	0·07	0·70	6	6 42	1 03
	7	Perundurai	Nil	Nil	0·22	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·30	1	1 89	0 64	2	0 52	1·66	6	0 52	0 47	3	3 27	1 28
	8	Kodumudi	Nil	Nil	0·20	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·24	1	0 31	0 38	2	2·51	1 72	6	2·05	4·20	6	1 62	0 78
	9	Dharapuram	Nil	0 70	0·15	1	0 47	0·23	6	1 38	0 56	4	1·09	3 05	5	1·69	2·05	4	0 21	1 10
	10	Udumalpet	2	0·80	0 10	Nil	0 03	0 31	2	1 20	0 46	3	1 01	1 89	6	0 4	3 16	4	3·65	0 61
	11	Kangayam	3	0 90	0 62	Nil	Nil	0·20	2	1 20	0 46	3	0·75	1 90	6	1 08	0 72	6	4·81	1·13
	12	Palladam	3	1·51	0·54	0	0	0·21	3	1·07	0·41	2	1 07	1 56	6	3·05	2·00	5	5·30	0·79
	13	Avanashi	3	1 07	0 59	1	0 10	0·30	4	1·17	0·90	1	0·65	1·60	7	0 37	3 20	7	8·10	1·47
	14	Solur	3	1·60	0 61	Nil	0 04	0·35		3 40	0 86	1	0·45	1·63	4	3 08	0 97	6	4·83	0·97
	15	Coimbatore	2	1 70	0·54	2	0 60	0·41		4 52	0 17	0	0·72	0·86	6	0 32	4 03	7	3 17	0·62
	16	Periyanaikkanpalaiyam.																		
	17	Mettupalaiyam	3	2 10	1 10	Nil	Nil	0·76	1	3·18	1·06	3	0 47	2·12	6	1 65	5·31	6	6·92	1·20
	18	Pollachi	1	0 20	0 20	Nil	0 01	0 20	6	3·72	0·46	4	1·05	2 01	3	2·39	0·80	10	6·01	0 80
	19	Anaur	1	0 30	1 64	1	0 10	0 88	3	0 30	0·61	Nil	Nil	2·24	6	1 56	4·35	8	4·66	0·89
	20	Udapur	1	1·27	..	1	0·17	..	3	0 53	..	Nil	Nil	.	7	0·17	..	0	0 01	..
		Total including Kollegal	39	13 64	..	12	4 70	.	18	28 08	.	31	21·10	..	104	59 77	..	140	83·00	..
		Average including Kollegal	1	0·78	0 37	1	0·14	0 33	2	1 90	0·69	0	1 30	1 08	6	2·99	3·62	7	4 35	1 70
		Total excluding Kollegal	20	10 99	.	12	4 76	..	46	28 29	.	30	20 01	.	93	57 18	..	136	77 89	..
		Average excluding Kollegal	1	0·62	..	7*	0 16	..	2	2 01	.	0	1 01	.	5	3 02	..	3	4 09	..
The Nilgiris.	1	Devala	Nil	0·05	0·24	Nil	Nil	0·18	1	1 16	0·61	8	2 01	0 84	7	0 69	0·31	20	30·60	21·44
	2	Gudalur	2	2·55	0 31	Nil	Nil	0 27	1	0 35	0·63	8	2·18	0·72	8	1 02	6·10	21	21·90	15 61
	3	Naduvattam	2	2 15	0 55	Nil	0 08	0 26	0	0 14	0·74	8	2 61	3·10	8	3 07	6 02	24	19 21	18 48
	4	Pykara	0	0 74	0·02	Nil	Nil	0·28	3	0·43	0 83	6	2·74	3·10	9	0·07	0·72	20	21·08	1 66

Madras Presidency for the year 1915—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			Station.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.			
28	30·98	40·85	28	29·46	31·44	12	15·02	9·86	7	8·13	8·42	8	4·18	2·84	Nil	Nil	0·44	97	106·39	123·36	1	Hindupur	
24	33·09	39·34	18	20·20	29·58	12	11·02	10·07	10	7·27	9·84	6	4·18	2·48	Nil	Nil	0·44	91	104·41	120·02	2	Kunnigod	
23	30·97	47·04	16	19·20	27·24	10	11·00	12·4	12	16·56	10·21	20	13·04	3·34	1	0·18	0·58	107	127·10	142·0	3	Pattur	
28	41·16	38·16	15	19·09	26·10	10	13·24	14·00	11	9·42	12·23	9	8·20	4·43		0·30	0·86	111	130·72	178·20	4	Bellagadi	
24	37·03	46·21	21	17·05	28·41	10	11·72	11·79	11	8·87	9·51	12	6·18	3·32	Nil	Nil	0·64	108	106·78	131·36	5	Mangalore	
24	36·89	32·62	20	12·97	29·47	13	9·61	14·58	21	6·43	7·42	10	6·18	2·21	Nil	Nil	0·44	108	108·78	131·36	6	Mudki	
23	42·94	48·54	17	16·28	24·51	13	7·17	12·41	7	0·95	6·04	6	0·24	4·98	Nil	Nil	0·62	95	121·03	138·40	7	Kaikal	
24	52·84	51·96	21	26·28	28·22	20	19·81	19·90	13	8·72	10·15	7	7·40	4·30	Nil	0·08	1·04	134	166·74	184·82	8	Udipi	
24	41·82	46·22	20	14·20	28·70	10	9·28	18·44	12	8·47	7·43	6	6·22	1·78	1	0·20	0·42	110	124·15	141·02	9	Udipi	
23	35·59	42·86	21	16·55	26·24	17	13·84	14·58	9	6·11	7·07	6	3·02	1·56	Nil	0·01	0·38	97	112·18	141·02	10	Coondapoor	
26	33·34	31·72	21	11·28	31·14	16	1·61	15·04	13	7·74	8·05	8	3·21	1·77	1	0·42	0·56	104	105·80	154·17	11	Bantwal	
265	435·34	.	218	179·30	..	173	135·15	.	134	85·23	..	84	63·09	.	4	2·11		1,144	1,241·38	..		Total.	
24	39·58	40·61	19	16·30	27·20	10	11·38	12·83	10	7·76	8·07	8	6·25	2·65	0	0·16	0·56	104	102·35	144·30		Average	
13	0·01	3·56	4	2·08	4·93	16	6·44	7·01	10	6·58	6·97	3	1·16	2·76	3	0·80	0·89	65	43·14	84·21	1	Thalli	
11	4·36	4·24	6	1·63	3·69	12	6·74	4·87	6	4·79	6·13	12	3·43	4·23	3	0·34	1·03	83	39·77	81·27	2	Hosur	
8	4·41	6·41	3	1·97	4·25	11	7·91	6·91	8	5·03	5·64	11	7·64	5·26	2	0·45	2·24	88	43·17	83·26	3	Rayakota	
5	2·51	3·94	5	2·20	4·60	12	8·48	7·19	7	7·43	7·27	11	9·90	4·69	1	0·45	2·24	82	52·16	81·69	4	Krishnagiri	
4	2·48	3·76	3	1·82	4·82	15	14·05	6·26	8	4·62	5·07	14	11·63	5·80	2	0·49	1·41	89	58·84	81·98	5	Uttangarai	
10	6·62	3·66	6	2·68	4·76	13	15·07	6·73	5	2·48	5·43	12	4·16	4·61	3	0·85	2·03	73	41·10	82·24	7	Hosur	
11	9·03	3·80	6	2·11	4·74	11	5·55	6·73	4	3·46	5·86	8	3·40	3·26	3	0·27	1·31	64	40·23	81·48	8	Dharmapuri	
10	8·74	3·63	7	2·49	4·77	9	7·21	6·52	4	3·02	5·92	9	3·82	3·21	3	0·48	0·91	80	38·17	82·52	9	Vilacode	
10	6·14	3·42	4	1·42	3·17	9	6·60	6·84	6	4·45	5·22	10	3·10	3·56	3	1·26	1·44	82	41·55	82·72	10	Pennagaram	
11	7·83	3·34	5	3·04	4·44	8	2·23	6·35	7	4·41	4·70	10	4·92	3·12	3	0·25	0·97	86	42·60	82·36	11	Omalur	
6	10·39	3·26	3	2·46	3·20	11	6·83	6·74	7	7·05	5·03	7	3·66	3·21	3	0·63	1·08	97	44·04	80·23	12	Salem	
8	4·36	3·48	3	0·52	3·82	9	7·64	6·79	7	4·74	5·00	7	3·10	3·21	3	0·63	0·83	87	37·25	80·83	13	Sankaridrug	
9	4·80	3·01	3	4·20	3·44	8	8·46	4·81	8	3·88	6·70	10	4·28	2·87	3	0·34	0·94	80	39·70	80·16	14	Sankaridrug	
8	3·07	2·82	4	0·97	3·45	7	9·44	4·38	7	3·04	5·74	7	3·44	3·10	1	0·06	0·90	49	34·04	82·93	15	Tiruchengodu	
6	2·58	1·72	4	1·10	3·96	9	6·95	5·57	3	1·46	5·85	4	0·18	4·07	4	0·31	2·24	81	27·57	84·32	16	Thammampatti	
7	2·91	1·85	2	1·12	3·74	9	4·30	6·86	2	2·09	2·46	10	3·82	4·83	5	1·80	1·52	81	33·24	80·18	17	Attur	
6	4·32	2·52	7	4·50	4·86	8	4·30	6·86	2	2·09	2·46	10	3·82	4·83	5	1·80	1·52	81	33·24	80·18	17	Attur	
7	5·09	2·62	7	4·12	4·09	8	13·93	9·16	2	0·20	0·01	2	0·03	2·06	Nil	Nil	1·23	87	48·54	81·34	18	Valappadi	
171	196·63	..	108	62·78	..	173	141·79	..	108	90·01	..	173	116·00	..	34	20·06	..	1,107	727·06	..		Total	
6	5·87	6·45	3	2·03	4·07	10	7·98	8·73	6	4·03	4·01	13	8·44	6·57	0	2·18	1·18	82	60·41	82·27		Average.	
10	10·49	8·90	6	6·60	10·90	11	12·45	9·06	9	4·06	4·07	10	8·71	6·16	2	1·16	0·97	58	63·38	83·14	19	Yercaud	
167	133·12	..	110	72·03	..	164	134·24	..	113	84·10	..	156	108·91	..	37	21·80	..	1,199	760·72	..		Total.	
10	8·40	..	6	2·77	..	10	8·12		6	4·64	.	10	6·56		2	1·16	..	63	41·86	..		Average.	
9	9·69	2·36	3	0·72	4·64	12	6·06	6·00	8	12·36	7·06	4	1·06	2·48	3	4·38	0·62	84	37·56	84·40	1	Kollegal	
7	2·80	2·03	5	2·33	2·67	11	11·75	5·41	9	6·10	6·22	8	3·42	2·10	3	0·62	1·16	84	39·73	83·81	2	Talavadi	
7	4·80	3·08	7	2·65	3·34	11	9·72	5·68	9	5·35	7·04	11	5·53	4·30	3	2·44	0·85	98	52·08	87·67	3	Satyamangalam.	
8	8·05	3·03	5	3·19	3·13	6	5·08	4·89	3	0·69	7·36	11	11·60	3·80	1	0·22	0·99	85	39·65	89·10	4	Gopichettipalayam.	
8	2·25	1·93	7	4·13	3·67	16	8·35	4·82	11	9·78	6·90	8	9·28	3·02	1	0·38	1·17	94	39·72	89·89	6	Bhavani	
10	4·48	1·85	7	3·43	3·58	8	7·16	4·13	8	6·09	5·48	10	7·05	3·42	2	0·65	1·21	89	40·76	92·37	6	Erode	
Nil	0·38	1·85	3	1·01	3·00	8	2·08	6·99	6	4·72	4·82	8	6·46	3·15	3	0·55	2·26	60	27·07	89·73	7	Perundurai	
2	0·39	1·85	2	1·70	2·93	11	3·78	4·39	6	2·74	4·82	6	5·72	3·02	2	0·65	0·85	48	16·85	84·64	8	Kodumudi	
2	1·80	1·07	Nil	0·89	0	4	2·01	1·10	6	2·74	4·82	6	5·48	3·06	2	1·10	0·72	43	20·71	82·04	9	Udumalpet	
0	0·99	0·69	Nil	0·89	0	4	2·01	1·10	6	2·74	4·82	8	4·03	3·83	2	1·41	1·70	56	18·49	81·60	10	Dharapuram	
1	0·29	0·23	2	1·44	0·77	4	1·76	1·82	6	2·74	5·86	13	9·12	3·84	4	0·77	1·42	56	21·58	79·30	11	Kangayam	
1	0·88	0·40	2	0·90	1·48	6	3·84	3·03	7	3·84	6·10	7	5·98	2·48	1	0·28	1·23	48	20·94	81·01	12	Palladam	
1	2·21	0·30	3	0·62	1·02	7	4·97	2·10	6	3·48	5·92	12	5·26	1·66	3	0·88	1·24	77	27·89	80·66	13	Avanashi	
4	1·06	0	3	0·87	2·38	5	5·08	4·28	6	3·16	7·24	8	5·36	2·91	2	0·48	1·01	61	32·13	81·26	14	Sulur	
1	0·47	0·67	1	0·96	1·58	4	3·41	1·66	6	2·88	5·58	10	5·07	3·84	3	0·67	1·38	49	27·61	82·41	15	Coimbatore	
2	0·92	0·38	3	1·10	1·68	3	2·28	1·43	6	2·88	5·27	11	10·43	2·96	3	0·80	0·77	53	29·84	86·78	16	Periyanaikanpalayam.	
4	1·68	1·08	3	1·10	1·68	3	2·23	0·82	7	2·88	6·27	10	9·10·31	4·08	3	0·15	2·12	49	40·47	92·67	17	Metteppalayam.	
5	3·00	2·07	Nil	0·08	1·92	5	2·84	3·07	6	4·88	3·11	9	9·27	3·72	1	0·18	1·28	75	39·42	80·81	18	Pollachi	
4	4·38	0·18	2	1·90	2·61	10	2·02	1·23	6	3·60	5·25	11	13·10	2·70	2	0·06	0·62	49	32·60	..	19	Annur	
3	3·10	0·40	3	1·15	2·84	8	2·03	5·25	6	3·60	7·08	11	7·03	..	3	0·93	.	49	..	..	20	Tiruppur	
3	0·54	.	2	0·85	..	8	3·74	..	7	8·23	.												
98	49·24	.	65	50·07	..	162	87·49	.	126	106·91	..	168	141·58	..	48	74·34	.	1,250	644·10	..		Total (excluding Kollegal.	
4	2·11	2·47	3	1·50	3·26	8	4·39	3·96	7	3·20	0·24	0	7·55	3·46	2	3·74	1·23	57	33·24	38·42		Average (excluding Kollegal.	
93	50·35	..	62	29·36	.	140	53·90	..	127	91·63	..	161	134·1	..	46	19·95	.	998	623·60	..		Total (excluding Kollegal	
4	2·02	..	3	1·51	..	7	4·23	..	7	4·23	..	10	7·21	..	2	0·74	..	52	31·98	..		Average (excluding Kollegal.	
13	44·05	12·63	11	22·89	65·37	20	19·29	10·56	15	10·25	12·41	12	4·84	13·60	Nil	0·07	1·72	240	146·80	158·10	1	Berala	
12	29·78	28·15	13	27·42	17·02	18	7·44	7·47	10	6·43	7·16	10	5·10	7·91	2	3·75	3·88	214	94·54	93·46	2	Gudalur	
12	29·34	29·34	21	13·60	18·72	13	13·60	5·83	11	7·57	8·02	11	7·17	8·17	1	0·49	3·20	125	116·48	101·80	3	Nadukattam	
12	28·67	29·67	18	7·14	11·04	20	8·67	7·07	11	8·18	8·35	12	9·07	4·05	1	0·68	3·75	113	77·84	89·74	4	Tyburu	

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FREE ARCHIVAL IMAGE FROM TAMILNADU ARCHIVES

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
The Nilgiris—cont.	6	Ootacamund	4	0·68	0·68	3	0·27	0·45	5	0·31	1·01	4	1·07	3·20	10	3·07	0·63	18	14·46	0·20
	8	Kilkundah	4	4·19	1·27	1	1·40	7·77	0	4·30	1·78	1	3·18	3·08	8	3·00	0·47	17	10·32	5·83
	7	Kaity	7	3·26	0·85	4	1·53	1·00	0	2·85	1·01	6	0·56	3·22	5	0·23	0·46	13	0·77	4·72
	9	Coonoor	9	12·47	2·01	6	3·01	0·73	5	3·95	2·78	4	0·43	4·38	4	1·04	2·30	12	6·12	0·46
	6	Kotagiri	7	4·78	2·06	6	1·30	2·52	5	7·05	3·09	7	0·55	4·34	9	0·24	5·03	14	6·46	0·70
	10	Kodanad	7	2·51	1·51	2	0·90	1·38	4	4·01	3·14	5	2·83	0·24	8	2·04	0·46	18	0·23	0·01
	17	Billiool	3	2·21	..	Nil	Nil	..	0	2·42	..	5	2·55	..	13	0·70	..	16	13·02	..
		Total	50	33·64	..	17	8·90	..	16	38·14	..	59	33·16	..	87	97·50	..	186	179·93	..
		Average	5	3·24	1·66	1	0·81	1·18	4	3·49	1·54	5	2·82	0·61	8	4·29	0·65	17	16·30	0·82
Coimbatore.	1	Mettupalaiyam	1	0·73	..	Nil	0·17	..	1	0·21	..	7	5·72	..	7	2·89	..	21	25·11	..
	2	Pollachi	Nil	0·06	..	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..	7	3·06	..	6	4·69	..	20	26·81	..
	3	Pongalpalayam	Nil	Nil	..	1	0·23	..	0	1·05	..	2	2·50	..	3	2·30	..	20	19·50	..
	4	Somayampalayam	1	0·34	..	1	0·16	..	1	0·16	..	3	1·56	..	4	0·27	..	21	20·70	..
	5	Annamalai	1	0·17	..	Nil	0·02	..	Nil	0·12	..	9	3·14	..	7	4·47	..	24	20·04	..
	6	Negamalai	0	1·10	..	1	0·18	..	0	1·15	..	0	4·23	..	3	6·05	..	23	26·30	..
	7	Sanyasikanda	2	0·70	..	Nil	Nil	..	0	0·02	..	4	1·71	..	4	2·17	..	18	17·93	..
	8	Pannampet	1	0·20	..	1	0·11	..	0	0·07	..	0	2·63	..	3	1·02	..	15	20·79	..
	9	Singanandalu	1	0·32	..	Nil	0·05	..	0	0·78	..	0	4·94	..	10	3·01	..	20	25·32	..
	10	Santikoppa	1	0·10	..	1	0·10	..	Nil	Nil	..	5	6·53	..	4	0·90	..	21	17·42	..
		Total	10	4·02	..	6	1·04	..	15	3·24	..	52	34·07	..	61	37·30	..	213	262·69	..
		Average	1	0·40	..	1	0·10	..	1	0·32	..	5	3·40	..	6	3·74	..	21	26·26	..
Trichinopoly.	7	Pullvendla	1	0·70	0·69	Nil	Nil	0·05	2	0·10	0·28	Nil	0·16	0·47	4	1·20	1·72	7	0·90	2·07
	2	Jammalamadugu	1	0·21	0·05	Nil	Nil	0·05	2	1·05	0·14	Nil	Nil	0·02	5	1·07	1·30	9	0·63	1·04
	3	Proddatur	1	0·40	0·15	Nil	Nil	0·12	2	1·07	0·59	Nil	Nil	0·01	5	0·64	1·27	8	1·19	2·70
	4	Kamalapuram	1	0·50	0·01	Nil	Nil	0·73	2	2·64	0·02	Nil	Nil	0·70	3	0·39	0·75	6	1·78	2·00
	5	Cuddapah	2	1·11	0·33	Nil	Nil	0·38	0	0·74	0·05	Nil	0·02	0·45	2	1·04	1·64	5	1·19	2·05
	6	Madvel	2	1·01	0·21	Nil	0·05	0·10	1	1·41	0·12	1	0·18	0·46	5	0·77	1·21	6	1·84	1·66
	7	Sidhout	3	1·04	0·56	Nil	0·05	0·16	2	3·13	0·11	Nil	Nil	0·00	6	1·58	1·75	7	1·92	2·61
	8	Chirvel	5	0·81	1·10	2	0·69	0·19	5	4·12	0·18	1	0·24	0·52	3	0·42	1·03	5	2·19	1·58
	9	Rajampet	4	1·71	0·58	1	0·20	0·10	3	5·12	0·28	1	0·36	0·37	Nil	0·17	2·13	3	1·13	0·34
	10	Jayashola	2	0·58	0·38	Nil	Nil	0·11	3	3·01	0·18	Nil	Nil	0·60	1	0·81	1·08	4	1·14	2·20
		Total	21	11·10	..	3	1·06	..	22	21·10	..	3	1·20	..	26	9·14	..	50	14·16	..
		Average	2	1·10	0·24	0	0·10	0·12	2	2·10	0·10	0	0·10	0·53	3	0·91	1·07	5	1·42	0·97
Anantapur.	1	Madakasira	1	0·39	0·18	Nil	Nil	0·08	4	1·03	0·12	Nil	Nil	0·01	5	4·37	0·18	5	2·23	2·01
	2	Hindupur	Nil	0·02	0·08	Nil	Nil	0·10	3	0·95	0·14	3	0·03	0·07	6	4·21	0·09	8	7·00	2·30
	3	Penukonda	1	2·03	0·12	Nil	Nil	0·09	4	2·25	0·12	5	0·03	0·08	4	3·34	2·17	8	3·44	0·27
	4	Rakkapatnam	1	0·18	0·12	Nil	Nil	0·14	3	1·80	0·06	1	0·07	0·55	4	4·25	1·47	7	2·62	1·97
	5	Dharmavaram	1	0·12	0·07	Nil	Nil	0·11	2	1·43	0·13	Nil	Nil	0·07	4	3·18	1·40	7	1·82	2·18
	6	Kalyandrug	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	Nil	0·03	3	2·18	0·16	Nil	Nil	0·00	4	2·80	2·08	6	2·12	2·03
	7	Anantapur	1	0·17	0·04	Nil	Nil	0·07	0	1·04	0·09	Nil	>11	0·65	0	1·08	1·05	6	1·28	2·08
	8	Uravakonda	1	1·48	0·08	Nil	Nil	0·05	3	1·52	0·21	0	0·07	0·60	3	1·51	1·91	7	4·81	0·21
	9	Gooty	1	1·92	0·08	Nil	0·05	0·02	3	0·58	0·10	1	1·07	0·61	4	1·10	1·84	8	1·10	2·42
	10	Yadiki	2	0·55	0·09	Nil	Nil	0·05	1	0·05	0·78	1	0·10	0·53	4	1·46	1·48	4	1·43	2·05
	11	Tadpatri	3	0·93	0·08	Nil	Nil	0·05	0	2·02	0·12	7	0·76	0·47	0	0·56	1·28	5	2·27	0·01
	12	Kadiri	2	0·12	0·16	Nil	Nil	0·00	0	7·33	0·84	Nil	Nil	0·45	6	7·73	2·07	6	2·49	0·69
	13	Tanakal	1	0·48	..	Nil	Nil	..	0	0·96	..	Nil	Nil	..	3	0·67	..	4	1·85	..
		Total	18	8·43	..	Nil	0·66	..	33	18·78	..	71	5·26	..	59	34·71	..	72	51·16	..
		Average	1	0·65	0·09	Nil	0	0·08	2	1·62	0·16	1	0·61	0·55	5	2·67	2·00	6	2·40	2·61
Bellary.	1	Yemmiganuru	1	0·59	0·07	Nil	Nil	0·21	2	0·23	0·27	3	0·57	0·75	2	7·14	7·08	8	0·38	0·68
	2	Adoni	1	0·34	0·02	Nil	Nil	0·12	2	1·06	0·26	3	1·65	0·21	0	1·42	1·47	8	0·73	3·43
	3	Alur	1	0·33	0·04	Nil	Nil	0·13	2	4·22	0·22	1	0·17	0·75	0	4·06	1·61	8	2·74	2·64
	4	Siruguppa	Nil	0·06	0·08	Nil	Nil	0·18	2	2·87	0·23	Nil	Nil	0·72	0	1·70	1·47	8	2·91	2·88
	5	Bellary	1	0·24	0·09	1	0·10	0·07	3	1·08	0·17	2	0·74	0·82	4	1·64	1·03	7	0·04	2·19
	6	Rayadrug	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	Nil	0·10	0	1·77	0·13	1	0·56	0·65	4	2·68	0·02	8	4·77	0·13
	7	Kampli	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	Nil	0·12	0	0·78	0·15	1	0·45	0·81	3	3·16	1·78	7	7·06	2·14
	8	Hospet	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	0·04	0	1·40	0·11	0	0·8	0·73	0	4·07	0·90	7	2·02	0·30
	9	Huvinahadagalli	0	2·31	0·09	1	0·02	0·03	1	1·01	0·24	4	1·00	0·66	4	0·78	0·21	12	7·56	2·40
	10	Harpanahalli	1	0·38	0·02	1	0·15	0·06	1	0·40	0·18	3	1·18	0·67	2	0·95	2·76	11	7·02	2·62
	11	Kudligi	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	0·05	2	1·13	0·02	3	1·90	0·86	3	0·18	0·87	Nil	Nil	2·04
		Total	7	3·89	..	3	1·07	..	17	21·84	..	24	9·07	..	43	32·14	..	89	36·18	..
		Average	1	0·36	0·05	0	0·10	0·09	2	1·98	0·18	2	0·83	0·70	4	2·91	1·85	8	3·29	2·72

Madras Presidency for the year 1915—*cont.*

Station.		July			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			Station.	
		Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
The Nilgiris.	1 Ootacamund	20	12 87	5 89	15	6 64	6·97	17	9 27	6·81	19	6·31	8·16	18	3 44	4·35	8	1 85	1·89	123	66 48	49 16	1	
	2 Kukkandah	14	8 75	4 64	15	8 95	4 31	19	8 20	4·53	11	8 48	10 52	10	12·80	7·87	6	4 68	3·88	116	88 82	58 01	2	
	3 Naduvattam	20	14·65	4·78	14	7 89	4·63	12	5·43	0·98	9	5 87	6 20	46	8·00	4 88	4	2 68	2·48	116	72 86	48 87	3	
	4 Kotagiri	15	8·20	6·69	19	5 15	5 60	14	6 93	5 98	10	10 92	12·22	17	17·01	11·21	7	0 27	7·24	130	63 76	58 61	4	
	5 Coonoor	15	8 67	6·45	12	8 44	4 48	15	10 80	6 19	12	9·07	14·13	18	13·47	11·81	6	4 33	4·49	138	92 90	64 40	5	
	6 Katagiri	13	5·22	4·18	11	6 87	4·08	17	12·64	7·03	9	6 08	11 95	17	13·75	7·86	7	3 48	4·38	105	78 92	57·13	6	
	7 Hillocal [a]	16	3·32	..	7	1·07	..	12	7·21	.	10	8 82	..	13	6 23	.	2	0 75	..	88	28 09	..	7	
	Total.	134	171·68	..	159	111 37	..	180	110·72	..	117	86 73	..	158	87·04	.	57	21 18	.	1,305	652 81	..		
	Average	18	18 81	11 78	14	10·13	6·03	16	10 07	6·03	11	8 06	10 45	14	9·43	6·27	4	2 26	2·18	119	84·60	58·44		
Coorg.	1 Mercara	25	29·47	..	23	18·04	..	16	11 41	..	10	7·49	..	10	6 36	..	6	0 52	..	128	118 73	..	1	
	2 Virajpet	23	27 84	.	18	11·08	.	15	12·21	.	13	6 32	.	11	6 52	.	1	0 23	.	111	101 58	..	2	
	3 Fraserpet	14	9 02	.	6	2·33	.	13	8 04	.	6	3 18	.	7	5 87	.	1	0 55	.	79	48 54	..	3	
	4 Somwarpet	17	22 92	..	17	17·18	..	14	8·05	..	11	3 5	..	8	9 83	.	1	0 81	.	99	61 46	..	4	
	5 Amrutti	21	18 18	..	14	8·18	..	18	9 48	..	12	5 41	..	8	7 18	..	5	0 85	.	116	76 5	..	5	
	6 Sujoda	21	2·2 22	..	18	14 82	..	15	8 58	.	12	8 44	..	11	7 03	.	1	0 27	.	124	112 39	..	6	
	7 Suriyanarsante	18	18 53	..	18	9 78	..	16	7 44	..	11	6 38	..	8	4 74	.	2	0 19	.	99	67 46	..	7	
	8 Yennampet	21	24·37	..	16	7·89	..	17	10·21	..	11	6 06	..	11	8·66	.	Nil	0 07	.	116	93·84	..	8	
	9 Bhagandala	26	33 75	..	24	21 65	..	20	21 45	..	16	16 15	.	13	11 88	.	2	0 72	.	147	114 20	..	9	
	10 Gantikoppa	17	14 81	..	19	9·03	..	13	6 56	..	10	4 84	.	11	8 78	.	3	0 32	.	124	66 94	..	10	
	Total.	203	243 20	.	171	129·68	..	160	99·38	.	110	61 87	.	102	84 48	..	13	5·05	..	1,193	850·92	..		
	Average	20	25 32	.	17	12·97	..	16	9 93	.	12	6·76	.	10	8 45	.	1	0 51	..	119	85·09	..		
Coldpah.	1 Pulivendla	8	3 33	1·63	8	3 90	3 10	11	3 23	5 03	4	1 20	4·14	7	5 73	2 32	Nil	0 06	0 47	51	32 20	21·30	1	
	2 Jammalamadugu	4	2 15	2·21	6	1 81	3 28	11	2 18	4 84	4	0 46	3·03	5	4·98	1 70	Nil	Nil	0 28	41	23 53	21 02	2	
	3 Proddatur	7	3 57	3·08	6	1 32	4·06	10	4 14	5·55	6	1 73	4 18	8	5 34	5 09	Nil	Nil	0 48	46	23 35	25 44	3	
	4 Kamalapuram	8	5 79	3 06	6	0·81	5 49	8	0 85	6 16	4	2 46	3 83	10	6·36	2 43	Nil	Nil	0 85	44	29 03	20 58	4	
	5 Cuddapah	8	6 18	3 06	4	1 80	3·01	8	5 89	6 54	4	1 48	5 52	8	8 32	3 13	1	0 12	0·82	48	33 88	31 84	5	
	6 Badvel	10	6 46	3·13	4	1 30	3 88	2	2 90	4 78	4	1 63	5 85	13	14 34	4 43	Nil	Nil	1 08	58	34 26	27 06	6	
	7 Sidhout	9	4 82	4 17	5	1·09	3 76	8	3 23	6·68	5	4·09	6 01	11	9 30	4 09	2	0 20	1·09	53	35 64	33 03	7	
	8 Chittel	10	8 97	3·28	5	0 61	3 80	5	7·09	4 38	8	1 95	6 01	3	14 28	5 61	1	0 28	0 08	54	41 01	32 58	8	
	9 Rajampet	8	3 21	3·28	3	0·03	3 84	7	5·05	5 81	4	1·20	7 88	10	11 72	6 09	Nil	5 11	2·36	45	36 06	34 31	9	
	10 Rayachoti	10	8·98	4 81	8	3·23	3·72	8	9 67	6 27	3	1·10	4·78	7	5·63	3·53	Nil	0 11	1·02	49	37·74	28 82	10	
	Total.	84	60 77	..	53	17 72	..	87	52 78	.	60	20 30	..	89	90·30	..	8	0·74	..	489	326·06	..		
	Average.	8	6·08	3·01	6	1·78	4·19	9	5 28	5 39	6	2 03	5·03	9	9 03	3 64	0	0 08	1·11	47	32 61	27 84		
Anantapur.	1 Madakasira	9	3 60	2 18	2	1 28	2·82	13	11 01	4·76	3	3 83	5·45	8	2 65	1 70	Nil	0 08	0 84	41	31 10	23 90	1	
	2 Hindupur	10	6 53	2 24	3	1 36	3 01	11	6 69	4 66	3	1·83	4·72	6	2·75	1 95	Nil	Nil	0 36	48	31 92	22 68	2	
	3 Penukonda	9	6·10	2·00	4	1·50	3 08	8	3 58	2·39	4	1·24	6·03	8	5 23	0 05	Nil	Nil	0 44	52	21 25	23 31	3	
	4 Rukkupatnam	8	4 85	2 23	3	1·81	4 05	13	5·16	6 14	4	1 46	4 40	7	4 16	2 13	Nil	0 08	0 45	61	29 35	24 72	4	
	5 Dharmavaram	7	5·57	1·58	3	1 24	3·11	11	7 11	6 03	3	0 09	4·16	7	4 60	1 80	Nil	Nil	0 32	45	23 26	20 45	5	
	6 Kalyandrug	8	5·20	1·35	3	1 88	2·98	13	9 05	4 01	3	1 87	3 40	8	3 85	1 59	Nil	Nil	0 19	48	26 78	19 93	6	
	7 Anantapur	8	5·60	1 05	4	1 46	3·79	13	13 01	5·23	3	1 79	6·10	4	4 29	1 91	Nil	Nil	0 17	48	30 30	28 08	7	
	8 Uravakonda	10	7 94	1 99	2	0 68	3·28	11	5 36	6 05	4	2 47	4 04	3	3 23	1 63	Nil	Nil	0 07	50	31 46	23 87	8	
	9 Guty	8	6·77	2·01	3	1·07	3·95	10	10 28	5·44	4	4 45	4 22	7	4 90	1 90	Nil	Nil	0 22	57	28 40	22 74	9	
	10 Tadpatri	8	5·53	0·78	2	0 62	3·70	11	11 31	6·97	3	3 79	3 80	3	3 98	1 26	Nil	Nil	0 83	61	35 74	21 26	10	
	11 Penukonda	8	3 30	4 73	2	0 68	4 98	11	8 89	6 18	4	2 16	4 80	4	4 93	2 51	Nil	Nil	0 53	43	29 06	22 65	11	
	12 Kadiri	8	3 68	0·82	3	1·55	4·12	10	8 50	6 82	3	3 47	4·10	6	5 33	0 82	Nil	Nil	0 82	49	29 48	23 84	12	
	13 Tanakal	10	7 94	..	3	0 28	..	13	8 87	..	2	0 82	..	5	4 64	.	1	0 16	..	43	25 73	..	13	
	Total.	106	69·44	..	34	14·11	..	148	120 43	..	49	27 08	..	78	52 61	..	1	0 81	..	660	378·43	.		
	Average.	8	5·34	2 00	3	1 09	3·42	11	9 26	5·19	4	2 08	4·61	6	4·05	1 94	0	0 06	0 59	49	29 80	23·09		
Bellary.	1 Yemmiganur	5	1·78	0·62	8	1·84	4 11	12	8 92	4 86	3	3 41	5 18	5	3 25	1 85	Nil	Nil	0 23	89	27 19	21 06	1	
	2 Adoni	2	2 81	3 74	7	1·78	3·15	13	8 12	5 18	3	3 47	5·02	3	3 31	0 91	Nil	Nil	0 14	84	28 39	20 22	2	
	3 Alur	3	4·48	2·60	8	3 30	3·29	10	9 88	5·09	3	3 01	4·12	6	6·14	0 91	Nil	Nil	0 14	51	36 45	22 16	3	
	4 Siruguppa	6	4·06	2·49	4	3 60	4·24	10	10·06	5·27	3	3 47	4 06	5	6 39	1 84	Nil	Nil	0 06	76	39 13	23 48	4	
	5 Bellary	6	0 83	1·65	1	0 46	3 18	12	9 01	4 43	3	1 82	4 16	7	7 20	1 58	Nil	Nil	0 10	47	35 02	19 18	5	
	6 Rayadrug	6	3·02	1 97	5	0 82	3·17	11	10 46	4 38	3	2 70	3 15	3	4 92	1 71	Nil	Nil	0 45	50	31 07	19 60	6	
	7 Kampli	6	4·49	1·61	3	1 17	3 03	9	5 19	3 10	4	1 38	4·17	5	4 81	1 38	Nil	Nil	0 33	45	28 45	18 32	7	
	8 Hospet	8	3 28	3·13	4	1 81	4 89	15	8 80	5 08	4	1 93	3 86	3	4·05	1·01	1	0 49	0·99	59	33 68	20 19	8	
	9 Hadagalli	10	6·03	2·28	5	1 01	3·70	12	6 28	4·28	3	2 16	3·96	3	3 16	1·36	1	1·33	0 45	67	28 03	18 80	9	
	10 Harpanahalli	8	4 68	2 54	7	2·84	3 11	11	9 79	4 23	3	1 81	4 35	3	4·74	1 13	Nil	Nil	0 16	58	33 50	24 46	10	
	11 Kudligi	20·1	Nil	2·90	8	0·31	3·60	13	10·75	5 18													11	
	Total.	74	41·84	..	80	19 31	..	130	101 73	..	40	25 76	..	48	47 90	..	2	1 76	..	633	332 89	..		
	Average.	7	3 80	2·61	8	1·76	3·60	12	9 25	5·19	4	2 34	4 67	4	4 35	1 29	0	0 16	0·20	47	30 26	22·58		

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Kurnool.	1	Markapur ..	2	1·33	0·19	1	0·48	0·16	1	3·81	0·43	1	0·25	0·65	2	0·31	1·27	5	1·07	1·09
	2	Cumbum ..	3	2·15	0·15	1	0·76	0·04	0	0·53	0·40	1	0·39	0·44	1	0·95	1·73	0	0·27	0·16
	3	Giddalur ..	0	0·22	0·22	1	0·60	0·10	2	2·07	0·17	0	1·03	0·69	2	0·55	1·06	7	4·21	2·28
	4	Allagadda ..	1	0·13	0·07	1	0·90	0·05	2	1·70	0·81	3	1·35	1·01	2	2·05	1·80	6	1·52	2·34
	5	Nandyal ..	2	0·35	0·10	1	0·94	0·04	2	1·50	0·10	2	0·45	0·48	3	2·70	1·80	4	3·10	4·83
	6	Kulwa ..	2	0·38	0·19	1	0·82	0·06	2	0·99	0·68	Nil	Nil	0·74	2	0·64	0·91	0	0·87	0·72
	7	Owk ..	1	0·16	0·22	1	0·37	0·06	1	2·70	0·11	1	0·50	0·68	2	2·10	0·67	6	1·62	1·56
	8	Kalikunta ..	0	1·62	0·21	1	0·39	0·06	1	0·69	0·07	1	0·55	0·46	3	1·73	1·18	7	3·33	2·92
	9	Alamkur ..	2	1·10	0·20	Nil	0·09	0·04	2	1·38	0·22	0	0·57	0·23	1	1·01	0·95	6	2·49	3·00
	10	Nandikotkur ..	1	0·14	0·13	1	0·20	0·03	5	1·40	0·16	1	0·13	0·57	2	0·72	1·20	6	3·27	3·07
	11	Kurnool ..	0	1·11	0·05	1	0·33	0·09	5	1·25	0·30	1	0·13	0·35	0	1·04	1·24	4	0·38	2·03
	12	Sirvel ..	1	1·71	0·06	1	0·18	0·11	3	0·28	0·27	1	0·97	1·76	1	0·60	0·34	6	1·71	1·84
	13	Pyapalli ..	2	0·48	0·19	1	0·60	Nil	2	0·28	0·18	3	1·19	0·84	1	1·31	1·31	6	1·21	2·44
	14	Pattikonda ..	1	0·45	0·07	Nil	0·11	0·04	1	0·23	0·13	2	0·70	0·58	4	4·37	1·09	7	3·38	3·00
	15	Gudur ..	2	1·74	..	1	0·30	..	4	4·56	..	1	0·13	..	1	0·39	..	3	0·70	..
		Total ..	25	15·04	..	12	6·78	..	38	24·03		22	8·60	..	31	22·70	..	77	26·60	..
		Average ..	1	0·92	0·16	1	0·32	0·06	2	2·27	0·18	2	0·60	0·59	2	1·52	1·29	5	1·90	2·23

Madras Presidency for the year 1915—*cont*

July			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			Station.		District.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.			
6	5 53	2·79	9	4 72	2·56	6	3 85	4·77	8	2 81	6·35	9	6 67	3 07	Nil	Nil	0 24	84	37·20	24·77	1 Markapur	..	
10	6 42	3 21	13	4 02	2·80	7	4 82	5·95	8	4·79	6 42	10	7 26	3 16	Nil	Nil	1 63	80	37 61	24 60	2 Cumbum	..	
20	6·04	4 83	16	6·18	4 04	8	5 01	3 45	7	1·38	3 85	6	5 20	1 81	Nil	Nil	2 01	80	33 01	26 52	3 Giddalur	..	
7	4 85	4·94	7	3·87	6 83	5	3 65	3 93	0	0 54	2·40	4	1 96	1 44	Nil	Nil	0 23	48	28 73	26·54	4 Allagadda	..	
8	5 80	5·33	6	5·02	6·78	9	4·57	6 13	0	0·13	4·14	1	2 40	0 96	Nil	Nil	0 23	48	29 70	31·96	5 Nandyal	..	
8	5 28	7	2·97	4·01	9	3·23	5·35	4	3 28	3·22	4	3 61	1 07	Nil	Nil	0 10	39	31 05	31·04	6 Kalva	..		
6	4·35	1·91	0	2·18	3 97	10	7 07	4 42	0	0 49	3 44	0	0 66	0 66	Nil	Nil	0 28	34	32 03	23 47	7 Owk	..	
6	4·83	3 43	5	2·20	4 85	10	6·00	5·64	7	4 13	3 66	2	1 50	1·02	Nil	Nil	0 31	68	31 98	20 19	8 Atmakur	..	Kurnool.
8	7 66	6·77	10	5·66	8 34	13	7·31	8 35	7	2·43	3·50	3	1 48	0·97	Nil	Nil	0 16	48	25 13	26 75	9 Nandikotkur	..	
8	8 47	8·13	7	5 67	5·61	12	7·92	8·03	7	2·77	3·04	4	0 89	0 93	Nil	Nil	0 36	46	24 69	26 84	10 Kurnool	..	
10	5·47	4 66	7	3 38	6 87	11	6 27	6·91	7	2 09	3·12	3	0 99	0 78	Nil	Nil	1 05	47	21 06	22 67	11 Dhone	..	
9	7·71	4 82	8	1·80	3 50	11	7·12	6·24	8	4 13	1·61	4	0 93	0·93	Nil	Nil	0 22	48	31 81	25 83	12 Pyapali	..	
7	3·94	3 46	7	2·41	3 50	12	11 18	5·64	8	4 83	4·00	4	0 93	1·30	Nil	Nil	0 22	48	37 96	29 92	13 Pattikonda	..	
7	3 70	3 41	4	1·66	3 00	13	6 78	5·26	8	7 58	4 19	4	5 86	1 84	Nil	Nil	0 15	50	37 36	..	14 Gudur	..	
7	3·89	..	4	1·97	..	12	13 26	..	6	2 51	..	0	4 91	..	Nil	Nil	..	44	53 29	..			
118	77 90	..	108	53 14	..	146	99·80	..	99	51 39	..	70	55·70	..	..	..	..	744	571·07	..	Total.		
8	5 20	4·11	7	3·54	4·32	10	6 65	5·34	6	3·69	4·36	5	3 45	1·38	Nil	Nil	0·31	50	31·44	25·70	Average.		

LIST OF ERRATA TO THE MONTHLY TABLES OF RAINFALL IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1915

Month.	District.	Station.	Column.	For	Read
January ..	Vizagapatam ..	Rayaghada	34	1	0·07
Do. ..	Chittoor	District average	42	3	1
Do. ..	Tanjore	Nedivasal	30	0 90	0 90
Do. ..	Do.	District average	26	0 05	0 15
Do. ..	Travancore ..	Padmanabhapuram Division, Variyur ..	19	3	0 13
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Nagercoil	25	3	0 18
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Bhutapandy	30	1	0 11
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Aramboli	35	5	1·45
Do. ..	Malabar	Cochin	30	0 26	..
Do ..	Do.	Do District average	30	0·01	..
Do ..	Do.	Cochin	31	..	0·28
Do. ..	Do.	Do. District average	31	..	0·01
Do. ..	Salem	Hosur	35	1·16	2 20
Do. ..	Do.	Pennagram	36	1·01	3 62
Do. ..	Do.	Cumbei	35	1 22	1·31
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	35	1 31	1 29
Do. ..	Do.	District average including Yercaud ..	37	0·32	0·33
Do. ..	Kurnool	District average	14	3 02	..
February ..	North Arcot ..	Polur	35	0 25	0 25
Do. ..	Do. ..	Arcot	35	0·36	0 36
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vellore	36	0 72	0 74
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vaniambadi	36	2·05	0 08
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tirupattur	36	0·8	0 62
Do ..	South Arcot ..	Kallakurchi	30	0 43	0 42
Do. ..	Kasaad	Tiruppattur	36	1 03	0·53
Do. ..	Travancore ..	Sothyam Division, Thodupuzal ..	34	3 50	2·50
Do. ..	Do	Padmanabhapuram Division, Parasal ..	36	1 80	1·80
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Colonel Allan ..	34	0 0	0 36
Do. ..	Do.	Hill Stations, Peermade Magistrate's Court	10	0·3	0·35
March ..	Cuddapah	District average	30	0·18	0·08
Do. ..	Tinnevelly	Sengot	23	..	0·01
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	28	0·30	..
Do. ..	Do.	District average	23	..	0 02
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	23	0·02	..
Do. ..	Malabar	Cochin	32	0·01	..
Do ..	Do.	Do	32	0·01	..
Do. ..	Do.	District average	23	0·03	0 30
Do ..	Do.	Do.	23	..	..
April	North Arcot ..	Vellore	18	..	0 05
Do.	Do. ..	Tirappattur	28	0 5	3 26
Do.	Do. ..	Cheiyam	25	0 37	0 21
Do.	Kasaad	Munnadera	23	47	1 47
Do.	Do.	Do.	24	·09	0·03
Do.	Do.	Do.	26	4 3	4 09
Do.	Do.	Do.	28	3 3	3 49
Do.	Tinnevelly	District average	27	0 01	0·03
Do.	Travancore	Kadayanallur	13	0·31	0 38
Do.	Do.	Travancore Division, Parasalei ..	25	0 13	1 13
Do. ..	Do.	Padmanabhapuram Division, Agastiswaram ..	29	0 0	0 30
Do. ..	Do.	Padmanabhapuram Division, Thamaraikulam Old Allan.	26	..	0·01
Do	Do.	Nagercoil	18	0 7	0·17
Do.	Do.	District average	20	0 70	0·93
Do. ..	Malabar	Pazi	14	0·4	0·24
Do. ..	Do.	Mannarghat	17	0·09	0·10
Do. ..	Do.	Nilumbur	14	0	0·28
Do. ..	Do.	Cochin	15	4·1	4·14
Do.	South Canara ..	Buntwal	25	0·9	0 69
Do.	Do. ..	Mangalore	15	0·7	2 02
Do.	Salem	Gantur	31	2·00	..
Do.	Do.	Salem	31	..	0·86
May	South Arcot ..	Tirupattur	28	0·1	0·11
Do	Tanjore ..	Sholyki	18	5·03	..
Do	Do.	Nedivasal	16	1·35	0·31
Do.	Do.	Tranquebar	18	0·02	1·36
Do.	Do.	Mayaveram	16	..	0·02
Do.	Trichinopoly ..	Mutungapari	9	0·39	..
Do.	Do.	Karur	9	..	0·39
Do.	Madura	Melur	26	0·1	0·12
Do.	Rasaad	District average including Kodaikanal ..	24	..	0 01
Do.	Travancore ..	Madukkakkai	8	1 4	1·44
Do.	Do.	Kottayam Division, Arukutti	17	3·0	2 99
Do.	Do.	Trivandrum Division, Trivandrum ..	20	0·10	0 11
Do.	Do.	Do. Neyattinkarai ..	20	0 11	0·10
Do.	Do.	Hill Stations, Kunlli	18	0·10	..
Do.	Do.	Do. Peermade Magistrate's Court	15	..	0·30
Do.	Do.	Do. Peermade Residency ..	28	0·25	0·45
Do.	Cochin State ..	Do. do. ..	20	0·42	0·25
Do.	Do. ..	Irinjalakuda	12	0	2 20
Do	Salem	Tiruchur	32	0·24	0·35
Do.	Do.	Karur	34	1·1	1 01
Do.	Coimbatore ..	Tiruchengodu	34	2 19	2 81
June	Ganjam	Sidhout	3	0·0	0 02
Do.	Vizagapatam ..	Hills-average	24	3 12	0·33
Do.	Chittoor	Kuppili	34	1·13	3 20
Do.	North Arcot ..	Chandragiri	37	2·8	2 31
		Tiruvannamalai	28	..	0·10

Month.	District.	Station.	Column.	Fair	Rabi
June	North Arcot ..	Chengam	24	0·10	..
Do.	South Arcot	Vanur	26	0·0	0 07
Do.	Do	Panruti	26	0 0	0 03
Do.	Do.	Cuddalore	24	0 0	0·07
June	Do.	Mannargudi	16	0·21	..
Do.	Do.	Tiruturaipundi	16	..	0 01
Do.	Tinnevelly ..	Palmanerpatti	25	0 30	0 03
Do.	Travancore ..	Kottayam division, Mahyattoor ..	61	0·20	1 50
Do.	Do. ..	Quilon division, Allappey	17	1·3	1·26
Do.	Do. ..	Do. average	61	0·03	0 61
Do.	Do. ..	Padmanabhapuram Division, Shencottah	30	7	0
Do.	Do. ..	Hill Stations, Devicolam	31	0 3	0·16
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Peppara	61	0 4	0 34
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Kamili	31	0 0	0 10
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Peermade Magistrate's Cutcherry.	31	3 0	2 40
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Average	39	59	10
Do.	Coorg State ..	Fraser	23	1·6	1·16
Do.	Do.	State average	27	1·1	1 12
Do.	South Canara ..	Beltangadi	30	2	30
Do.	Do.	Udipi	28	·05	2·30
Do.	Do.	Coondapoor	28	·40	2·50
Do.	Kurnool ..	Gidduloor	31	0 1	0 15
Do.	Do ..	Allagadda	24	0·20	0 39
Do.	Do ..	Kolhkuntla	17	0 53	0 35
Do.	Do ..	Nundyal	24	0 1	0 17
July	South Arcot ..	Manambadi (Porto Nova)	32	..	0 15
Do.	Do. ..	Simmelagam	22	0 15	..
Do.	Do. ..	Pajanoor	32	..	0
Do.	Tanjore ..	Vedaranniyam	19	0 30	0·30
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	24	5 01	0·54
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	30	0 4	0 45
Do.	Trichinopoly ..	Kiliyalavai	31	0 6	0 09
Do.	Do. ..	Siruguli	18	03	0 03
Do.	Do ..	District average	19	0 38	0 37
Do.	Do ..	Do.	30	MF.	1
Do.	Tinnevelly ..	Tirushendur	24	11 16	11 16
Do.	Travancore ..	Kottayam Div. on Stimmatty ..	8	0 02	0 56
Do.	Do. ..	Quilon division, Padanapuram ..	16	0 09	0 12
Do.	Do ..	Travandrum Division, average ..	22	1·23	1 22
Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	24	5·	5 00
Do.	South Canara ..	Mangalore	28	7·	7 00
Do.	Do. ..	Mulki	24	9·	7 93
Do.	Do. ..	Karkal	30	1 7	1 70
August	Ganjam	Darrugahadi	16	0·0	0 05
Do.	Do.	Bellgada	29	..	0 51
Do.	Do.	K. Udayagiri	4	1·6	1·69
Do.	Do.	Hills average	4	..	0·19
Do.	Do	Do.	26	0·8	0 50
Do.	Chittoor ..	Tiruttani	24	3 87	3 36
Do.	Do.	Do.	18	·87	2·77
Do.	Do.	Piler	24	0 2	0 20
Do.	North Arcot ..	Arni	24	0 1	0 01
Do.	Do ..	Wandiwash	24	0 03	1·03
Do.	South Arcot ..	Kanjipuram	20	1 07	0 17
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	24	0 60	0 20
Do.	Trichinopoly ..	District average	24	3 03	2·06
Do.	Travancore ..	Kottayam Division, Peer	24	0 4	0·23
Do.	Do ..	Quilon Division, Kani	12	1 05	2 08
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Kartigapally	4	0 0	0 05
Do.	Do. ..	Padmanabhapuram division, Thamaraicolum New Aliam.	19	0	0 01
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	30	..	0 20
Do.	Do. ..	Hill stations, Kamili	30	30	0
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	30	..	0 05
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Peermade Magistrate's Court ..	30	0	0 70
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Residency	24	10·40	10·40
Do.	Malabar ..	Vayitkiri	28	0·41	0 48
Do.	Do. ..	Tripuyar	7	1·01	0 61
Do.	South Canara ..	Kasargod	24	6 05	4·95
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	31	11 70	10 20
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	6	1 21	1·01
Do.	Do. ..	Udipi	24	0 05	..
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	24	4 50	4 60
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	30	13·10	13 80
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	30	..	0 02
Do.	Do. ..	Karkal	31	..	1 47
Do.	Do. ..	District average	6	1 19	0 71
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	7	0 05	..
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	28	7 10	..
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	24	10 41	10·30
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	24	0 02	..
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	30	0 04	5
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	31	0 11	0 10
Do.	Bellary ..	Do.	60	0 0	0 02
Do.	Do. ..	Nathavanapalu	6	·20	1·23
September ..	Ganjam	Curuma	28	0	1 03
Do.	Do.	Plain average	0	..	0·41
Do.	Do.	Hills do.	30	..	0·38
Do.	Do.	Rayagada	23	1 30	0 10
Do.	Vizagapatam ..	Do.	19	0 0	0 30
Do.	Do ..	Do.	19	0·	0 30
Do.	Do. ..	Bimmavaram	30	0·03	2 03
Do.	Do. ..	Pallerpi	28	0·0	0·37
Do.	Do ..	Gajapatinagaram	25	0 0	0 28
Do.	Do. ..	Chipurupalle	27	0·03	0 03
Do.	Chittoor ..	Palmaner			

Month.	District.	Station.	Column.	Per	Rent
September ..	North Arcot ..	Kangundi	38	3·0	9·0
Do. ..	Do ..	Do.	39	9 0	2 25
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tiruvannamalai	39	0	7
Do. ..	Travancore ..	Kottayam division, Parai	34	7 0	7 93
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	35	12 0	14 67
Do. ..	Do ..	Do.	36	2 80	10 00
Do. ..	Travancore ..	Kottayam Division, Alangad ..	11	0 0	0·03
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	10	0·1	1 41
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	11	0 1	0·42
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	28	2·4	5·74
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	29	1 3	1·09
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Cannathurad	13	0·5	0 46
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Karachal	25	0 4	0·48
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	31	0 01	0·09
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	29	1·7	1 12
Do. ..	Do ..	Quilon Division, Allepey ..	0	1	1 07
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Ambalapuzhai ..	01	·31	1 01
Do. ..	Do ..	Do. Chenganoor ..	35	1·2	10·02
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	0	0 55	2 00
Do. ..	Do ..	Do. Pathanamthittai ..	36	2 30	25 85
Do. ..	Do ..	Do. do. ..	22	1·70	0 59
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Kani	35	11 95	10·95
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do	30	17 25	10 25
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	27	0·1	0 25
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Kottarakara	35	20 3	23 39
Do. ..	Do ..	Do. Pattanapuram ..	9	..	0 01
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Quilon tirubi ..	9	0 51	0 03
Do. ..	Do ..	Do. Quilon Engineer's office.	9	0 01	..
Do. ..	Do ..	Do. Paravoor	9	0 01	..
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Average	22	0·38	0 38
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	32	1·33	1 34
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do	28	12·25	10 22
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	95	17 09	17 02
Do. ..	Do. ..	Trivandrum Division, Nedumangad ..	7	0·0	0 03
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Parassala ..	21	0 0	0 40
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Neyyattinkara ..	23	4·3	4 00
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	31	1·21	1·20
Do. ..	Do. ..	Padmanabhapuram Division, Vilavancode	29	·33	2·33
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	32	0 20	1·29
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Celestial Allam	14	..	0 17
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. Rajahamanga-lam,	14	0·17	0·15
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Agattiswaram,	14	0·15	..
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Thamarapalam, old Allam..	32	0·	0 53
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. Thamarapalam, new Allam.,	14	2 00	0 02
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Nagarcoil ..	38	2·	0 20
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. Average ..	23	0 89	0 28
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	91	0 53	0 41
Do. ..	Do ..	Do do.	34	0 89	0 25
Do ..	Do. ..	Hill Stations, Devikolam	36	7 40	17·40
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Chinnar	33	0 60	0 10
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Peppari	37	·16	2 16
Do ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	36	1 70	11·70
Do ..	Do ..	Do. Peermade Magistrate's Court.	13	1·00	1·00
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. Bendoy ..	28	1·40	2·50
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Average	30	0·7	0 27
Do. ..	Cuddapah ..	Pulivendla	13	0 1	0·11
October ..	Ganjam ..	Parlakimedi	13	·02	1·02
Do. ..	Vizagapatam ..	Pulkonda	01	·05	..
Do. ..	Nellore	Darsi	10	0·12	..
Do ..	Do	Do.	21	0 40	..
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	32	..	0 10
Do ..	Do.	Do	33	..	0·40
Do. ..	Do.	District Average	30	0·36	0 25
Do ..	Do.	Do	31	0·04	0 01
Do. ..	Do	Do	32	0·02	0 02
Do ..	Do.	Do	33	0 01	0·04
Do ..	South Arcot ..	Tirukkoyilur	31	2 0	2 85
Do ..	Tirunevelly ..	Vilattikulam	14	0 0	0 15
Do. ..	Do	Do.	28	0 0	0·03
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	29	0	..
Do. ..	Do.	Tenkasi	33	1 1	1 31
Do. ..	Do.	Kulitangul	34	0 0	0·33
Do. ..	Travancore ..	Kottayam Division, Parur	24	0·8	0·85
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Shertalley ..	11	..	0 32
Do. ..	Do.	Quilon Division, Thiruvalla ..	0	0 0	0 20
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	29	·10	0 16
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Chengannur ..	29	·72	0 22
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Kani	28	·26	0 25
Do ..	Do.	Do. Kartigapally ..	10	.1	0 31
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	23	·14	0·24
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Kunnathur ..	29	·31	0·01
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Paravoor ..	06	0	7
Do. ..	Do.	Trivandrum Division, Shertalai ..	33	2	0
Do. ..	Salem	Pathanamkuta	4	0·05	0 16
Do. ..	Do.	Rayakota	22	0 11	1 31
Do ..	Cuddapah	District average	29	0·01	0·
Do. ..	Do	Do.	31	..	0 01
Do. ..	Kurnool	Banganapa	24	2·7	1 27
Do. ..	Do	Do.	27	0 1	0 32
Do ..	Do.	Pattikonda	26	3·0	3 85
November ..	Ganjam	Parodi	17	..	2 00

Month.	District.	Station.	Column.	Fir	Seed
November ..	Ganjam	Hills average	27	12·8	0·13
Do.	Nellore	Kavali	16	1·01	0·01
Do. ..	Do.	Do	34	0·70	0·70
Do ..	Do	Do	35	11·19	10·39
Do. ..	Do.	Do	36	17·08	16·24
Do. ..	Do.	Do	39	14	13
Do. ..	Do.	District Average	16	1·41	1·36
Do ..	Do.	Do	23	1·02	0·97
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	34	9·64	9·60
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	35	11·93	11·80
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	36	23·59	21·19
Do. ..	Tanjore	Shiyali	28	3·14	0·14
Do. ..	Do.	Tiruvannur	27	14·19	14·06
Do. ..	Do.	Tiruttaraippundi	18	·39	0·33
Do. ..	Do.	Nidamangalam	24	·99	2·66
Do. ..	Do.	Vallam	32	9·20	6·13
Do. ..	Madura	District Average including Kodaikanal ..	22	0·8	0·43
Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	21	0·45	0·18
Do. ..	Tinnevelly	Kulasekarapatnam	19	0·13	0·11
Do. ..	Do.	Ainaur	6	1·19	1·06
Do. ..	Do.	Do	20	1·69	0·03
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	38	5·7	0·77
Do. ..	Travancore	Kottayam Division, Alangad	29	0·	0·79
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Shertalley	20	..	0·05
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Mundhal	29	0·31	..
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Kottayam Engineer's Bun.	13	2·05	0·09
Do. ..	Do.	Quilon Division, Ketterakuni ..	15	0·4	0·09
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Paravoor	10	..	0·14
Do. ..	Do.	Do. do.	32	0·13	..
Do. ..	Do.	Do Average	32	..	0·21
Do ..	Do.	Tiruvandrum Division Average	14	0·49	1·26
Do. ..	Do.	Padmanabhapuram Division, Aramboothi.	13	·30	1·45
Do. ..	Salem	Uttangarai	27	0·0	0·50
Do. ..	Do.	Hosur	27	·2	0·22
Do. ..	Do.	Sankaridrug	10	0·0	0·31
Do. ..	Do.	Tiruchengode	21	0·0	0·09
Do. ..	Coorg	Saiwaramata	14	·02	1·52
December ..	Tanjore	Nannilam	3	0·1	0·01
Do. ..	Nagapat	Nannad	21	0·0	0·21
Do. ..	Do.	Pandur	21	0·2	0·23
Do. ..	Do.	Mayeveram	33	0·1	0·00
Do. ..	Do.	Karaikal	30	1·0	1·00
Do. ..	Travancore	Trivandrum Division, Trivandrum ..	30	..	0·08
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Neyattinkarai	30	0·30	..
Do. ..	Do.	Hill Stations, Chinnar	11	·39	0·10
Do. ..	Malabar	Payyanur	25	0·00	0·04
Do. ..	Salem	Rayakotta	28	0·75	0·43

Meteorological Office, Madras,
14th March 1916.

E. LL. JONES,
Meteorologist, Madras.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1916 [PRICE, 6 *pies*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st APRIL 1916.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Rasselikonda reservoir 37·35 feet and Surada 25·45 feet deep. Sowings of gingelly concluding, of sugarcane commencing or concluding; transplanting of paddy commencing or concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, greengram and ragi; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy concluding; transplanting of sugarcane commencing and of paddy proceeding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested chiefly, ragi, greengram, chillies, sugarcane, and sweet potato; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and one division. Godavari 0·8 feet below anaikat, but discharge adequate. Transplanting of sugarcane and preparing land for next crop in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco, coriander, fenugreek, mustard, ragi, paddy, cholam, pulses and cotton; outturn fair; chillies and sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks and one division, fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in two taluks and foot and mouth disease in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 2·00 feet below anaikat. Discharge adequate. Weeding gingelly and paddy and preparing land for next crop proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton; outturn normal; sugarcane, tobacco and chillies fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but disease prevails in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Manuring fields and preparing seed-beds proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, tobacco, turmeric and chillies; outturn fair; castors, fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Tungabhadra 5·30 feet below anaikat. Discharge sufficient. Ploughing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, bengalgram and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scarce, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair, but disease prevails in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in some tanks in four taluks. Ploughing, preparing land for next crop, weeding wet crops and sowing of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, cholam; and sugarcane: outturn fair to normal; wheat fair; paddy and pulses, normal. Pasture *wet*, fodder available. Condition of cattle good except for rinderpest in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy concluding; weeding of paddy proceeding or concluding; planting of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane; cholam, ragi, cotton, castor and paddy; outturn generally fair. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, korra, cholam, gingelly and indigo and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, korra, kumpu, turmeric and sugarcane, outturn fair to normal; cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scanty in parts, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease in sporadic in four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Nellore anaikat. Supply at the Nellore anaikat and in the Sangam delta inadequate; supply in the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing, sowing of indigo, gingelly, cholam and cumbu, weeding of paddy and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair to good but wet crops in parts require water. Harvested paddy, ragi, oil seeds, cotton and cholam, outturn bad to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest and black-quarter prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing; weeding of paddy, ragi and garden crops and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

MADRAS.

[Report not received.]

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and in parts of three others. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly, ragi and indigo, weeding of paddy, ragi and groundnut and transplanting of paddy, cholam and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair, but are withering or have withered for want of water in parts of five taluks. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly and sugarcane; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient, but scanty in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; weeding of paddy, transplanting of ragi and planting of sugarcane proceeding or concluding; transplanting of chillies, concluding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, sugarcane and groundnut; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in one division; fodder generally available, but insufficient in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water supply insufficient in parts of five taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi and gingelly and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, gingelly and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

[Report not received.]

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except under some wells and tanks. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing; sowing of cholam and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, outturn fair to bumper; plantains, tobacco, chillies, cotton, ragi, varagu and cholam fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts of four taluks; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. No flow over Grand Anaikat; discharge adequate. Sowing and transplanting of paddy, cholam, ginnelly and oil-seeds proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and gingelly, outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Lower Anaikat 0·8 foot and 0·4 foot respectively. Transplanting of second crop paddy concluding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but malignant sore-throat prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture insufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in parts. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Average discharge in the Periyar main canal 301 cusecs. Ploughing, manuring and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and in parts of another. Sowing proceeding or concluding; weeding concluding. Standing crops fair to good; but paddy withering in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, cotton, cumbu millet ragi, cumbu, tobacco, indigo and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient but scanty in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over Srivaikuntam anaikat but discharge adequate. Ploughing; sowing of cumbu in progress in parts. Standing crops good; but paddy withering in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair, but rain is wanted.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pitting, manuring and pruning main crops and sowing concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 1st April 1916.—Rainfall light Ganjam, Tinnevelly, Malabar and Travancore; *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally, but withering or withered in parts of three districts and require more water in parts of another. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding or concluding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, South Canara, Carnatic, Central and South except Tanjore. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Kurnool, Bellary, Malabar and in parts of ten other districts; fodder generally available. Prices fairly steady.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND REC. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
4th April 1916.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st APRIL 1916.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches.				Price in Seers (or 80 tolas) per Rupee											
		In the week		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1916.	Average of 40 years.	1916.	Average of 40 years.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	0·1	..	65·7	46·6	10·0	8·2	8·2	18·8	12·6	12·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam	..	..	64·0	58·5	9·9	7·6	8·0	17·8	13·6	13·6	..	14·6	14·6	17·6	15·0	15·0
	Godavari	..	..	49·7	40·9												
	Kistna	..	..	61·5	39·1	10·6	8·0	8·1	18·1	15·6	15·2	18·6	14·7	14·2	..	§17·6	17·0
	Guntur	..	0·1	63·1	35·0	10·0	8·2	8·1	17·1	16·4	13·4	18·1	13·3	13·3	..	14·7	14·7
				40·3	31·7	10·7	7·9	7·8	..	15·7	15·7	18·1	14·6	14·6	17·2	15·1	15·1
Deccan	Kurnool	..	..	28·1	25·7	9·1	8·6	8·2	..	13·4	13·4	18·6	17·8	17·6	16·6	15·3	15·3
	Bangalore[P]	..	..	27·3	23·6	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	16·0	15·0	..	..	..
	Bellary	..	..	28·0	22·6	8·2	7·6	7·6	..	30·2	30·3	16·6	16·6	16·4	..	..	..
	Sandur	..	..	34·7	† 25·5	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	21·6	21·6	..	..	..
	Anantapur	..	..	27·6	22·7	9·6	8·2	8·1	19·4	17·6	17·4	19·1	15·3	15·2	17·6	16·6	16·5
	Cuddapah	..	..	29·0	27·6	8·7	7·6	7·7	18·6	16·5	16·5	18·4	14·8	14·6	16·5	14·3	14·3
Carnatic	Nellore	..	..	25·3	34·1	11·2	8·0	8·8	16·0	14·7	14·7	18·3	14·6	14·1	16·2	14·2	13·2
	Chingleput	..	..	41·3	45·0	9·8	8·6	8·6	13·7	14·2	14·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	..	..	46·5	38·7	8·9	7·8	8·0	14·6	12·8	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	..	39·8	44·6	9·7	7·6	7·8	14·6	13·3	13·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	Chittoor	..	..	36·8	32·7	10·8	8·7	9·0	17·6	15·2	15·0	..	..	..	16·6	11·9	12·8
	North Arcot	..	..	37·9	37·7	10·1	8·7	8·7	18·0	14·5	14·5	..	..	..	16·1	15·4	15·0
	Salem	..	..	37·1	32·8	8·9	8·0	..	16·7	15·6	..	14·4	13·5	..	14·2	14·7	14·4
	Coimbatore	..	..	30·4	24·8	8·5	7·6	7·8	16·6	14·8	14·8	15·1	12·8	12·8	14·5	14·1	14·1
	Trichinopoly	..	..	36·7	32·0	8·3	7·4	7·3	16·2	15·0	14·7	15·3	13·9	13·9	15·1	13·1	12·3
South	Tanjore	..	..	38·3	44·1	9·7	7·4	7·4	15·7	16·8	16·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pudukkottai	..	‡ 0·1	32·8	‡ 31·1	..	6·4	6·4	..	14·7	14·7	..	12·6	12·5	..	11·3	14·3
	Madura	..	..	30·3	30·7	9·6	8·3	8·6	16·4	16·2	15·9	14·9	16·4	16·3	13·8	14·8	14·3
	Ramnad	..	..	31·3	28·4	9·5	7·6	7·7	15·8	14·0	15·1	14·7	15·4	12·8	13·4	13·1	12·6
	Tinnevelly	..	0·1	27·3	27·2	9·6	8·0	8·3	16·1	14·3	14·4	14·8	11·5	11·4	12·0	11·6	11·6
West Coast	Malabar	..	0·1	117·1	118·7	8·1	7·7	7·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Canara	..	..	126·8	148·3	10·4	9·3	8·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	..	0·4	‡ 0·2	84·2	‡ 85·8	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	..	..	† 0·3	119·5	† 102·9	..	7·0	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	78·7	68·4	8·2	7·3	7·8	14·3	12·8	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral. * Average of the 18 years ending 1914-15 † Average of the 5 years ending 1909-10 ‡ Average of the 20 years ending 1909-10. § Revised figure
Note.—The marked rise in the price of cholam in Bellary is due to want of supply

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART III

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1916. [Price, 4 pie.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനു 1916 മാർച്ച് 8-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവരുടെയും അറിവിനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. III of 1916.

1916 ലെ 3-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL OF FOREIGNERS FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES.

ഇന്ത്യയുടെ രക്ഷയെപ്രതിയുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു വിരോധമായിച്ചെയ്യുന്ന കുറ്റങ്ങൾക്കു അന്യദേശക്കാരെ കോർട്ട്മാർഷൽ സഭ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു നിയമം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ചില ആക്ട്.

ഇന്ത്യയുടെ രക്ഷയെപ്രതിയുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു വിരോധമായിച്ചെയ്യുന്ന കുറ്റങ്ങൾക്കു അന്യദേശക്കാരെ കോർട്ട്മാർഷൽ സഭ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി നിയമം ചെയ്യുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും വ്യാപ്തിയും പ്രാബല്യപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന കാലവും.

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനു "1916 ലെ അന്യദേശക്കാരെ (കോർട്ട്മാർഷൽ സഭ വിചാരണചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ) സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ആക്ട്" എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

(2) ഇതു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ബലൂചിസ്ഥാനം സാന്തൽ പർഗനകളും അടങ്ങിയ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടുകളൊഴികെ ഇന്ത്യ മുഴുവനും വ്യാപിക്കുന്നു.

(3) ഇതു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ യുദ്ധം നിലനിന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളവും അതിനുശേഷം ആറു മാസം കാലത്തേക്കും പ്രാബല്യപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ കാലം കഴിയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അതുപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തു വരുന്ന തിനെയും സാധുതക്കു ദോഷംസംഭവിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം കുറ്റം സ്ഥാപിതമായ വരുടെ ആപേക്ഷം ഈ പ്രാബല്യപ്പെടുത്തലോടുകൂടെന്നു ഇതിനിന്നാൽ എടുപ്രകാരമുള്ള

അപ്രകാരം ശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതും ഒരു ആക്ടിന്റെ കാലം കഴിയുന്ന സമയത്തു അതു പ്രകാരം നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ അന്വായങ്ങളും മറ്റു നിയമാനുസരണം നടപടികളും ഒരു ആക്ടിന്റെ കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലായിരുന്നതെങ്കിൽ എതുപ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരം പൂർത്തിയാക്കി നിരോധകയും ശിക്ഷാവിധിക്കും നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ഭേദഭേദിയോടനുബന്ധം.

2. ഒരു ആക്ടിൽ—

1-ാം വകു. ഡ. 4—, 24 ഡാം, 27—ാം വ.

(a) "ട്രസ്റ്റീഷ്യൽ പ്രൂഫ്" എന്നതിനു 1914 ലെ ട്രസ്റ്റീഷ്യൽ രാജക്കാരെയും അതു രാജക്കാരുടെ നിലയെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ആക്ട് 27 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ ഉള്ള അതേ അർത്ഥം തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു;

എന്നാൽ ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റീഷ്യൽ പ്രൂഫ് എന്നപോലെ സ്വദേശിയടക്കിയതിനു ഗവർണ്മെന്റ സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ തീരുമാനം നടപ്പുള്ള വല്ല ആക്ട്പ്രകാരവും നല്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റു കൈവശമുള്ള വല്ല ആളും ഒരു ആക്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റീഷ്യൽ പ്രൂഫായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു;

1913 ലെ 1, (b) "ഇന്ത്യയുടെ രക്ഷയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ" എന്നതിനു 1915 ലെ ഇന്ത്യയുടെ രക്ഷയെപ്പറ്റിയ (ക്രിമിനൽ നിബന്ധന ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു) ആക്ട് 2 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം തീരുമാനം നടപ്പുള്ള വല്ല ചട്ടങ്ങളും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(c) "അന്യദേശക്കാരൻ" എന്നതിനു ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റീഷ്യൽ പ്രൂഫയല്ലാത്ത വല്ല ആളും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

1913 ലെ ഇന്ത്യയുടെ രക്ഷയെപ്പറ്റിയ ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കധീനമായ നടപടിക്രമങ്ങൾ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതു.

3. (1) ഇന്ത്യയുടെ രക്ഷയെപ്പറ്റിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ഒരു കോടതിയായി വരിക്കുന്ന വല്ലതും ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ട ഒരു അന്യദേശക്കാരനെ കോർട്ടോർട്ടൽ സഭ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ തോന്നുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ കല്പന യാൽ കല്പിക്കാം.

(2) (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു കല്പന എല്ലാ അന്യദേശക്കാരുടെയോ വല്ല പ്രത്യേക അന്യദേശക്കാരന്റെയോ അന്യരാജ്യക്കാരിൽ വല്ല പ്രത്തിന്റെയോ കാര്യത്തിലും ആയി. ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു വിരോധമായി ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളുടെയോ വല്ല പ്രത്യേക കാര്യത്തിന്റെയോ വല്ലതും കാര്യങ്ങളുടെയോ കാര്യത്തിലും കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(3) ആവക കോടതി ഒരു ആക്ട് നടപ്പായി വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പോ പിമ്പോ ചെയ്തിരുന്നാലും അപ്രകാരം കോടതി ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ട വല്ല അന്യദേശക്കാരന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു കല്പന കല്പിക്കുകയോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു അന്യദേശക്കാരനെ ആവക കല്പനയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

3-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കല്പന കല്പിക്കൽ നടപടി.

4. വല്ല അന്യദേശക്കാരന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു കല്പന കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ വല്ല അന്യദേശക്കാരനെയും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള കല്പനയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അപ്രകാരം കോടതി ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ട ആവക അന്യദേശക്കാരനെ പട്ടാള ബന്ധവസ്സിൽ വെക്കുവാനും അവനെ ഉദ്ദേശത്തെ മറ്റു ബന്ധവസ്സിൽ ആക്കുന്നതിൽ പട്ടാള ബന്ധവസ്സിലേക്കു എടുപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും അവൻ സൈന്യ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം പട്ടാള നിബന്ധനക്ക് ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരുന്ന ഒരാളായിരുന്നാലുമില്ലെങ്കിലും അപ്രകാരവും ആവശ്യമെന്നുതോന്നിയാൽ ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ട കോടതി പട്ടാള നിബന്ധനക്ക വിരോധമായ ഒരു കാര്യമായിരുന്നാലേതുപ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരവും അവനെതിരെ നടപടി നടത്തി വിസ്തരിക്കേണ്ടതും കോടതി സ്ഥാപനമായാൽ അവൻ ഏതു കാര്യം ചെയ്തതായി കാണപ്പെടുന്നുവോ ആ കാര്യത്തിനു ഇന്ത്യയുടെ രക്ഷയെപ്പറ്റിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ കല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ശിക്ഷയും വിധിക്കാവുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ തന്നെ ശിക്ഷ അനുഭവിപ്പാൻ അവൻ ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനായി വരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

വിശദീകരിയ 1911, 44—, 45—ാം വകു. 55—ാം വ.

വിശദീകരിയ മം, 4-ം, 11-ം ഖണ്ഡം, 13-ം വ.

6. വിചാരണയും, അതിനുമുമ്പായും അനുസംബന്ധമായും ഉള്ള എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും, സൈന്യ ആക്രിലെ നിബന്ധനകളെയും അനുക്രമം നല്ല വിധം നടപ്പിലുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളെയും അനുസരിച്ച നടത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു :

വിചാരണ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിലുള്ള നടപടി.

എന്നാൽ കൂലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ മേപ്പടി നിബന്ധനകളിൽ വല്ലതും സാധാരണയായോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ ഉള്ള കല്പനയാൽ താൻ കല്പിക്കുന്നവിധത്തിൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1914 ലെ 8-ം നമ്പർ നിയമം (ഓഡിനൻസ്) ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

1916 ലെ 2.

6. 1916 ലെ ജനുവരി മാസത്തിൽ (കോർട്ടമാർഷൽ സഭ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ) സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നിയമം (ഓഡിനൻസ്) ഇതിനാൽ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉദ്ദേശകാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരം.

ജനുവരി മാസത്തിൽ ശത്രുക്കൾ സർക്കാരിലേക്ക കോടുകരമായി ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികൾക്കും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച ഒരു ശത്രുവിനു നേരിട്ടോ നേരിട്ടല്ലാതെയോ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായി അറിവുന്ന മാതിരിയിലുള്ള വല്ല വിവരങ്ങളും ശേഖരിച്ച അറിവു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കഠിനങ്ങളെ യുദ്ധകാലത്തു പോലെ തന്നെയായും ശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കുന്നതു പട്ടാളത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം വളരെ സാരമുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യമാകുന്നു. ആകയാൽ ഇന്ത്യയുടെ രക്ഷയെപ്രതിയെ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു വിരോധമായിച്ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു കഠിനം ചുമത്തപ്പെടുവാനും ഒരു സ്പീഡീ ട്രയലല്ലാതെവനും ആയ വല്ല ആളുടെയും മേൽ, അയാൾ സൈന്യാക്രമപ്രകാരം പട്ടാള നിബന്ധനകൾക്കധീനനായിരുന്നാൽ ഏതു പ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരവും, അയാളുടെ മേൽ ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ട കഠിനം പട്ടാള നിബന്ധനകൾ വിരോധമായി ചെയ്ത ഒരു കഠിനമായിരുന്നാൽ ഏതുപ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരവും നടപടി നടത്തി അയാളെ ശിക്ഷിക്കാമെന്നു എപ്പോഴും ചെയ്യുന്നതായ ഒരു നിയമം (ഓഡിനൻസ്) ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇപ്പോഴിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തി. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, ആവക ആളുടെമേൽ കഠിനം സ്ഥാപനമായാൽ അയാൾ, ഏതു കഠിനം ചെയ്തതായി കാണുന്നതൊ ആ കഠിനത്തിനു ഇന്ത്യയുടെ രക്ഷയെപ്രതിയെ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ കല്പിച്ചപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ശിക്ഷയും അനുഭവിപ്പാൻ പാത്രസ്ഥനായിവരുമെന്നും, വിചാരണയും, അതിനു മുമ്പായുള്ള എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും കൂലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ കല്പിക്കാവുന്ന വല്ല മേലങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ചു സൈന്യാക്രമപ്രകാരം നടത്തുന്നതാണെന്നും, ആ ഓഡിനാൻസിൽ വിധിച്ചിരുന്നു.

ഈ നിയമം ആറുമാസത്തേക്കുമാത്രമേ പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കയുള്ളൂ. അതുകയാൽ, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ യുദ്ധകാലത്തുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതായ അടിയന്തര കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്രതി പ്രൊവിഷനൽ പാസ്സാക്കിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റു നിയമങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ ഈ നിയമത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകളും, യുദ്ധം നടക്കുന്ന കാലത്തേക്കും, അതിനുശേഷം ആറു മാസത്തേക്കും പ്രബലപ്പെടുത്തുവാനാകുന്നു ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം.

ഡൽഹി, 1916 മാർച്ച് 3നു.

സ്റ്റീവൻ റാഷ്.

എ. പി. മുഡിമൻ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിലെ.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V. Ch., 61).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 15th March 1916.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding* and 52 Members, of whom 46 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE asked —

Death-rate from malaria, plague and cholera.

1. "(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table reports for the last five years showing the population and the death-rate from malaria, plague and cholera, province by province, in India for each year?

(*b*) Do the Government propose to direct that such reports should be published, in future year by year?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

"(*a*) A statement * giving the required information has been compiled from the annual reports of Provincial Sanitary Commissioners and is placed on the table. No separate figures are available for malaria, which is included under the head 'fevers.'

* Vide Appendix A.

(*b*) The information is already published annually in the reports of Provincial Sanitary Commissioners."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE.—"Will the Hon'ble Member be good enough to issue instructions to show the mortality figures from malaria under a separate and distinct head. This is most important for our purposes?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR:—"I shall consider the matter."

Resolutions and Despatches on the subject of Local Self-Government

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE asked:—

2. "(1) Have any Resolutions and Despatches on the subject of Local Self-Government been issued by the Secretary of State for India since the Report of the Decentralisation Commission?

(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all such Resolutions and Despatches?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

"(1) No Resolution has been issued by the Secretary of State, but two Despatches have been received from him on the general proposals of the Government of India on Rural Boards and Municipalities (Chapters XIX and XX of the Decentralisation Commission's report).

(2) A copy of these despatches * is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Have all the Despatches received from the Secretary of State with reference to this matter been made public?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR:—"Only two have been brought to my notice, and they have been laid on the table."

Transfer of certain districts from Madras Presidency to Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR asked:—

3. "(*a*) Has it been brought to the notice of the Government of India that there is a strong and widespread desire among the Uriya-speaking people of the Ganjam District and the Agency Tracts of the Madras Presidency for the partition of these areas into two Districts—one Uriya and the other Telugu—and for the transfer of the Uriya District so formed to Orissa?

(*b*) If so, do Government propose to consider the desirability of taking early steps for the partition and transfer referred to?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"(*a*) In 1912, memorials were received from certain inhabitants of the Ganjam District and the Vizagapatam Agency Tracts requesting the transfer of the Uriya-speaking portions of the Madras Presidency to the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

(*b*) The Government of India then intimated that they did not regard the change, to which the Madras Government was opposed, as either desirable or necessary, and they now see no reason to depart from that decision."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR:—"Arent the answer given to question 3 (*b*), may I ask as a supplementary question whether Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of forming the Uriya-speaking portions of Ganjam and the Agency Tracts into a separate district?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"The matter of creating a new Uriya District in Madras is one which it is primarily for the Government of Madras to consider and move."

Licenses granted under the Arms Act.

The Hon'ble Mr RAMA RAYANINGAR asked:—

4. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the number of applications for gun and revolver licenses under the Indian Arms Act, the number of such applications allowed and the number rejected during each of the past twelve years?

(*b*) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of modifying the Indian Arms Act to suit local conditions, and of providing for the freer issue of such licenses, and the exemption from the operation of the Act of members of Municipalities, District and Taluk Boards, and of other persons of recognized position under proper safeguards?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"(*a*) Licenses under the Arms Act are granted by numerous authorities, and to collect the information desired would necessitate detailed inquiries which are considered disproportionate to any advantage which might be gained by the compilation of the statistics.

(*b*) Licenses under the Act can already be freely granted at the discretion of the licensing authorities, should the circumstances render this desirable, while the list of exempted persons is already so detailed that, unless on very strong grounds, Government are averse from adding to its complications. Incidentally it may be mentioned that members of Municipal Boards or Committees, to whom among others the Hon'ble Member refers are already to be found in item 16 of Schedule I."

* Vide Appendix B.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MIR ASAD ALI KHAN asked :—

Inquiry regarding the hardships felt by third class passengers.

5. "(*a*) Has it been brought to the notice of Government that third-class passengers on the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways really undergo hardships which are chiefly due to overcrowding in trains?

(*b*) If so, do Government propose to cause an inquiry to be made regarding such hardships?

(*c*) Have any steps been taken to prevent overcrowding in trains, especially in mail trains, on those Railways?"

The Hon'ble Sir R. W. GILLAN replied :—

"(*a*) The Railway Board have, from time to time, noticed complaints on this subject in the public press.

(*b and c*) They accordingly instituted inquiries as to the extent and cause of the alleged hardships and the best means of remedying them. They find that the Railway Administrations concerned are fully alive to the desirability of removing all causes of reasonable complaint, and that special orders have been issued with a view to prevent overcrowding. These orders are mainly directed towards providing suitable and convenient train services, limiting the amount of booking to the capacity of trains, providing additional trains when required, and making special arrangements for festivals. The result of the inquiries so far is to show that, while overcrowding has occurred at times on particular sections, it is by no means general but the matter continues to receive the special attention of the Railway Board and they have instructed all Senior Government Inspectors of Railways to report upon cases of overcrowding that come to their notice."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MIR ASAD ALI KHAN asked :—

Pensioners and Profession tax.

6. "Will Government be pleased to state whether service pensioners (including military pensioners) are liable to pay a profession tax in any of the Indian Municipalities, and, if so, to state the names of such Municipalities as well as the number of persons so taxed, together with the amount of taxation?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied :—

"Under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), a person in receipt of a pension paid from any source is liable under sections 47 (1) and 53 (including the Explanation) to pay the tax on arts, professions, trades and callings and on offices or appointments.

No similar specific provision exists in any other Municipal Act in India.

The number of Municipalities in the Madras Presidency in which the profession tax was levied in 1914-15 is 63. Their names are given in statement II appended to the report for 1914-15 on the administration of District Municipalities in the Presidency. The Government of India have no information regarding the number of pensioners paying the tax nor the amount of such taxation, and the information could not be given without detailed examination of municipal registers."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MIR ASAD ALI KHAN asked :—

Enlistment of Muhammadans in the Volunteer Force.

7. "Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to strengthen the Indian Volunteer Force by enlisting in it a fair proportion of Muhammadans?"

The Hon'ble Major-General HOLLOWAY replied :—

"Under existing orders no separate companies or corps of Volunteers in which Indians only are enlisted are authorised. Individual Indians—irrespective of class—may be admitted into Volunteer Corps at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. No question of the proportion of Muhammadans in Volunteer Corps therefore arises in existing conditions."

The Hon'ble Rai GHANASYAM BARUA BAHADUR asked :—

Disadvantages which the cattle owners of Delhi labour under.

8. "(*a*) Is it a fact that cattle owners of Delhi are frequently subjected both to payment of pound fees and fines and to criminal prosecution for cattle straying into open fields in the notified area? If so, is it a fact that the effects of these measures operate harshly on the people concerned?

(*b*) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of the issue of grazing permits at fixed rates?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied :—

"(*a*) The area vested in the Committee of the Delhi Notified area, other than lands enclosed as playing grounds or gardens or as reserved forest, is very small, and the Committee have decided on sanitary and other grounds to allow no grazing therein. Cattle found grazing therein are impounded, and in some cases where the owners are believed to have intentionally grazed their cattle on such lands, prosecutions have been instituted. The Government are informed that the area affected being small, it is not likely that such measures can have operated harshly on cattle owners generally.

(*b*) It is not their intention to open it to grazing on fixed permits or otherwise, as a very considerable area of grazing ground has been provided on the other side of the river Jamna."

The Hon'ble Rai GHANASYAM BARUA BAHADUR asked :—

Matriculation age-limit in the Calcutta University.

9. "(a) With reference to the answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp on 17th March 1915, to the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi's question regarding the Matriculation age-limit in the Calcutta University, will Government be pleased to state whether any recommendation of the Senate for altering the wording of section 3, Chapter 30, of the University Regulations has since come officially before the Government?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government state what action they propose to take?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied :—

"(a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have postponed for the present consideration of the recommendation in question."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS asked :—

System for serial entry and loading of goods on Railways.

10. "(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to any serious complaints by merchants that they find it very difficult to have their goods booked and married by railway without delay, and that the delay causes them great loss?

(b) With reference to the reply given in the Council on the 5th March 1913, to my question on the subject—

(i) has the new system for serial entry and loading of goods had a fair trial on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway? and

(ii) has a conference of trade and railway representatives been held to consider whether the system has proved a sound one, and, if so, have any modifications in any specific direction been found desirable in the system?

(c) Is it proposed to adopt the system for general use on all railways?"

The Hon'ble Sir R. W. GILLAN replied :—

"(a) Owing to the diversion to rail routes of large quantities of coal and other traffic there has recently been great difficulty in handling the volume of traffic offering on certain routes. Complaints as to delay in despatch and transit have consequently been received.

(b) (i) The new system for the serial entry and loading of goods adopted by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1912 has now had a fair trial, and has proved so well suited to the circumstances of that line that no reason has been found to modify it.

(ii) In these circumstances no conference of the trade and Railway representatives has been held to consider it.

(c) The question of adopting this system on all Railways was considered in February 1914. It was held that the methods employed on different railways for securing the serial loading of goods were probably best suited to the trade conditions in the part of the country in which each railway operates. As no complaints had been received from traders regarding the system adopted on any railway other than the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, it was decided not to move further in the direction of adopting the new method on all railways. This decision was communicated to the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, who had made an inquiry on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked :—

Anticipated expenditure in connection with the military operations of His Majesty's Government.

11. "With reference to the Hon'ble Finance Member's statement on the 1st March 'that the termination of the war, when it comes, will leave us with heavy financial demands upon us,' will Government be pleased to say whether the statement referred to anticipated heavy expenditure connected with the internal administration of the country, or with the military operations of His Majesty's Government? If it referred to expenditure connected with the military operations of His Majesty's Government, will Government be pleased to indicate the nature of the liabilities?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied :—

"The heavy financial demands to which I referred are those which I proceeded to describe in the remainder of the passage from which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has quoted, i.e., paragraph 32 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked :—

Budget provision of the year 1916-17 for the discharge of short-term sterling India Bills.

12. "With reference to the provision in the Budget of the coming year of one-half million pounds sterling for discharge of some of our short-term sterling India Bills with a view to help the Home Government in maintaining a grip over the London money-market, will Government be pleased to state if the decision to make such provision has been come to in consultation with the Secretary of State for India, and, if so, to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject, between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied :—

"If the Hon'ble Member will peruse paragraphs 70 and 71 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement, he will see that the sum of half a million pounds which he has mentioned related to the discharge of a compulsory obligation, i.e., bonds issued in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway which fall due in the current year. The transaction in regard to which I said that we ought to give some little help to the

Home Government in maintaining a grip over the London money-market, and incidentally relieve ourselves of some interest charges, related to the repayment of £1½ million out of the short-term sterling India Bills, aggregating £7 million, which the Secretary of State raised in 1914-15. This matter was of course settled in consultation with the Secretary of State, whose approval is always taken to all our important Budget proposals. There are no special papers which could be laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked:—

Military expenditure.

13. "With reference to the excess military expenditure of £940,000 over the Budget anticipation of the current year alluded to in clauses (1) and (2) of paragraph 14 of the Hon'ble Finance Member's speech of 1st March, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject between this Government and the Secretary of State for India in Council?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"I do not think that any useful purpose would be served by laying these papers on the table. I am glad, however, to have this opportunity of explaining the position more fully, as perhaps it is not always understood. The extent to which India is permitted to meet charges which would otherwise fall upon the Home Government is defined and peremptorily limited, by the Resolutions on the subject in the two Houses of Parliament, which lay down broadly (the principle) that India is to meet the normal cost of the troops despatched from her shores. An admitted corollary to this principle is that India should make no saving out of the fact that some of her troops are not at present serving in this country, and that the normal sea-transport service has been temporarily suspended.

The detailed application of the general principle in question to the manifold classes and details of expenditure involved has been a matter of great complexity. There is no question of any controversy as between the Home Government and the Government of India. But since India's authority to incur this expenditure at all is limited, the legitimacy of any proposed charge must, as it were, be strictly audited against the Parliamentary sanction above referred to, and there have thus been many points of friendly discussion. Our own attitude has been throughout that in this matter we wish to throw upon the Home Government only those charges which, in the view of our Auditor General, we are not competent to bear under the terms of the Parliamentary Resolutions."

THE INDIAN PORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. LOW.—"Sir, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908, be taken into consideration. The Bill, as introduced, received very slight alteration in Select Committee.

"In regard to the additional rule-making power conferred by clause 4, sub-clause (2), the Select Committee have amended the Bill so as to limit the vessels whose hire may be controlled by rule to passenger vessels, seeing that the hire of vessels carrying goods is a matter that may well be left to be regulated by the ordinary laws of supply and demand.

"The Select Committee also inserted a provision in clause 7 requiring the Port authority to be consulted before the Local Government can exempt any vessel or class of vessels entering port from payment of port dues, and in clause 11, rendering Government liable for any damage to vessels taken up for examination practice in peace time.

"With regard to the last named clause, I shall ask your leave to propose an amendment giving power to Government to make requisitions for vessels on Port authorities in times of emergency.

"I beg to move that the Report be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. LOW.—"Sir, I beg to propose the following amendment—that in clause 11 of the Bill after the new section 68 (A), the following be inserted, namely:—

Duties of the said authorities in an emergency.

'68 (B). Whenever the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary that the duties imposed, for the purposes specified in section 68 (A) on the authorities therein mentioned or other duties of a like nature should be imposed on such authorities continuously during the existence of the emergency, he may by general or special order authorise any officer to require the said authorities to perform such duties until the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the emergency has passed, and the said authority shall comply accordingly, and the provisions of the said section shall apply subject to the following modification, namely:—

The Government of India shall pay any authority on whom a requisition has been made such compensation for any loss or damage attributable to such requisition and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith as, in default of agreement, shall be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and the decision of such person shall be final.

"I may explain that clause 11 of the Bill is designed to make it compulsory on the Port authorities to provide vessels and personnel for the practice of the examination service of ships entering the port which is periodically carried out by the Military authorities

in times of peace. The purpose of the actual examination in times of war is of course to ensure that no vessel is permitted to enter the harbour until the examining officers have assured themselves as to her nature. These periodical practices in times of peace, from the point of view of the Port authorities, are a comparatively small affair, and the Port authorities, with scarcely an exception, have willingly agreed to place the necessary crafts and personnel at the disposal of the Military authorities, receiving as compensation only what the Bill terms 'running expenses' which, however, will not include charges for the hire of the vessels and the wages of the officers and crew. In time of war, however, vessels have to be taken up for the examination services for long periods, a demand which is naturally a much more serious matter from the point of view of the Port authorities owing to the loss of the services of their vessels and probably extra expenses in respect of replacement. Government are far from desirous of relieving themselves of the proper responsibility for due compensation in such cases; in fact, during the present war, Government have been treating the vessels taken up in the same way as vessels taken by them for other services, such as transports and store ships, and paying for them accordingly. We propose therefore to insert an additional clause providing that, in times of emergency, the Port authorities shall be required to comply with the provisions laid down in clause 11 as it stands, i.e., the provisions laid down for times of peace until the emergency has passed, with the further modification that Government shall pay such compensation for any loss or damage attributable to the requisitioning of the vessels and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying with the requisition as may be agreed upon, or in default of agreement, as shall be decided to be reasonable by an arbitrator nominated by Government. I may add that the additional clause has been referred for opinion to all the principal Port authorities in India, and has been unanimously accepted."

"I beg to move the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Low:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL (BOGUS DEGREES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir PARDEY LUKIS:—"It is not necessary that I should address the Council at any length. It will be observed that there is practically only one note of dissent to the Report of the Select Committee, who have amended and modified the Bill in such a way as to go far towards meeting the criticisms that have been directed at it. We have removed the word 'Bogus' from the short title; we have reduced the amount of the fines for first offences and for members of an association controverting clause 4; we have inserted an important proviso in clause 6, excepting from its operation the use by people of titles which were in use by them at the commencement of the Act; and we have added two new clauses which provide against hasty or ill-judged prosecutions. I am also authorised to announce that, in the interest of the students of unrecognised institutions, the Government of India, by exercising the powers conferred in the latter portion of clause 3, will permit during the next two years, the grant, by such institutions, of certificates of efficiency to those students who are registered as having completed their second year's tuition at the time of the passing of the Act. I trust that, with these modifications and amendments, the Council will be able to give their unanimous assent to the Bill. [I now move, Sir, that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications in western medical science and the assumption and use by unqualified persons of such titles be taken into consideration."]

The Hon'ble Dr. M. N. BANERJEE:—"Sir, it is evident from the papers before us that many people have an clear idea as to the scope and provisions of this Bill. We find Dr. Menon (L.R.C.P. and S., Edin.) of Bombay suggesting that—

'If, as a result of the Bill, persons trained in properly organised private institutions are to be prevented from practising, it is only proper and highly necessary that unqualified men and quacks should also be prevented from practising.'

and then the Hon'ble Mr. Watson of the United Provinces thinking—

'That the Bill might more fully serve its object if it included a provision making it compulsory for all medical practitioners to register their degrees or qualifications at some central registration office which would grant certificates without which no persons should be permitted to practise in India.'

If a medical man with European qualifications sees provisions in the Bill against practising, and if an Hon'ble Member does not see that his proposal is not only outside the scope of the Bill, but is impracticable as even in England the law does not prevent anybody from practising, we need not wonder at the confusion of ideas and the conflicting opinions which prevail in the matter.

"I think it should be clearly understood that this Bill does not interfere with the liberty of anyone to practise, but intends only to protect the diplomas. The diplomas (by this word I mean all that goes with it in the Bill) are to be given only by authorised bodies, and not by any body or any association as at present. Any unauthorised body or association granting a diploma will be penalised.

"Representing as I do the unofficial medical profession and the private medical schools, I will state my views as to how the interests I represent will be affected by this Bill.

"I do not think any medical man can take exception to the principle of the Bill. The diplomas used by the passed students of the private medical institutions are so similar to those given by authorised bodies mentioned in the Schedule, that it is often difficult for medical men, not to speak of laymen, to ascertain which is which. But with the protection given by this Bill, the diplomas will have an enhanced face-value, which will elevate the members of the profession holding them in the estimation of the public. And nothing can be more desirable in the interests both of the public and of the profession. Besides, it seems to me to be wrong in principle and fraught with danger in practice to allow any private individual or association to grant diplomas. For there are no safeguards against any sinister influences prevailing with irresponsible persons.

"To understand the effect of the Bill on the private medical schools, it is necessary to know their previous history. The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis has informed us that there are only four private medical institutions in all India, and that they are in Calcutta. The oldest of them, the Belgatchia institution, was started about a quarter of a century ago, and the others within the last 15 years. They came into existence to supply a demand for more medical education and more medical men in the country, and also to furnish a field for practical work for the unofficial medical men. During the last 20 years they have passed out no less than 4,000 trained men who have been useful as country practitioners and as medical assistants in the various services. Most of these passed students are of the school standard, some being of the college standard also. All the institutions depended, for their maintenance, mainly on the fees collected from their students, the contributions from the public being neither reliable nor considerable. If it were not for the fact that all the Physicians and Surgeons and most of the lecturers render their services without remuneration, it would have been impossible to maintain them. I have often wondered that the Government never thought seriously of utilising the services of these self-sacrificing men.

"That the institutions have so far served the purposes for which they were started, and that they have done their work to the best of their resources and ability, cannot be disputed. But circumstances have changed. Since the passing of the local Medical Registration Acts a new state of affairs came into existence. Those institutions which had done good work so long with the tacit consent of the Government, and with open encouragement from high officials, were now declared as unrecognised institutions, and their passed students were disqualified from signing certificates, giving medical evidence in law courts and holding public appointments and also appointments in private industries, such as jute, tea, shipping and mining, etc. The schools did not know where they were nor were the students anxious to enter them, mindful of the fate that overtook their predecessors.

"I cannot help thinking that if half the energy that has been spent against this necessary and inoffensive Bill had been directed against the Medical Registration Act, the sad end of two o. the four medical schools in Calcutta might have been averted, and the families of disqualified men suddenly thrown out of employment would have been saved from the troubles and tribulations which overwhelmed them. However, facts must be taken as they are. One of the private schools has already ceased to exist, and another is, I understand, going to wind up in April next. Of the two remaining, one, I mean Belgatchia, had the good fortune to secure Government help, and has just been affiliated to the University. The other one, I understand, will also be helped to affiliate itself to the State Medical Faculty.

"What then is the effect of this Bill on the private medical schools? The answer must be nil. For the two schools which might have been affected have ceased to exist, not for the Bill but through the operations of the Medical Registration Act passed in the local Council. So it seems to me that those who are fighting against this Bill woke up to their senses when the thief had left and are now fighting a shadow.

"The graduates of the private medical colleges in Calcutta have sent a representation for the consideration of this Council, but the proviso added to clause 6 by the Select Committee will satisfy them. And as for the students that are already in the schools, a provision has also been made by which they will pass out with certificates of efficiency during the next two years. One of the schools requires and asks for this concession for three years. If the Government can see their way to grant this, all parties will be satisfied.

"Much of the opposition to this Bill has been raised on the ground of insufficient supply of medical men in the country. From conversations which I have had with some leading men I have come to know that the opposition was largely based upon a misconception of facts. When I asked a gentleman who presided at one of the biggest Calcutta meetings, how he thought two private medical schools in Calcutta which could pass out only 100 students a year could supply the medical needs of all India, he was surprised and confessed that things were differently represented to him. Many have an idea that there are many private institutions all over India, and they are able to supply a number of medical men. Now, with the facts that have already been stated and taking also into consideration the difficulty of maintaining large hospitals in this country, the only way to supply sufficient number of trained medical men is what I put forward in my Resolution at the last meeting of the Council, and which I am happy to say has been accepted by Government. When that scheme is carried into effect, I expect numbers of Government and private vernacular medical schools will spring up in every province in India, and supply to a very large extent the medical needs of the country."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"Sir, the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee stands shorn of many of its objectionable features. I am glad the clause purporting to give retrospective effect to the proposed law has been eliminated and other changes have been made with a view to avoid causing hardship to the present body of the students of the unauthorised institutions. We must be thankful to the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis and the Hon'ble the Home Member for the concessions. It is a good thing that this legislation has been undertaken before the retirement from the service of an officer of the large local knowledge and sympathies of Sir Pardey Lukis. We cannot fail to recognise his benevolent intentions, and to realise that his sympathy for the medical graduates lies at the root of this legislation. Opinion may be divided about its effects, but the acceptance by Government of the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerjea's Resolution recommending the adoption of measures for the diffusion of sound medical knowledge through the vernaculars for the relief of the rural population, if followed by practical results, will induce the people to accept the law without hesitation or objection. I am glad that the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerjea has told us that the Bill will not prejudicially affect a large number of existing institutions. I, however, hope that, as a further supplementary and precautionary measure, adequate financial aid will be given by Government to the private medical institutions, if any, that may be threatened with extinction, and that they will in due course be affiliated to the Universities, and will serve as useful centres for the impartation of medical instruction in the interests of the public.

"In view of these facts, I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. DINSHAW:—"Sir, I am quite in agreement with what has fallen from my Hon'ble friend Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, and I rise to congratulate the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis on the amendments which have been incorporated in this Bill. There is no man who is more considerate and more sympathetic in the Indian Medical Services than Sir Pardey Lukis. I was also quite confident that he would respect public opinion, and make such modifications in the Bill as would lead to its popular reception. The Bill has emerged from the Select Committee very much improved, and great credit is due for this to Government, as well as to Sir Pardey Lukis. It would have been somewhat difficult to support the Bill as it stood, but, as my friend the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis has remarked, most, if not all, objectionable features have now been removed from it. I am glad that important provisions have also been made in the Bill so as to bring it into line with Indian medical opinion. The amount of fine originally intended to impose was very severe, but the rigour of that has been removed by putting it on the same basis as in the English Act. The provision as regards the trial of cases before a first-class magistrate, and the provision that 'no Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act, except upon complaint made by order of the Local Government, or upon complaint made with the previous sanction of the Local Government,' introduce very useful and desirable changes into the Bill. As the Bill now stands, I have no doubt it will disarm popular objection. When properly understood, no serious objections will be taken to its provisions.

"Before I sit down I appeal to the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, and trust he will be good enough to accept the second amendment which the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji is going to propose. Just now, in announcing his scheme, he expressed his practical agreement with the amendment which will be presently proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji. I understood him to say—

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The Hon'ble Member cannot speak on an amendment till it has been moved."

The Hon'ble Mr DADABHOY:—"With these words at present, I shall support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rai GHANASYAM BARUA Bahadur:—"Sir, I am glad to find that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, has met with almost unanimous approval, and I hope that the whole country will now receive it with a free heart. I feel sure that, when its principle is understood better, it will be found by all concerned that the misapprehensions about it to the effect that it was meant, to strike a blow at the private medical institutions were thoroughly unfounded. The object of the Bill really is to bring all private institutions up to a proper standard of efficiency and some common standard. While passed graduates and certificate holders of these institutions have been sufficiently protected by the amendments and additions made, by the Select Committee, suitable provisions have also been made to guard against improper prosecutions and the trial of offences by inexperienced magistrates, the objections against the amounts of fine have also been given due consideration. The interests of the students now undergoing their courses in these institutions have also not been lost sight of. In fact, the amendments and additions made by the Select Committee have met all the objections that were put forward, save and except that against the principle of the Bill. The principle of the Bill seems to me to be very sound, and when it is properly understood by my countrymen outside this Chamber, I hope they will see their way to accept the Bill without any misgivings.

"From what has fallen from the Hon'ble Dr. Banerji, I understand that one of the institutions seems to feel aggrieved at not getting one year's more extension of time, and in the case of that institution they desire another year's extension for such of their students as have completed their first year's course now and going in the second year

clause, so that they may have an opportunity of trying their chance of getting their final certificates. When Government have made all the other concessions that the people wanted, I hope this concession will not be too much for them to grant also. It will not in any way prejudice the principle of the Bill, and will only add to the concessions which have already been made in deference to public opinion or private interests. I hope the Government will be pleased to give their best consideration to this appeal.

"I also beg to submit that, since the Medical Registration Bills of the Provincial Governments have at present excluded from recognition practitioners with qualifications from private institutions, in view of the amendment that has been added to clause 6 I think Government should be pleased to consider the advisability of asking Local Governments to allow the same recognition to those practitioners as this Government has been pleased to do.

"With these remarks, I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARNOTT:—"Sir, I beg to give this Bill my whole-hearted support."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I ask, Sir, for a ruling in the first instance on a point of order as to whether I or any other member of this Council who feels it his duty to speak on the motion before the Council is entitled to deal with the Bill merely as it has emerged from Select Committee, or whether in doing so, in offering support to the principle of the Bill or to the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee, he can also, in anticipation, refer to the amendments which may be before the Council. I hope you will kindly hear me before you give your ruling."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Certainly."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I submit, Sir, that it is impossible to give one's support to a measure like this without qualifications. On certain occasions a member feels that though he cannot give his unqualified support he can, while reserving his right to speak to the amendment when it comes on but yet referring to the amendment and referring also to the apprehensions that are entertained, support the Bill. I ask for a ruling on the point whether I or any other member will be entitled, in view of what I have submitted to you to speak of possible amendments to the Bill in speaking on this motion."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Member, in speaking at this stage, is fully entitled to refer in general terms to such qualifications in his support to the Bill as emerged from the consideration of the Select Committee's Report. What he is not entitled to do, is to argue in detail on amendments which either he or any other member is going to move later."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Thank you, Sir. The Bill before the Council is a measure of some importance, and there are two opinions which have been expressed as to the necessity for the Bill. In the speech of the Hon'ble Surgeon-General we have heard that it is in the interests and convenience of the public that it has been thought necessary to introduce this Bill. That unquestionably is the object of the Government, and it is from that point of view that the Bill ought to be judged. Now it seems to me that the situation in this country, so far as the facilities for medical relief, are concerned, is not a satisfactory one. We are all aware—the Government more fully aware than any of us—that the number of qualified medical men who are available to the people is very small—smaller than the needs of the people require. The institutions which turn out qualified men to practise the profession of medicine are also very limited for a country like India, with a population of 315 millions. There are only five Universities at present which grant medical degrees, and it has again and again been brought to the notice of Government that the needs of the public are not satisfied by the number of graduates who are turned out from these institutions. Nothing more eloquent could be adduced in proof of this than the fact that the few institutions started in Calcutta attract such a large number of pupils from the Punjab, from Bombay and other provinces. The need, therefore, exists, and it has to be satisfied. If there is not a sufficient number of qualified men available, there must be some less qualified medical men, whose aid people will resort to. It is therefore that these institutions have grown up.

"Now, in these circumstances, there are two ways in which the Government can deal with the situation. I submit that the preferable, the sounder, way was to create more medical colleges in order to afford greater facilities to students requiring medical training. That has unfortunately not been done. The course that has been followed is to prevent certain private institutions from conferring degrees, diplomas or titles upon students after putting them through a certain amount of training. With regard to the question whether men who are not competent should be allowed to practise, there can be no two opinions. But the Government have not thought fit, and I understand that even in England they have not thought fit, to prevent practice by men unless they have a certain standard of education. At any rate, so far as this country is concerned, we find that the Government does not propose to prevent anybody from practising the profession of medicine even though he may not have the smallest qualification. The course that has been followed is to afford protection to certain degrees so that people, who have not been through the prescribed institutions, should not be able to use those degrees after their names. Now, Sir, if it was proved that the use of these degrees really did make for the injury of

the people, then there would be a good deal to support the Bill before us. But I desire to say that I am not satisfied yet that it has been proved that the evil, if it exists (I have no doubt it does exist when my Hon'ble friend says it does), has reached the stage when a Bill like this should be necessary. If, therefore, the Government is going to pass this Bill—and I am sure it is going to—all that I wish to say here is, that in two directions caution is necessary. In the first place in dealing with these institutions which already exist, Government ought to come forward to co-operate with the people in multiplying the number of private institutions. More than one speaker has said that private institutions will suffer. My Hon'ble friend on my right—the Doctor—says that two schools have ceased to exist and there are two others. One of them, I understand, has received Government aid and the other is going to.

"But what are the possibilities of private individuals coming forward to endow medical institutions? Is the tendency likely to be stimulated by the action which has been taken, or is it likely to be checked? I fear that, in future, the tendency to make endowments or to promote work for creating private institutions will be greatly checked by the action that has been taken. Well, in that view it becomes all the more necessary that the Government should come forward not only to add to the number of State institutions where medical education is given, but also to publish a scheme for affording State assistance to persons who are willing to start medical colleges and institutions to increase the number of qualified medical men who should be available to the country.

"I hope, Sir, that this aspect of the case will be fully considered by the Government. My object is not to support the creation and circulation of bogus degrees. I do not wish that men who are not qualified should injure our fellow-men; but I do wish that there should be a larger number of men qualified who can serve our fellowmen and I fear that that aspect of the case is less present to the mind of the Government, if I may say so, than the aspect of preventing the creation and circulation of false degrees. My main object in making these remarks is, that the other aspect may be more fully considered in its relation to the needs of the people."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"Sir, I beg to move that in clause 3 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the words 'certificates or other documents' be omitted: and in case it is carried, that the word 'or' be inserted between the words 'diplomas' and 'licenses.'

"The object of this amendment, Sir, is to confine the scope of this Bill to medical degrees, titles, diplomas and licenses, without prohibiting the issue of certificates or other documents implying or stating that the holders of them can practise western methods of medical science. I do not think I need detain the Council very long. I have already stated my views with reference to the principles and provisions of the Bill, and I do not think it necessary for me to go over the same ground again, except to traverse some statements made by one or two Hon'ble Members who have spoken before me.

"The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis alluded to the fact that I am the only one who has recorded a dissenting minute. Then there is the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjea who stated that he represents non-official medical opinion—"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Order, order—I am very sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member, but he is moving an amendment and he can only speak on that. He must not refer to the general principles of the Bill. He ought to have spoken at the previous stage on the general question."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"I will only allude to this fact in so far as it is necessary for the amendment I am moving. All that I say is, that the fact that I am the only one differing from the Members of the Select Committee should not be used as an argument against me; and to that extent, and to that extent alone, I shall allude to this statement. Because, although of course it was only spoken upon the original motion, it is just likely that Hon'ble Members of this Council, who, after all, are human beings, it is just likely that the statement that I am the only one in recording a dissenting minute in Select Committee, might, very unconsciously no doubt, prejudice them against me as regards this amendment. Alluding to the support rendered to the Bill itself, I find that, if at all it is properly examined, there is a volume of opinion outside the Council in support of the view which I have put forward. At present I only ask for a qualification of this Bill. It is true I am not now opposing the motion itself. I believe I shall be in order if I allude to the statement of the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjea that he represents non-official medical opinion. It is a mournful satisfaction to me that the arithmetical value of his representation is exactly on a par with the arithmetical value of my dissenting minute as regards the Select Committee's Report. He stands in the glorious minority of one, as I do as regards the dissenting minute. The immediate object of my amendment is, that, I believe, needless hardship to private schools and even medical men will be caused by retaining the words in question. Whether we regard the Statement of Objects and Reasons or the speeches made by the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis, the question of 'certificates or other documents' cannot at all properly come within the scope of the Act. The title of the Act is merely..... the grant of titles implying qualifications' etc., the preamble says 'Whereas it is expedient to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications,' etc., and the name of the Act itself is 'The Indian Medical Degrees Act.' In all these three places the question

of 'certificate or other document' finds no place. But somehow these words have found their way into the provisions of sections 3 and 4 and one other section. Now, taking this provision on its own merits, I cannot understand the value of it. The object of the Bill is to prohibit certain degrees being conferred by unauthorised authorities, and to prevent persons from using them and posing as men of certain qualifications which they do not possess. It is to prevent people from practising under false pretences, and to prevent the public from being treated by men of inferior qualifications who pose as men of superior qualifications. But I cannot understand why this provision should be extended to 'certificates or other documents'. For example, a teacher who gives lessons to a boy writes a letter to a friend of his saying that he is a very clever boy. That letter would come within the definition of 'other document', and the professor is liable to be prosecuted for writing that letter. We are all allowed to issue certificates to our domestic servants, to our chauffeurs and our grooms. But a medical pupil is prevented from getting a certificate from his professor, and his professor is prevented from giving a certificate to his pupil. Again, if a professor writes, this woman is a good midwife and she was taught by me, he will be prosecuted under this Act. He can say it, but he cannot write it. The offence is in the writing. What is the principle involved in this, may I know? Why should a man be allowed to say what he cannot put down in writing? Is the Act intended to save pen and ink and paper? I am unable to see what the principle involved in this provision is. On the other hand, it is a perfect hardship. It is a trespass upon the private liberty of a man to say that he cannot say what he likes to say, in paper, while he can do so orally. For these reasons Sir, I respectfully submit the words 'certificate or other document' ought not to be in this law and ought to be deleted."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR:—"Sir, I support the amendment for the reasons which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Vijiraghavacharlar has given."

The Hon'ble Dr. M. N. BANERJEE:—"Sir, Mr. Acharlar has referred to me as representing the non-official profession, saying that I was a single man representing the whole of the non-official medical profession. With regard to that I should like to say that I have been authorised by the Bengal Medical Association, which is the representative association of the non-official medical men in Bengal, by telegram, to represent to the Council that, after the modification that has been made by the Select Committee, they have no objection to the Bill. So that I can at least say on behalf of the Bengal Medical Association what they think, although I am not representing non-official medical men in other parts of India."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I wish, Sir, the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill and the Government to consider whether this amendment of Mr. Acharlar's cannot be accepted. The main object put before the Council was that certain degrees which were being used by persons who had not obtained these degrees from Universities should not be used by them. But, if I remember aright, there are English Universities where, when a degree is not granted, certificates are given after a smaller period of training in certain cases. Now, here if a man has received five years' or three years' training in one of these medical colleges, and if afterwards he is not able to take a degree, why should not the men who teach him be in a position to write a certificate that the student has attended for five or three years, as the case may be, and has passed certain tests which those who teach him impose upon him? So that they can tell the public that though he is not a Licentiate or Bachelor of Medicine, yet he has gone through a course of training and that he could be trusted to perform certain duties as a medical man. Will it really conflict with the main object of the Bill, and will it not help to increase the number of qualified medical men if the amendment were accepted?"

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY Bahadur:—"Sir, while expressing my sympathy with the Bill in question, I must say that the amendment proposed is a very reasonable one. The principal aim of the Bill is to prevent private medical institutions from giving degrees or titles on the imitation of those given by the Government medical colleges and schools. Instead of quacks being allowed to practise with impunity the allopathic system of medicine, what the mover of the amendment asks for, is that the existing private institutions should be allowed to give certificates to their pupils indicative that they have received proper instructions in certain branches of medicine. The direct effect of the rejection of this amendment would be to reduce the number of qualified medical men. Sir, I may tell you that the requirements of the country for medicine and qualified medical men are very large indeed. There are thousands and hundred thousands of men in the interior of Eastern Bengal and especially in the Char lands which are so numerous in the large rivers there, who have never once in their life come across a medical man, nor tasted a drop of medicine, and the result is that when epidemic diseases break out, most of these people die, without taking any medicine, whatsoever. Sir, I will give you a concrete case of the usefulness of the passed students of these private medical institutions. Last December, when cholera broke out in a sub-division of the Dacca district, in several parts of Vikrampore, in the Munshiganga sub-division of the Dacca district, we thought it proper to send a number of allopathic doctors to the affected areas for giving medical relief to the cholera-stricken people, but not being able to find out immediately sufficient number of qualified medical men of the type of sub-assistant surgeons, we thought it would be as well to send a few qualified doctors who passed out of the Belgatchia medical school, and the result was indeed eminently satisfactory, for they

were able to cure a large number of patients who would have otherwise died without trying any medicine, and now, Sir, what would have been the result if we had only to depend on men who passed out of Calcutta or Dacca medical schools? For all these reasons, I cannot help giving my humble support to the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"Sir, as I read the Bill and as far as I can understand its scope and objects, and as far as these can be found in the terms of the Bill, I do not think that it is necessary to have this amendment. If a person sits at the feet of a professor and studies a certain science, say chemistry, and is very proficient in that science, why should a professor be prevented from granting him a certificate saying that he has attained a certain degree of proficiency? There is nothing in the Bill which can prevent or which is meant to prevent a professor from giving such a certificate. Supposing, for instance, a certain person recommends a certain medicine to me, it may be a grandmother's prescription, I use the medicine, I get cured of the ailment at the time and I put down in a certificate that this man gave me a prescription that has done me an immense amount of good, in fact removed the ailment; there is nothing in the Bill, as I understand it, that prevents me from doing that The Bill says:—

'No person ....shall confer, grant, or issue..... ....any certificate or other document *stating or implying that the holder*, grantee or recipient *is qualified to practise western medical science.*'

That is very different from acquiring proficiency in one or two branches of the science that constitutes medical science. I do not think that anybody ever intended that the object of the Bill was to prevent persons from giving certificates of that nature. Now, for instance, there are patent medicines sold, and these patent medicines are advertized; the advertizers enclose a number of certificates; it is certainly not the intention of this Act that the givers of these certificates or purchasers of the patent medicines should come within the purview of the Act and be prosecuted; it only limits the number of persons or the associations that should be authorised to state in a certain manner, whether the manner be a license, a degree or a certificate which implies or states that the man is not only qualified to treat a certain disease, but that he is qualified to practise western medical science. Consequently by moving this amendment my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Acharjar has shown himself a little too chary, which was not necessary, for the Bill does not prevent any person from giving a certificate unless the certificate says in so many terms that the person is authorised to practise western medical science That is a very different thing from having proficiency in a particular branch of one of the sciences that constitute medical science There is danger apprehended where there is none and I submit therefore, Sir, that the amendment is unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES:—"Sir, in view of the discussion that has taken place on the amendment, I think it is possibly desirable that I should say a word on the legal interpretation of this clause. I would suggest that the interpretation of the Hon'ble Mr. Das is clearly a better interpretation than that which the Hon'ble Mr. Acharjar puts on it. Mr. Acharjar in his breezy way said that if a letter referred to any one as 'a very clever boy'—I believe I have taken his words correctly— that would be a breach of the terms of the clause. I also understood the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya to suggest that no certificate of any sort or kind could be given. Now, having regard to the provisions of this clause, I should have thought that the plain meaning of the section is to prohibit only a certificate which states or implies that the holder is qualified to practise western medical science It seems to me childish to suggest that to certify that a particular person was a clever boy or had attended chemistry classes for five years implies that he is qualified to practise western medical science."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"May I ask the Hon'ble Member to explain the matter a little further? Supposing there is a student—"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Member is not entitled to make another speech; he may ask a question."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, I do not propose to make a speech, I am explaining my meaning and I will do so in a few words. I will give an illustration—a man has studied for five years in a college, he has been plucked, he has not obtained a degree; then the professor or professors in each subject which he has studied give him a certificate to the effect that he was very good in his subjects and that he had studied for five years in that institution, and that he was plucked; would such certificates in themselves mean practising his profession as a medical man or would he be liable to prosecution? Clause 3 of the Bill says:—

'the right of conferring, granting or issuing in British India degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates or other documents stating or implying that the holder, grantee or recipient thereof is qualified to practise western medical science'."

The Hon'ble Mr G. R. LOWNDES:—"The language used would have to be construed under the Act My learned friend is as qualified as I am to say whether a particular certificate implies a particular fact or not. I only intervened to suggest what would be the plain legal meaning of the words in the clause. They clearly do not cover such an interpretation as the Hon'ble Mr. Acharjar jokingly put upon them."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR.—"When I referred to a clever boy I meant clever in one of these three subjects. The Law Member says that the interpretation—."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Order, Order. The Hon'ble Member is entirely out of order; he has given his explanation and is not entitled to go further."

The Hon'ble Sir PARDEY LUKIS:—"Sir, I regret that I am unable to accept my Hon'ble Friend's amendment. I agree with Sir Harcourt Butler that, if these institutions be permitted to grant certificates of qualification to practise western medical science, it is highly probable that such certificates will be utilised to support bogus claims to practise, especially if they resemble the document now displayed. This is the diploma issued by one of the self-constituted colleges, and Hon'ble Members can see that, if the last line be erased, it ceases to be a diploma and becomes a certificate, and would doubtless be used as such, but I think it extremely likely that very few laymen would be able to distinguish between it and a proper diploma.

"For these reasons, Sir, I deprecate any weakening of the provisions of the Bill as now amended. This might tend to frustrate the object of the Bill, which is to raise the standard of efficiency of these self-constituted medical colleges and to prevent ill-equipped and under-staffed so-called colleges, founded by irresponsible persons, from conducting the examination of their own students without any outside inspection or control.

"I would point out here that there is no justification for the arrogation to themselves, by the managers of these institutions, of the right to issue at their pleasure certificates of this nature. It is, moreover, contrary to our general medical policy, as it affects Government medical schools. In this connection I may mention that the certificated class for medical women has now been done away with; that from next year, pupils of the military assistant surgeon class will be required to possess the same certificates and preliminary education and to pass the same examinations as civil assistant surgeons; and that in Bengal, Bombay and Madras definite examining bodies are now being constituted for the examination of sub-assistant surgeons. For instance, in Madras, the Board of Examiners has now been enlarged and conducts all medical examinations other than those of the University. In Bengal, the students of the Sealdah and of the Dacca Medical Schools take the License of the State Medical Faculty and the question of other Government schools is now under consideration. Similar arrangements exist in Bombay in connection with the License of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. I can see no reason, therefore, for recommending to the Council the acceptance of this amendment.

"The self-constituted medical schools of Calcutta are to be given two years, grace in the matter of the grant of such certificates. During this period it rests with their management to see that the house is set in order, and it is as well that they should realise definitely that they are now at the parting of the ways, and that it is obligatory on them to impinge themselves to a degree sufficient to merit Government recognition.

"I do not think that my Hon'ble Friend can have been quite serious in what he advanced as regards the penalties incurred for granting certificates. In his note of dissent he remarked that if he were to attend lectures in First Aid delivered by a private professor, and obtain from him a certificate of competency, they would both be liable to criminal prosecution and conviction. In that connection, I should like to say, in the first place, that it is hardly likely that I, as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association, would bring in an Act which would render every member of my Association liable to prosecution. I should also like to point out, as has been done by the Hon'ble Mr. Das and the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes, that this Bill deals only with certificates and other documents implying that the holder is qualified to practise western medical science. It is not intended to penalise the holder of a certificate which merely states that he (or she) is qualified to render First Aid to the injured, pending the arrival of the doctor."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"Sir, I plead guilty somewhat to the charge of want of seriousness, but the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis will acquit me of that charge when I say I am very serious now. I am considerably embarrassed by two circumstances. The Hon'ble and the distinguished Law Member must know that Courts, in construing an Act, decline to go into the proceedings of Council. They absolutely decline to interpret the Acts by what has been said in Council, no matter by whom. Having that in view, my next consideration is—and I am somewhat suspicious about this—if my amendment is unnecessary, why is it opposed? If it is redundant, if it is unnecessary, may I know why it is opposed? The Hon'ble Mr. Das seems to think that such a certificate can be granted if it does not traverse qualification in all the three subjects, i.e., Allopathy, Obstetrics and Surgery, and the Hon'ble and distinguished Law Member seems to endorse that opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES.—"I can assure my learned friend that I did not do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR.—"Very well. Sir, I did not then understand him, that is all, I would say. Somehow or other it is said that my amendment is redundant; then I cannot quite follow the chain of reasoning employed by the Hon'ble Mr. Das and by the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes. I understood Mr. Das to mean that if the certificate related to a single subject, such as Surgery or Obstetrics, or Allopathy, it is safe. If so, I am glad to accept that interpretation. All that a clever professor has to do

then is to give three certificates instead of one, that this particular person is good in Allopathy, No. 1, that he is good in Obstetrics, No 2, and that he is good in Surgery, No. 3. If he gives three separate certificates he is safe, because the word used in this clause of the Bill is 'and' and not 'or,' Western medical science is described as Allopathic medicine, Obstetrics *and* Surgery and they have to be taken in a cumulative sense and not disjunctively! That is what I understood Mr. Das to say. However, I am unable exactly to understand this, Sir. In traversing my arguments, Sir Pardey Lukis asked us to behold a very neatly drawn document. I saw the document, but not what was written in it from this place. I take it, it is a diploma. He said if you remove something at the bottom it becomes a certificate. Will that be a ground for converting an act which would be innocent if performed orally into an offence when it is reduced to writing? I particularly called the attention of Sir Pardey Lukis to this point, and I have the mournful satisfaction to see that no Hon'ble Member traversed that position.

"He has said that the retention is intended to produce greater efficiency. May I say as against this argument, that it does not prevent any man from practising as he likes. This proposed law does not in the least interfere with the liberty of any person in India from practising in western medicine. All that it says is, he shall not assume bogus titles, and in addition to that he cannot hold written certificates That is all. How far this will tend to the development of greater efficiency and to the diminution of false pretences to which the public are likely to be subjected in the absence of this law is an open question. Upon that question opinions must vary, but in the meanwhile I think that absolutely no ground has been made out for including written declarations and making them penal while permitting oral declarations. To this incongruous aspect I have drawn the Hon'ble Member's attention and it has not been traversed I therefore press my amendment upon the attention of the Council.

"Sir, I should like a division on this matter.

The amendment was put and the Council divided as follows :—

Ayes—8	*Noes*—41.
The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad.	The Hon'ble Sir William Clark.
" Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya	" Sir Reginald Craddock.
" Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar,	" Sir William Meyer.
" Mr. Rama Rayaningar.	" Mr. C. H. A. Hill.
" Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan	" Sir Sankaran Nair.
" Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee.	" Mr. G. R. Lowndes.
" Mr. Qamrul Huda.	" Mr. W. M. Hailey.
" Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.	" Sir R. W. Gillan.
" Lieut.-Col Raja Jai Chand.	" Mr. F. H. Stewart.
	" Raja Abu Jafar.
	" Dr. M. N. Banerjee.
	" Mr. W. H. Cobb.
	" Mr. J. B. Wood.
	" Mr. H. Sharp.
	" Sir Edward Maclagan.
	" Mr. R. A. Mant.
	" Mr. J. B. Brunyate.
	" Mr. H. Wheeler.
	" Brigadier-General Holloway
	" Mr. G.B. H. Fell.
	" Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis
	" Mr. R. P. Russell.
	" Mr. C. H. Harrison.
	" Mr. A. H. Grant
	" Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
	" Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
	" Mr. Davidson.
	" Mr. J. G. Cumming.
	" Mr. Oldham
	" Mr. M. S. Das.
	" Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.
	" Lt.-Col D. B. Blakeway.
	" Mr. C. H. Atkins.
	" Mr. J. Walker.
	" Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
	" Sir G. M. Chitnavis.
	" Lieut.-Col. P. R. T. Gurdon.
	" Rai Bhagavan Barua Bahadur
	" Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot.
	" Maung Bah Too.
	" Mr. J. H. Abbott.

The amendment was accordingly negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR :—"Sir, my next amendment is for the same purpose, and I may say is almost consequential upon the last, namely, that in

clause 4, the words 'certificate or other document' be omitted, and the word 'or' be inserted after the word 'diploma.'

"I do not think therefore that there is any need for me to detain the Council by moving it, and I beg to withdraw it."

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"So is the next one which I also beg leave to withdraw, namely, "that in clause 6 and in the proviso to that clause, the words 'or certificate' be omitted, and the word 'or' be inserted after the word 'diploma'."

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I have the honour to move the following amendment which stands against my name, namely, that the following proviso be added to clause 3 of the Bill:—

'Provided that until Local Governments open or recognise lower standard vernacular schools, nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude existing private medical institutions from granting certificates to their passed students.'

"Sir, section 3 of the Bill restricts the power of granting certificates of qualification in western medicine to specified institutions mentioned in the Schedule and to such other bodies as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, authorise in that behalf. The object of my amendment is to suspend the operation of this section, so far as the granting of certificates is concerned, in the case of existing medical institutions so long as the lower standard vernacular schools have not been opened by the Government, or having been opened by private effort have not been recognised by the Government. The effect of my amendment would be to allow the existing medical institutions to continue to grant certificates so long as these lower standard schools have not come into existence. The Council will remember that they accepted the other day—and the Government also accepted—the Resolution that was moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Banerji for the establishment of lower standard schools for the benefit of the rural population. That Resolution when given effect to will, I am sure, go to a very large extent to meet the medical needs of the community. But, Sir, what is to be the situation in the meantime? We in Bengal—my knowledge of these things is confined to my Province—have a population in round numbers of 50 millions. On the register of qualified medical practitioners we have 2,500 men. In other words, we have one qualified medical man to 20,000 people. Any man in his senses will see that this is hopelessly inadequate. And so long as this state of things remains, the reign of the quacks will continue supreme. Under the circumstances, it is most desirable that the existing private medical institutions should continue to teach and to grant certificates to their passed students, for, Sir, it need hardly be said that some sort of medical qualification is better than no qualification at all, and that partially-equipped medical practitioners are more desirable than thorough-going quacks. I claim for my amendment that it is a necessary corollary to the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Banerji. Sir, when that Resolution was accepted, I placed myself in communication with the leaders of medical opinion in Bengal, with the President of the Medical Association to whom reference has already been made by my friend the Hon'ble Dr. Banerji. I asked them if, having regard to the acceptance of Dr. Banerji's Resolution by the Government, they had any further objections to offer to the Bill. This was the reply that I received from Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarbadhikari, the President of the Bengal Medical Association. With your permission, Sir, I will read this telegram:—

'Bengal Medical Association gladly accept amended Bill read with Dr. Banerji's Resolution and tender grateful thanks for concessions. Association strongly prays (this is the operative part of the telegram) that existing schools be permitted to confer diplomas (probably they mean certificates) till rural practitioners are being created in pursuance of Dr. Banerji's Resolution, when all legitimate objections from peoples' and practitioners' point of view will disappear.'

"Sir, this telegram embodies the deliberate judgment of the most representative, the most influential medical association in Bengal, consisting of men of the highest eminence and who are entitled to speak on behalf of themselves and of the community. Let me refer to one particular fact in this connection. It will be remembered, Sir, that when I had the honour and also the duty of opposing this Bill in February last, I quoted largely from the representation of this body. It will be seen that Dr. Banerji's Resolution has had the effect of disarming their opposition and reconciling them to the Bill, subject to the one important condition, and that is the operative part of their telegram, viz., that these private institutions will be permitted to grant certificates to their passed students so long as Dr. Banerji's Resolution has not been carried into practical effect.

"Sir, my amendment is based upon this telegram which embodies the expression of opinion in Bengal. That opinion was decidedly opposed to this Bill at one stage. Public meetings were held, there were demonstrations, protests in the press, telegrams were sent to the Government. All that has disappeared in consequence of the hope that has been created in the public mind by Dr. Banerji's Resolution, and it seems to me that it would be an act of conciliatory statesmanship if my Hon'ble friend the Member in charge could see his way to accept my amendment. It would secure for this Bill the firm support of Bengal public opinion, and in these days the support of public opinion is a valuable asset which, I venture to think, is highly useful even for the purposes of practical administration. I hope and trust that, under these circumstances, my amendment will be accepted by the

Government. There is not the smallest desire to shelve the Bill, but there is at the back of our minds the idea that, if this amendment is accepted, the Government will hurry on with these institutions which Dr. Banerji's Resolution refers to. The Government will be anxious to see that this Bill is given effect to, and as there would be that natural solicitude, the Government would have the strongest motive to establish those institutions which would go far to supply the medical needs of my Province.

"I hope and trust that my Hon'ble friend will see his way to accept this amendment, which embodies the deliberate judgment of the Province which is most affected by the Bill, for, as a matter of fact, it is only in Bengal that there are two medical schools which come under this Bill, and therefore Bengal opinion ought to count for something in a matter of this kind."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"Sir, I rise to support this amendment. My friend has very clearly and lucidly explained the scope and aim of his amendment. The amendment seems to me to be feasible and very modest. The concession which the Hon'ble Member asks for, is one which, I feel sure, Government will not refuse to grant. My Hon'ble friend has explained very clearly that, if the Government wish to give full and proper effect to the Resolution which was proposed the other day by the Hon'ble Dr. Banerji, it will be necessary to accept this amendment.

"I do not find much difference between the amendment proposed and the course which the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Lukis has decided to adopt. Under clause 3 of the Bill, Government wishes to reserve power to itself to grant certificates under certain conditions, and the Hon'ble Member wants that an express provision should be inserted in the Bill, so that, in future, there may be no doubt about the matter, and that the matter may not be left to individual discretion. The concession should be secured by statutory provision. Under these circumstances, I think his request is very reasonable, and I support it."

The Hon'ble Sir PARDEY LUKIS:—"I am afraid that I cannot accept my Hon'ble friend's amendment, which practically amounts to a proposal that the Act should be indefinitely held in abeyance pending the settlement of the question of vernacular medical education. This question was informally discussed in Select Committee, and it was then admitted to be entirely outside the purview of the present Bill, the object of which is to raise the standard of medical education in English-teaching institutions. It is on this understanding, and on this understanding only, that the Government of India decided to accept the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerji's Resolution, and I cannot agree to the acceptance of that Resolution being used now as a reason for the indefinite prolongation of the right to grant certificates, the objection to which I have already pointed out in my answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar."

The Hon'ble Rai GUANADHAM BANNA Bahadur:—"Sir, while I greatly sympathise with the object my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Banerjea, has in view, I see one more difficulty if his amendment is accepted. It will imply that, so long as the Government do not start their own schools of the lower grade, private institutions will be at liberty to continue to grant diplomas and certificates as they are doing now. So that private institutions which are not up to the mark in the standard they now assume for themselves will not feel induced to reduce it or to take steps to convert themselves into lower grade schools, unless and until the start is made by Government. Now it needs no saying that Government measures in matters like these take some time to mature themselves, and in this season of war and want of funds the delay may even be greater than usual. In such a case the result will be that the reform and improvement aimed at, as also the creation of private vernacular medical schools, may be indefinitely postponed, a thing which I do not consider desirable. If, however, the standard and curriculum of the proposed vernacular schools are definitely laid down at the earliest possible time, private enterprise may usher them into existence even before Government start their own schools of the kind. So I think the proper thing to ask Government to do, would be not to ask for a concession like this, but to prescribe the text-books and appoint examining bodies for the lower grade schools without delay, so that private institutions willing to come under that category may have the chance of doing so as soon as they want, whether the Government have started their own schools or not. I do not think it would be safe to allow all private institutions to grant certificates as they do now; at the same time, it will be unfair to disable them or other private bodies from taking action on right lines until the Government themselves can come up with their own institutions of the lower grade. I think that it would be enough if the Government fixed the standard and appointed an examining body for the contemplated lower grade of schools as early as possible, so that private enterprise in that direction may not be unnecessarily delayed. Indefinitely to postpone the operation of the Bill would be to frustrate its very object. I am unable to support the amendment as it stands."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I cannot quite follow the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis in the objections that he has raised to my amendment. He seems to think that, if my amendment were accepted, it would result in the indefinite postponement of the operation of this Bill. I do not think that is so, at all. Whether the Bill is to come into operation at once or not will depend largely upon the action of Government. If those institutions are forthcoming, say, in six months' time or even earlier, the Bill will be operative at once, and my contention is, that the acceptance of this amendment would be a strong incentive to the Government to hurry on these institutions.

"I may just mention one fact which I think the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis is acquainted with. The Hon'ble the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal has taken a very deep interest in the matter, and, I believe, he is prepared to place the Sambhunath Pundit Hospital at the disposal of the authorities for starting an experiment of this kind. If the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General earnestly takes up the question of establishing these lower standard vernacular schools, my impression is that, in the course of the next six months at least, one institution of the kind might be started in Bengal; and then, such an institution having been started, the Bill would come into operation at once.

"I confess I was not able to follow the arguments of my Hon'ble friend who spoke last. He spoke of raising the standard of private medical institutions. I think that is what he said. As a matter of fact, there are no private medical institutions in Bengal, except two the School at Belgatchia and Dr. Mullick's School. The School at Belgatchia has been affiliated to the University, and the other will soon, I hope be affiliated to the State Faculty with the aid of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General. Therefore my Hon'ble friend was fighting a shadow. He was building upon assumptions which do not exist—upon materials which are not to be found in any part of India.

"As the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has taken up a decided attitude in regard to this matter, I will not press my amendment, but will beg to withdraw it."

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I beg to move the next amendment which stands against my name, which is that the following proviso be added to clause 3 of the Bill, namely:—

'Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude existing private medical institutions from granting certificates to their passed students for a period of four years from the commencement of this Act.'

"Sir, the object of this amendment, and I am sure the Hon'ble Surgeon-General will be in sympathy with it, is to protect and safeguard the interests of students now attending the existing private medical institutions. They joined these institutions before the Bill was introduced, and surely they should not suffer by reason of the introducing of the Bill. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General has—very properly as I think—done away with those retrospective provisions of the Bill which were objected to, and I venture to think that my amendment only accentuates a principle which has already been accepted by him. Sir, I rely upon the Report of the Select Committee in support of the amendment which I have moved. The Select Committee, in paragraph 2 of their Report, say:

'Although no change of substance has been made in clauses 3 and 4, we think we ought to place on record the fact that, in connection with these clauses, we discussed the question of the position of the students of the third and fourth year in existing institutions. It was pointed out that it would be open to Government, by exercising the powers conferred by the latter portion of clause 3, to authorise such institutions to grant certificates to such persons, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill having expressed his intention of indicating, when dealing with the Bill in Council, that Government would adopt this policy, we decided that no amendment in the Bill was necessary in this respect.'

"The Select Committee, therefore, have agreed that the powers reserved under the latter portion of section 3 should be employed for the benefit of students in the third and fourth year classes. I ask why not for the students of the first and second year classes? And I venture further to submit that a matter of this importance should be dealt with by legislation: it should not be made the subject-matter of an executive order.

"Sir, since I gave notice of this amendment, I have had the opportunity of discussing the question with experts, and with the approval of my Hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill, I propose to reduce the number of years from four to three. I find that the fourth year class will be dismissed in April next. There will, therefore, be three classes remaining, the first year which will become the second year of the new session, the second year which will become the third year of the new session, and the third year which will become the fourth year of the new session. Those who join these institutions after the Bill has become law are not entitled to exceptional treatment; they become students with their eyes open. The second, third, and fourth year students deserve consideration and, therefore if my Hon'ble friend will agree to it, I propose to reduce the term from four to three years. I hope in that revised form the amendment will recommend itself to the acceptance of my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The amendment now stands for a period of 'three' years instead of 'four.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"Sir, I support the amendment. I have already placed my views on this Bill before the Council. I hope Sir Pardey Lukis will see the reasonableness of this amendment, particularly as the Bill has now been altered."

The Hon'ble Rai SITANATH RAY Bahadur:—"Sir, I also beg to support the amendment in its present form."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"Sir, I support the amendment. I hope the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis will see that this further concession is made. The students of the first year class of these private institutions have spent some time and money in studying for the profession and in many cases, it will not be possible to continue their studies, without loss of time and money, even in private institutions that may secure affiliation. For these reasons, I beg to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur:—"Sir, I beg to support the amendment just moved by my friend on the right (Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Banerjee), and I am sure that the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis will see his way to grant this concession also, as he has done in many other respects."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUNNI SUNDER DAS:—"Sir, I beg to support the amendment of Mr. Banerjee, and my grounds are these. Both the public and the Government feel the need of having more doctors than the country now has. It is also agreed that the country is in need of a certain class of medical advisers who have acquired a qualification, which will make them or rather place them within the reach of the poorer classes of people, and secondly, the qualification of these men would be of a lower standard than the qualification of men who are turned out in medical colleges. So far both the public and the Government agree that there is a necessity for more doctors in the country. When this was the state of things, certain persons undertook to open colleges or schools where they trained up certain doctors, and these men have been doing their work. Then it was found that they were not the right type of men whom the country required, and consequently by accepting the Resolution of the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee Government actually said in so many terms that the country is in need of doctors, but not of that type which these institutions produce. There is only the difference between the public and the Government opinion as regards the qualifications of these doctors. Government does not maintain, nor can they maintain, that these doctors who were turned out from these colleges were doing positive injury to society, or that they were a nuisance. That that cannot be the position of Government is clear from the fact that it is provided at the end of clause 6 that these men, who have existed to this day, will continue to exercise their functions as medical officers to the public after this Act comes into force. So the position of Government is this, that Government does not say that these are men who are obnoxious members of society, or who have done any positive injury to society. Then the question resolves itself into this:—'Are these people who have hitherto been necessary for medical help in this country, who are allowed after the Act to continue to render medical help to the country, do they become really a positive source of injury to the country that they should be at once stopped? What is the result of this stopping at once? The result will be that we will not have the number of doctors which the country needs. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee said that the acceptance of his amendment will have the support of Bengal but I say what is more, it has the support of reason, it has the support of equity. But then there is one thing. The proviso to clause No. 6 of the Bill says 'Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the use by any person of any title, description or addition which, prior to the commencement of this Act, he used in virtue of any degree, diploma, license or certificate conferred upon, or granted or issued to him.' Now by this proviso those men who were holders of certificates before the passing of the Act will have the privilege of practising medicine. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee says—'Extend the period.' Now, suppose the period is extended; it will require consequential amendment because what will be the result of accepting the amendment? Without a consequential amendment, the result will be that these men who, after the passing of the Act, receive certificates will not be authorised to practise medicine, because the proviso in that clause says that only those persons who hold a certificate of a date prior to the passing of the Act will enjoy the privilege of practising medicine, whereas to those men who would receive certificates under the extended period covered by the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, that proviso will not apply. So the result will be that, even if we accept the amendment, without having a consequential amendment, the result will be that certificates will be not worth as much as the pieces of paper on which they are written. While I certainly support the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee in his amendment, I say that the matter has not been considered sufficiently. Is Government prepared to allow these men turned out by these institutions to continue as practitioners after this Act is passed? Considering that it is only justice that those who are actually students at the present day, and considering that the need of the country is that we require more medical men, I hope the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis, on behalf of Government, will see his way to accept the amendment with the consequential amendment. As regards the time, two or three years, I am not in a position to say which will suit the condition of the country. That can be decided best by Sir Pardey Lukis."

The Hon'ble Sir PARDEY LUKIS:—"I regret extremely that I must once again oppose the amendment proposed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee. In order to explain my reasons for so doing, I must go a little more fully into detail as regards the genesis of the self-constituted medical colleges of Calcutta than I did when introducing this Bill into Council last September.

"The parent institution was the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal, which was originally started in 1884 under the name of the Calcutta Medical School. All went well until 1904-05, when the late Dr. Fernandez, who was at that time the Secretary owing to a difference of opinion with the other members of the Committee, decided to start another school in Wellesley Street, which he named the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Calcutta. The following year Major Sinha, I.M.S. (Retired) and about half the staff of the new school, finding themselves at variance with Dr. Fernandez, seceded from that institution and started the College of Physicians and Surgeons of India in Molla Lane. After the departure of Major Sinha for England, the management devolved upon Major Basu, I.M.S., (Retired) and Dr. S. K Mullick,

but these two gentlemen found themselves in disagreement. Accordingly, in 1907, Dr. Mullick severed his connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of India, and started "the National Medical College of India", in Bow Bazar, so that, in the result, three new schools sprang into existence between the years 1905 and 1907, all running in competition with the parent institution of which they were off shoots. It was the sudden appearance of these institutions which induced the Government of Bengal in 1908, when submitting their proposals for the introduction of the Medical Registration Act, to suggest the inclusion of penal clauses somewhat similar to those of the present Bill. Whilst the Bengal proposals were under consideration by the Government of India, an application was made to the Local Government by one of these newly started medical colleges asking for a certain grant-in-aid. Two experienced medical officers were then deputed to inspect the institution, in communication with its authorities, and to report as to its suitability for recognition by Government to the extent proposed. The opinion of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of Bengal was also asked for. That officer, in forwarding the report of the inspectors stated that the so-called college had scarcely any equipment or other facilities for imparting proper medical education to its pupils, and he expressed strongly his opinion to the effect that this inspection brought out clearly what had for a long time been obvious namely, the need for bringing the operations of the self-constituted medical schools under control in order to prevent the European system of medicine from falling into undeserved disrepute. He concluded by saying, however, that he was far from wishing that anything should be done to cripple the legitimate expansion of Indian institutions, and he gave it as his opinion that, if all the existing so-called medical schools were to amalgamate into one really good non-official college, and if their wealthy patrons were to subscribe the necessary funds to provide the requisite buildings, a scheme might be evolved worthy of the recognition of Government, but that as things then were, he could not recommend that Government should in any way recognise the existing conditions, or accede to the request of the authorities of the self-constituted medical school in question. The next step was in August 1910, when the Government of India addressed the Government of Bengal, stating that it was undesirable that legislation should be undertaken against these self constituted medical colleges until an effort had been made to induce all or some of them to unite in forming one really good teaching institution. The Government of Bengal then addressed the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in December 1910, directing him to convene a Conference in Calcutta, in which the heads of the various self-constituted medical schools might meet himself and various official and non-official representatives, in order to discuss the point raised by the Government of India. In compliance with these instructions, two meetings were held in Writers' Buildings on the 23rd and 27th of March 1911, but no definite conclusions were arrived at, chiefly as a result of the clashing interests of the various institutions concerned and the opposition of their representatives. Here, apparently the matter was allowed to drop, and nothing more was heard on the subject. After two years had elapsed without any progress being made, the Government of India decided to render financial assistance to the parent institution—the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal—with a view to its ultimate affiliation to the University of Calcutta—a result now happily attained. Having thus provided for the future of the Belgatchia school, the Government of India next addressed all Local Governments in May, 1913, asking for their views as to the desirability of the introduction of the present Bill, and on the receipt of their replies, which were practically unanimous in favour of this proposal, a reference was made to the Secretary of State in December 1914. His permission to introduce the Bill was received in February 1915; the decision was immediately communicated to the Press and the Bill was introduced into Council the following September. It is obvious, therefore, that the proprietors of these institutions have had ample warning of the intentions of Government and they have only themselves to blame if, failing to recognise that these intentions were serious, they continued to admit large numbers of pupils as though nothing were likely to happen. There is absolutely no justification for the allegation made in a certain memorandum that has been widely circulated amongst members of this Council, to the effect that nobody could foresee that this Bill would fall upon the students as a bolt from the blue. For these reasons I am unable to recommend that the two years' grace already granted as regards the issue of certificates should be extended to four years. The Government of India have been very patient and long suffering in this matter but there is a limit even to their patience. Nor can I see any necessity for such extension. The memorandum above quoted states that there are 'hundreds' of students in the 1st and 2nd year in the private institutions except Belgatchia. In view of the fact that the so-called College of Physicians and Surgeons of India is now extinct, and that Drs. Monier and Manuk (the successors of the late Dr. Fernandez) have announced their intention of closing the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Calcutta at the end of this month, it is obvious that these 'hundreds' of 1st and 2nd year students must all be on the National Medical College of Dr. S. K. Mullick, and I can only say, if this supposition is correct, that, in view of the actual size of his institution, I find it difficult to understand where he accommodates these young men: how he arranges for their instruction, and what explanation he has to offer for having admitted such large numbers at the present juncture.

"I would point out, moreover, that the case of the 3rd and 4th year students, in which are included all those who have completed two years of professional study, is on a

different footing to that of students of the 1st and 2nd year: the former would have to go back to the very beginning and repass all their earlier examinations, thereby suffering great loss of time and money. This does not apply to students who are merely commencing their 2nd year's course, and who, in consequence, cannot have passed their examinations in Anatomy and Physiology.

"For these reasons, Sir, I am unable to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General has given us a history of the circumstances which have led up to the present legislation. It is a most interesting history and it certainly discloses the solicitude of the Government in the cause of private medical education. But apparently the object of stating these facts in this Council was to point to the conclusion that there was really no grievance, and that the proprietors—I think I am quoting the Surgeon-General's own words—had ample notice of what was coming on, and that they should have been prepared for this legislation. Perfectly true, so far as the proprietors are concerned, but what about the students? I am not concerned with the proprietors in the slightest degree. The proprietors may be hanged, drawn and quartered for the matter of that. My interest is in the students. Does the Surgeon-General really mean to say that the students, as a class, knew what was transpiring in the Secretariats, what was taking place in the Conferences and in the correspondence that was passing between the Provincial Governments and the Imperial Government? I know something of those students; far too absorbed are they in their own work, and sometimes, in their play. They would not concern themselves with these things. These are matters which would not be known to them; they would not be cognisant of them, and I think it is only right and proper that a sympathetic and a merciful consideration should be extended to them, apart from whatever treatment may be dealt out to the proprietors. With the proprietors, who betray their trust, who try to make money out of the students, who do not perform their duties, I have no concern, but for the students who are their meek and humble victims, I feel the deepest sympathy, and I appeal to the Government to extend to them that sympathy which every right-minded man must feel in connection with them. The Hon'ble Member says that the students have crowded into Dr S. K. Mullick's school because they have been dismissed from the other schools. I do not know, I think that is mere assumption. I think that with this Bill hanging before them, the students would seek to discover other walks of life. I should think that, while Dr. Mullick's institution was suspended in the air, between heaven and earth, its fate unknown and its future enveloped in mystery, the students would not be so foolish as to enter that institution, at least in their hundreds. Therefore, there may be a few more students in Dr. Mullick's school than perhaps there were before. I appeal on behalf of the students, and I venture to submit that this concession should be made. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General has endeavoured to adapt himself, so far as practicable, to the demands of public opinion, and the Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, is proof positive of his solicitude in that direction. Sir Pardey Lukis must have noticed that there was, on this side of the Council at least, a strong feeling that my amendment should be accepted, and in view of the fact that he is legislating for us, for our students, for those in whom we are interested, whom we know most, I think it is only right and proper that he should, in this matter, defer to our opinion. Sir, I cannot withdraw this amendment. I must press it to a division, if necessary."

The amendment was put and the Council divided as follows—

Ayes—15.	*Noes*—35.
The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar.	The Hon'ble Sir William Clark.
" Raja of Mahmudabad.	" Sir Reginald Craddock.
" Dr. M. N. Banerji.	" Sir William Meyer.
" Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.	" Mr. C. H. A. Hill.
" Mr. Vijiaraghavacharior.	" Sir C. Sankaran Nair.
" Mr. Rama Rayaningar.	" Mr. G. R. Lowndes.
" Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.	" Mr. W. M. Hailey.
" Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.	" Sir R. W. Gillan.
" Maharaja Rasajil Simha of Nashipur.	" Mr. F. H. Stewart.
" Mr. M. S. Das.	" Mr. W. H. Cobb.
" Mr. Qamrul Huda.	" Mr. J. B. Wood.
" Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur.	" Mr. H. Sharp.
" Lt.-Col. Raja Jit Chand.	" Sir Edward Maclagan.
" Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.	" Mr. R. A. Maut.
" Sir G. M. Chitnavis.	" Mr. J. B. Brunyate.
	" Mr. H. Wheeler.
	" Mr. C. E. Low.
	" Major-General B. Holloway.
	" Mr. G. B. H. Fell.
	" Mr. G. B. H. Fell.
	" Sir Pardey Lukis.
	" Mr. R. P. Russell.
	" Mr. C. H. Harrison.
	" Mr. A. H. Grant.

Noes—35—cont.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. J. G. Cumming.
" Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
" Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.
" Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway.
" Mr. C. H. Atkins.
" Mr. J. Walker.
" Lt.-Col. P. R. T. Gurdon.
" Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot.
" Maung Bah Too.
" Mr. J. H. Abbott.

The amendment was accordingly negatived.

The Hon'ble Sir PARDEY LUKIS:—" Sir, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council here adjourned for lunch.

RESOLUTION *RE* CONSTITUTION OF A COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO DIETARY ARRANGEMENTS, ETC., OF CHILDREN IN EUROPEAN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. ABBOTT:—" Sir, I beg to move the Resolution which stands against my name:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that wherever there are European Boarding Schools, committees consisting of officials and non-officials be constituted by the Local Governments for the purpose of inquiring into the physical condition of, and the dietary arrangements for, the children therein and reporting thereon to the Director of Public Instruction.'

" In moving this Resolution I consider it peculiarly suitable to the present needs of the moment, the time when the problems of education and sanitation are so much before the public, and are receiving the earnest consideration of this Council.

" Perhaps there is no more supreme duty devolving upon the Government of a State than the careful care and upbringing of the child; for the boy or girl of to-day will be the citizen of to-morrow—soldier doctor, lawyer, administrator, may be on the one hand, or on the other hand, the mother. The healthy development of the child, carefully moulding him year by year for the battle of life, depends wholly upon education of mind and body surroundings and nourishment. 'A sound mind in a sound body' is a very old saying, but nevertheless as true to-day as of yore, no mind can be developed, if the body, the temple of the soul, is ill-nourished, ill-cared for, and ill-clothed. These truisms have long been translated into Statutes in most European countries. The recognition of the appalling effects of under-feeding in schools has led in our Mother Country to the passing of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act of 1906, and the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907. In furtherance of the same objects, the London County Council, and other local bodies throughout Great Britain have appointed Children's Care Committees, whose primary duties are to visit the Public Elementary Schools, seek out ill-nourished and sickly children, and see that proper care and nourishment is afforded them. And even if the parents cannot afford the required food, the State steps in and makes it their business to see that the growing child has a fair chance; that he obtains that bodily and mental nourishment so essential to mould him into a good and loyal citizen of the nation.

" Sir, I do not ask that the State should go quite so far in the case of European schools in India. All that I ask is, that some measure of protection may be afforded to the children attending such schools. Such schools are, and have always been, almost entirely under private management. The only European schools wholly State-managed are a few special secondary institutions of a particular character directly under Local Governments; these include the Lawrence Military Asylums of Cotacamund, Sanawar and Murree. It is a well known fact that the management and administration of many of our privately managed and administered schools in India are not what should be desired, and are more or less in financial difficulties; and what is the consequence? Economy must be practised. And in many cases it is unfortunate to relate, economy lies in the direction of the curtailment and cheap supply of food. Sir, what is the result? Under these circumstances, such a condition of affairs must lead to the starvation of the bodies or minds of the pupils. It cannot be otherwise.

" It has been forcibly brought to my attention, although I have not sought for the information, that children in a robust state of health, are sent to such schools by parents, but when they return home for periodical vacations they present a more or less washed-out anæmic appearance. These conditions cannot be attributed to any other causes than that of want of sufficient nourishment, insanitary environments, and perhaps, too, at times, aggravated by harsh or even cruel punishment.

" Sir, incredible as it may sound, the prisoners in His Majesty's jails in India are better protected by law regarding dietary and sanitary arrangements than are the pupils of our Schools. Take, for example, the fact that the inmates of a jail are periodically

weighed, that a minimum scale of food allowance is fixed, which guarantees that each prisoner must receive the quantity of food allowed him by the regulations governing such institutions; that should harsh punishment be unjustly inflicted on one of them, the mode, the method, and the punishment can be investigated, criticised and reported to the authorities superior to those who are in charge. Should any one individual be found to lose weight, appear ill-nourished, or to suffer in any way for want of care and attention, the fact has to be reported to the Inspector-General of Prisons. Such, Sir, is the attention bestowed on criminals—where any abuses which may exist in jails are discovered, investigated, and the necessary action promptly taken. Such a systematised state of affairs does not exist in any of our privately-managed Boarding Schools, and I plead, on behalf of our children, with all the eloquence at my command, that such be introduced, that a food-scale definitely defining the minimum allowance for children be framed, and be binding on School Authorities; that each child at regular stated intervals be weighed and measured by school authorities in the presence of their Medical Officer, and the weight and measurement be notified to the parents concerned in the monthly report of the child. Surely the off-spring of these men, so large a proportion of whom give their best service to the State, are entitled to the same privileges criminals enjoy?

"Sir, I do not propose, with the limited time at my disposal to describe fully the duties of Committees, which I ask in my Resolution to be appointed, but, with your permission, I shall endeavour to briefly outline their duties. It is most essential that the Committees care constituted should comprise only entirely independent persons fully representative, and thoroughly capable; and should in all cases be nominated by the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district. The members, individually or collectively, should pay strictly surprise visits to the schools under their care paying particular attention to the food—the quantity and quality supplied. They should also pay attention and check the weights and measurements of the children. Should any child be found to be losing weight or to show signs of emaciation, or to bear marks of severe punishment, the Medical Officer should furnish his report forthwith, together with that of the Visitor or Visitors, as the case may be, to the Director of Public Instruction of the Province concerned. They should immediately determine if the cause of emaciation is due to insufficient nourishment, to ill-treatment, or to any other fault of the school; or whether the cause is due to some organic disease, and if the latter, prompt action should be taken to arrest the disease; and the parents should, as in all case of sickness, be immediately informed of the condition of the child. In all cases the suggested visitation of such Committees, systematically, regularly and conscientiously made, would act as a great safeguard over the children to whom the country owes a solemn duty.

"Sir, I must now conclude. I have tried to portray the feelings which have actuated me to bring forward this Resolution, and I leave the matter to the Council, with the assurance that they will give the subject the attention it deserves."

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR:—"Sir, the Government of India realise that the children attending schools must be in such a physical condition that they may be able to take advantage of the education therein imparted. Otherwise the curricula ought to be modified or steps taken to improve the physical condition of the children. Inquiries are already being made by Local Governments, by means of individual inspections of school children by medical officers, to collect information to enable the Government or school authorities to take remedial and precautionary measures. With the experience already gained, the Government of India have no doubt that such inquiries will be more vigorously prosecuted. My Hon'ble friend will, therefore, understand that the Government of India are in fully sympathy with the object that he has in view. Nevertheless, I regret that the Government cannot accept his Resolution. It is not necessary now to refer either to the facts which he has stated or to the reasons that he has advanced. I am free to accept many of the statements he has made. Some of the arguments do not appeal to me, but it is not necessary to refer to them all. If Hon'ble Members will refer to the Resolution itself, they will see that the Government are thereby requested to constitute a Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials. Many of these schools are under the supervision of governing bodies, and it is their duty to make the inquiries that are referred to in the speech of my Hon'ble friend. There is no reason to supersede them, unless it appears that the Committees that might be appointed would perform the duties much better. Again, leaving aside medical officers for the present, it is very doubtful whether officials who have the leisure to attend to these duties can be found in all these places. And my Hon'ble friend wants independent persons—entirely independent persons, fully representative and capable. Such men are not easily found. To lay, therefore, an obligation on the Local Governments to appoint Committees consisting of such officials, it may not be possible to find them; or consisting of such representative persons—it may not be possible to find them either; is out of the question. But if my Hon'ble friend wishes it, the Government are prepared to go far to meet his views. There is no reason why the Local Governments should not appoint such Committees where the conditions are favourable and where the Government can get officials and non-officials of the character referred to by my Hon'ble friend. We are prepared, therefore, to forward a copy of my Hon'ble friend's Resolution with his speech and the Proceedings of this day, to the Local Governments for them to take action where the local conditions justify it. Further than that we are not now prepared to go.

"Though the Resolution is confined to the constitution of Committees to make inquiries, in his speech my Hon'ble friend has gone very much further. He asked that a food scale definitely specifying the allowance for children should be framed by the school authorities. That goes very much further than what he indicated in the Resolution itself, and therefore I do not refer to that part of the Hon'ble Mover's speech.

"For the reasons I have given, Sir, we are unable to accept the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I have just one word to say in connection with the Resolution and the speech of my Hon'ble friend. The Resolution confines itself to European boarding schools. There are Indian boarding schools quite as important and far more numerous than the European boarding schools. Is the attention of the Government to be drawn solely and exclusively to European boarding schools in preference to Indian boarding schools?"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The Resolution we are discussing is one relating to European boarding schools. As the Hon'ble Member knows, we are not discussing Indian boarding schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"I just wanted to suggest that, as the Government is going to make an inquiry, they might include the case of the Indian boarding schools also. That is all I have to say, and I hope that my Hon'ble friend, the Education Member, will consider the matter favourably."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARNOTT:—"I must thank the Hon'ble the Education Member for the sympathetic way in which he has dealt with my Resolution, and I feel sure that something will come of it. I do not think I need refer to what the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea said just now. I did not know how far any interference in this matter was possible or desirable in Hindu and Muhammadan schools. I therefore did not include them in my Resolution.

"With these remarks I withdraw my Resolution."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* PLACING THE ANCIENT AND INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MIR ASAD ALI KHAN:—"I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Government of India, in consultation with Local Governments, should investigate the possibility of placing the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis and increasing their usefulness."

"In doing so, I desire to draw the attention of the Council to the state of public feeling in the matter. The passing of the Medical Registration Act in different provinces the hasty and ill-advised action of the Madras and Bombay Medical Councils against certain leading Indian practitioners for their interest in, and association with, Ayurvedic institutions, a matter favourably disposed of subsequently, and the generally unsympathetic and sometimes prejudicial attitude—with notable exceptions indeed—of the Indian Medical Service towards the indigenous systems of medicine, have really brought to the forefront the Ayurvedic as well as the Unani system. While the allopathic system has received more than full recognition at the hands of the Government, the other systems, especially the two indigenous systems, have been left uncared for. While continued efforts have been made through legislation and by other means to safeguard and promote the interests of the modern system, nothing so far has been done to revive the ancient systems, and encourage their practice. That there has been within recent years a considerable intellectual awakening among the peoples of India cannot be denied. Both Hindus and Mussalmans are endeavouring, in the words of our gracious King-Emperor, 'to conserve the ancient learning of India,' and wherever possible reconstruct the old edifice on modern lines. Hence people are asking whether it is not one of the functions of the State to give as much medical relief as possible to suffering humanity, and whether the Ayurvedic and Unani systems which, though shorn of their ancient glory through neglect of ages, are still largely practised throughout the country, cannot be so improved as to minister to many millions of patients whom the allopathic system cannot possibly reach. Public interest and sympathy are being roused by the publication of literature on the indigenous systems and the holding annually of All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Conferences in the principal cities of India. The founding of Ayurvedic and Unani colleges and dispensaries at important centres, and the growing interest in the study of these systems, are indeed unmistakeable indications of a bright future for the Eastern systems. While I myself am not a believer in so-called 'systems,' I venture to think that the modern medical science has certainly made a notable advance. Even 'systems' are liable to change in the light of fresh facts gathered, new experience gained, and more light thrown on the subject.

"The Resolution, Sir, makes but a simple recommendation, at once modest and reasonable, and asks the Government to investigate the possibility of placing the indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis and increasing their usefulness. What the indigenous systems are, what is meant by a scientific basis, and what their usefulness is, will be presently explained, before the grounds for such investigation are put forward

The two widely prevalent indigenous systems are the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. It is perhaps too late in the day to question the antiquity of these systems, particularly the more ancient Ayurvedic system, which is said to be as old as the Vedas. These systems flourished during the Middle Ages, and reached a state of perfection. Even to-day the advance made in therapeutics seems to go ahead of modern therapeutics. Both the Ayurvedic and Unani systems lay claim to great antiquity, much intrinsic value and high efficiency. While Ayurveda traces its source to the Vedas, Unani owes its origin to the Greek culture, and traces its development to the Egyptian culture and Arabic sources. Professor J. F. Royle of the King's College, London, in his essay on the Antiquity of Hindu Medicine, said:—'The antiquity and independent origin of their medicine display, I conceive, considerable merit not only as showing that they had at an early period paid attention to what now constitute the several branches of medicine but also they had discovered various kinds of remedies as well as modes of applying them. That many of these are of a valuable nature we may readily be assured by looking at their Materia Medica, and our own obligations to it, as well as by remembering how recently some among them of old date have been introduced into European practice, as the smoking of *datura* leaves in asthma, the prescribing of Nux Vomica in Paralysis and Dyspepsia.' But he rightly added, 'From the mixture, however, of much ignorance and absurdity with what is valuable, many will be apt to despise altogether the medicine of the East.' The Right Hon'ble Mount Stuart Elphinstone bore testimony to the value of the system when he remarked—'We are not surprised with their knowledge of simples in which they gave early lessons to Europe, and more recently taught us the benefit of smoking *datura* in Asthma, and the use of cow-itch against worms. Their chemical skill is a fact more striking and more unexpected.' Dr. George H. Clark spoke of the system thus: 'If the physicians of the present day would drop from the Pharmacopœia all the modern drugs and rhetorics, and treat their patients according to the method of *Charaka*, there would be less work for the undertakers and fewer chronic invalids in the world.' Dr A. F. Rudolf Hoernle of Oxford said: 'There is much that is valuable in the old Ayurvedic system of medicine; but there is much more that modern Hindu practitioners may, with profit to themselves and to their patients, learn from the great advances made by modern medical science. The same remark may equally apply to Mussalman practitioners. Last, but not least the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, than whom there is no warmer friend of the indigenous systems of medicine, in his recent utterance at Indore referred in glowing terms to 'dechlorination,' and added, 'Any *Vaid* or *Hakim* could have told us, long before Widal and Javal made their experiments, that salt is contra-indicated in all dropsical affections.' So much for the greatness of the system. One chief difference, however, between the Ayurvedic and Unani systems lies in the fact that the Hindu physicians use minerals too in their preparations, while the *Hakims* use chiefly herbs and drugs. To either system modern surgery is practically unknown. Hence the desirability of improving these systems.

"By a scientific basis is meant that the ancient systems which through long neglect and consequent deterioration became rusty, should be so improved as to possess the advantages of the modern system, and brought up to date in the light of recent scientific researches. It must not, however, be understood that the ancient systems are unscientific. But it will be more correct to say they are, perhaps, less scientific. As for their usefulness, it need hardly be said that millions of patients, especially in rural areas, have to avail themselves of the indigenous methods of treatment. Many of those who practise the indigenous systems may be quacks. But the object of my Resolution is to reduce considerably the number of quacks, and have in their place a good number of duly qualified and trained *Vaidyas* and *Hakims*. Even as the present day physicians are, they are not such bad specimens as they are often portrayed to be, and the indigenous systems themselves have been useful and serve the purpose wherever no access can be had to modern methods of treatement. It must, however, be admitted that the indigenous systems are capable of improvement. They rely too much upon authority. If ever these systems should progress, they should be taught to base their theories and conclusions upon experiment and observation, the foundation stone of any rational system.

"There are good reasons why an investigation of the indigenous systems should be made. In the first place, the existing medical institutions, as well as medical practitioners, are quite inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the country. According to the latest figures available, there were in 1913, 2,820 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries treating a little over 515,000 in-patients and over 30 millions of out-patients; 851 State Special and Railway Hospitals treating a little over 98,000 in patients and 2 331,000 out-patients; and 607 private non-aided institutions treating over 57,000 in-patients, and 4,828,000 out-patients. In other words, there are about 4,400 Hospitals and Dispensaries all over British India treating about 38 million patients, for a vast population of 240 millions. That is there is one hospital for every 5,500 of the population. They are certainly inadequate. For an equally large, if not larger, number of patients who do not come within the reach of these medical institutions are, I believe, being treated generally by local *Vaidyas* or *Hakims*. If, however, the quality of these physicians is improved, be it ever so little, better results will surely follow, and mortality would gradually go down. Again, there are but five medical colleges with about 1,700 students and 28 medical schools with about 4,200 pupils for all India. Of these, the number of qualified students is very small. These numbers, too, are quite inadequate for the vast Indian population.

"The rate of mortality is very high when compared with that of the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom, the death-rate was 14.2 per 1,000 of the population in 1913, against 17.1 in 1901, whereas, in India, it was 28.72 in 1913, against 29.45 in 1901. In England and Wales, it was 13.7 in 1913, against 16.9 in 1901, in Scotland, it was 15.5 against 17.9, and in Ireland, it was 17.1 against 17.8. In India, therefore, the death-rate is practically double of what it is in the United Kingdom. In the urban area there is a higher death-rate than in the rural area. Among the provinces, Delhi showed in 1913 the highest death-rate of about 40 per 1,000 of the population, while Madras showed 21.40, the United Provinces, Coorg, the Punjab, Central Provinces, Bengal and Bombay recording 34.84, 33.48, 30.19, 30.28, 29.35, and 26.63, respectively. Thanks, however, to the recent sanitary measures of a benevolent Government, the rate of mortality, since 1911, has been showing a steady decline. From 32.01 in 1911, it came down to 28.72 in 1913. But the rate of infant mortality is much higher. Fevers, cholera and plague have claimed millions of victims. Fevers alone have been claiming a death-roll of about four millions per annum for the last few years. Much of the sickness and mortality, as the "Moral and material progress and condition of India" for 1913-14 says, is due to deficient powers of resistance and to insanitary habits and surroundings. The sanitary laws of old which are embodied in the indigenous systems of medicine, if they are brought to light again and carefully adhered to, will surely tend to lower the death-rate and conduce to the better maintenance of the public health, as also a trained body of Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners, in addition to the Indian practitioners of the western system.

"Secondly, the indigenous systems should be improved in the interests of rural economy. The poor peasantry will find the indigenous treatment far less expensive than the allopathic treatment. While medicinal herbs, drugs and plants can easily be obtained in villages at little cost, modern medicine, whether imported or manufactured locally, would cost more. Moreover, villagers have far deeper faith in the indigenous methods of treatment, and family custom, orthodoxy and superstition will invariably favour the indigenous systems. To the poor villager, therefore, a cheap physician, good enough for all practical purposes, is a desideratum.

"Thirdly, the indigenous systems themselves, notwithstanding their defects, can still boast of a rich store of valuable medicines, as efficacious as western medicine. Rich in their Materia Medica, the Ayurvedic or Unani medicine can hold its own against modern medicine. The purity and excellence of certain Ayurvedic as well as Unani medicines have been appreciated by some of the best European physicians. If, therefore, investigation is conducted with zeal in this particular direction, the result will have justified the trouble taken. What is really wanted, is a little practical sympathy and freedom from bias on either side in order that the proposed investigation may yield fruitful results.

"For these reasons, Sir, I would request the Government to investigate the possibility of placing these systems on a scientific basis. I may also be permitted to suggest that, in this task of investigation, the Supreme Government, as well as Local Governments will do well to invite the co-operation of renowned *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* and others interested in the study and practice of the indigenous systems. Bengal is rich in its *Kavirajes*. In other centres too, such as Kashmir, Benares, Lahore, Delhi, Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay and Madras, there are competent authorities whose mature opinion will be of great use to the Government. As a preliminary step towards a complete investigation of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines, I should like to suggest the desirability of publishing in the original and in English translations of the most renowned and authoritative Treatises of medicine in these systems. Such investigation as the Resolution proposes, when undertaken with full responsibility and vigorously pursued, will not only help to resuscitate the ancient medical systems, but encourage and aid the existing Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions, and eventually lead to the formation of learned bodies or associations for the purposes of bringing into brotherly contact eminent practitioners of the Western and Eastern systems, of investigating indigenous drugs and methods of treatment, and of awarding titles, diplomas, and other marks of public recognition to those who distinguish themselves as students or practitioners of the indigenous systems at examinations instituted for the purpose.

"I hope and trust that this Resolution will meet with the unanimous acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr RAJA RAYANINGAR:—"Sir, the Resolution, as it stands, reads as though the Hon'ble Mover wants us to understand that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine are not scientific, but that he does not really do so, is amply evident from his interesting speech. The Ayurvedic and Unani systems are not mere empiricisms; they are undoubtedly scientific. It is true that some of the theories that these systems postulate do not find favour with Allopaths, it is also true that, while the Allopathic system is progressing, the Ayurvedic and Unani systems remain stationary. They are as they had been centuries before. This, however, does not mean that these systems are unscientific. That these systems are scientific has been admitted by great many eminent men. Lord Amphill, one of our late Governors, said:—'Colonel King assures me that the ancient Hindus used animal vaccination secured by transmission of the small-pox virus through the cow; he bases the interesting theory on a quotation from Dhanvantari' and continuing The Lordship said —'I cannot refrain from mentioning yet another of

Colonel King's interesting discoveries which is, that the modern plague policy of evacuation and disinfection is not a whit different from that enjoined in ancient Hindu Shastras.' Sir William Hunter has the following on the scope of Indian medicine—' Indian medicine dealt with the whole area of the science It described the structure of the body, its organs, ligaments, muscles, vessels and tissues. The Materia Medica of the Hindus embraces a vast collection of drugs belonging to the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, many of which have now been adopted by European physicians Their pharmacy contained ingenious processes of preparation with elaborate directions for the administration and classification of medicines. Much attention was devoted to hygiene, regimen of the body and diet.' Speaking of the Ayurvedic medicine, Dr. Ruy observed—' It is absolutely free from any trace of quackery or charlatanism.' As the Hon'ble Mover has already referred our much esteemed colleague, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General, more than once expressed his high appreciation of these great systems of medicine. What an irony of fate, though these systems are greatly appreciated by eminent men, they are by some condemned as worthless quackery. Whether professional jealousy or ignorance or something better, that is at the bottom of this condemnation it is not for me to say. Whatever that might be there is no denying the fact that these systems are giving substantial medical relief to millions of Indians. People have great faith in these systems, indeed, in some cases, the cures effected by *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* are really marvellous. After all as the learned Charaka says: 'Tadeva yuktam bhishajyam yadarogyaya kalpate Sachaira bhishajam srishto rogebhyo yah pranochayeth'—that is the proper medicine which cures disease and he is the best physician who relieves from ailments. Besides, indigenous medicines are comparatively very much less costly, and are within the reach of all people; the bulk of Indians are poor and have limited means They cannot afford to pay for the costly allopathic treatment. Even if they can afford to pay, there are not sufficient number of allopathic medical practitioners to treat all the people. In these circumstances, I think it is the duty of Government to encourage the indigenous systems of medicine. Government can encourage Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in various ways. They can have schools and colleges to teach these systems. They can publish authenticated texts on Ayurvedic and Unani medicines They can offer research scholarships. It is, however, gratifying to note that Government have begun to take interest in the matter. Recently, when I interpellated Government on this subject, the Hon'ble Home Member gave a sympathetic reply He said that the Government was considering the matter. It is time something substantial should be done. With these observations, Sir, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja Sayyid Abu Jafar of Pirpur:—" Sir, the Hon'ble Mover has done a great service to the Indian public by moving this Resolution. For the Western medical system is undoubtedly a complete, and comparatively speaking, perfected whole comprising all the wonderful advances made by modern surgery, anatomy and therapeutical chemistry, based as it is, on unceasing and elaborate researches in the domain of disease and infection. But the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of treatment, which also had their days of glory and prosperity, still retains a considerable hold over the masses of this country. By a section of the people who profess great faith in these two systems, they are regarded as a very useful means of treatment, especially in some chronic cases. It is most desirable that these systems of medicine should be revived and encouraged, which will be undoubtedly productive of enormous benefit to the people. It is regrettable that these indigenous systems of medicine have been dwindling away, neglected and uncared for, owing to the lack of a sufficient number of competent training institutions imparting instruction, and through a want of efficient qualified teachers. The greatest advantage in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems is that almost all the remedies of their pharmacopœias are indigenous, locally and more easily available, and cheaper than the imported drugs of foreign countries. Moreover, the proper spread of these systems of medicine and a multiplication of their practitioners will serve to supplement the number of doctors practising the western system of medicine which is already inadequate for the needs of the country

" With these remarks, I accord my support to the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Singh of Nashipur:—" Sir, I beg to support the Resolution. It is a fact that the indigenous systems of medicine, both *Kabiraji* and *Hakimi* are prevalent in this country. There are still several people who are prejudiced against western methods of medicine, especially Hindu widows, who generally resort to the *Kabiraji* and *Hakimi* systems of medicine; and now-a-days, owing to want of State encouragement, these systems are dwindling down. There are very few *Kabirajes* and *Hakims* who can be trusted with important and difficult cases, and so quacks are rampant in many parts of our country. Being a layman, I am unable to compare the indigenous system of treatment with that of the western method; but it is a fact that in most chronic cases the ancient systems prove efficacious, especially in cases of dysentery, etc., and I have known many instances of Europeans even resorting to the Ayurvedic treatment in preference to the Allopathic treatment. In fact, Government also encourages *Kabirajes* and *Hakims*, because I find from the Civil List that the Government have created the two titles of Vaidyaratna and Shifa-ul-Mulk for the *Kabirajes* and *Hakims*, so, in a manner, Government also encourages the best *Kabirajes* and *Hakims*, and so, I think, it is time that the State should encourage this sort of treatment, especially because, as my Hon'ble

friend has remarked, the poorer classes cannot afford to pay for Allopathic treatment as the charges of doctors are high and also the prices of medicines. In the case of indigenous medicines, the prices are very low and the *Kabirajes* do not charge heavy fees except, of course, in big towns and cities. My friend does not ask now for any State encouragement, he only asks that the matter might be investigated, that this system be put on a scientific basis. As many people depend on this system, I think it is desirable that it should be on a scientific basis, and that the lives of the people should not be left to the hands of quacks who do not understand either the Ayurvedic or Unani systems."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—" Sir, I desire to associate myself with the support that has been accorded to this Resolution by my Hon'ble friends. The question is one of great practical importance; it is not a theoretical matter in any sense, a question of mere research leading to no practical benefit; for, as the situation stands to-day, there are large sections of the community which avail themselves of the indigenous systems of medicine. Go to a village in Bengal, or to any other part of India, and you will find that the *Kabirajes* are in evidence; you will find that the *Hakims* are also conspicuously in evidence. Therefore, it is a fact which cannot be disputed that a very considerable section of our people, notwithstanding the prevalence of the western system of medicine, avail themselves of indigenous methods. There must be something in these methods to encourage them to have recourse to them; they must be benefited by these methods, otherwise they would reject them. That being so, I think it is the duty of Government to place these systems upon a satisfactory footing for the benefit of the vast masses of the population who avail themselves of it. I think, Sir, that that is a clear conclusion to which the existing state of things points.

"Then, Sir, the Resolution is exceedingly moderate. I think my Hon'ble friend asks for no more than this, that the Government should investigate the possibility of placing the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis. Is it possible to do this? Whether it is possible or not, is to be the subject of inquiry. My friend does not say that it is. It is possible that, after examination, the attempt may have to be given up; but at the same time there is this fact, that these two systems of medicine are in vogue amongst our people, amongst the masses of our people. Who is to make the investigation? No public body has the means, no private individual has the inclination, or the means. The Government wields the resources of the State, the Government alone commands the organisation and the means for carrying on the investigation. Therefore, it seems to me, having regard to the present situation, the basis upon which my friend places his proposition is exceedingly sound, exceedingly logical. Here is the Government, cognisant of the fact that there are large numbers of our people who avail themselves of these systems of medicine. These systems of medicine do need improvement, the Government alone can improve them, the Government alone can investigate the question as to the possibility of placing them upon a scientific basis, and that is what the Mover wants Government to do. I am sure my Hon'ble friend who will reply to this Resolution will see his way to accept it. It is an exceedingly moderate Resolution; it is necessary in the interests of the country, and what is more, it will satisfy a vast body of public feeling. For, say what you like about western systems of medicine, about the vast progress that they have made, about the immense and the unspeakable benefits that they have conferred upon our people, I think we cannot shut our eyes to the glories of the past. In the morning of the world, the Ayurvedic system was the only system in vogue. The Greeks borrowed their system from the ancient Hindus, the Arabs borrowed theirs from the Greeks. Therefore, if you go back to the misty past, you will find the Ayurvedic system prevailing. That system has outlived the vicissitudes of time and fortune, and is still an accepted system amongst the population of India. There must be something in it to account for this wonderful vitality, and therefore that fact points to the necessity of an investigation, of an investigation taken up by the great Government that presides over the destinies of this country, a Government which is the custodian of the ancient lore of India. And, therefore, it is with great confidence that I submit that this Resolution should be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY Bahadur:—" Sir, I beg to give my hearty support to the Resolution. Repeated attempts had been made in Bengal by *Kaviraj* Bijoya Ratna Sen to induce the Government of Bengal to give assistance to the indigenous systems of medicine by starting a central institution for promoting the study of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, and to put them on a sound and sure footing. But nothing came of his efforts, for the indigenous systems had never been looked upon with indulgence or sympathy. Who have not heard of the great *Kavirajes* Ganga Prasad Sen of Calcutta and Ganga Dhar of Murshidabad, and the very wonderful cures they used to effect in various hard cases, and especially in chronic cases. These indigenous systems are particularly most efficacious in chronic cases. Even now, the great masses of the people who live in the interior, and even the higher classes, always take advantage of the *Kaviraj* system to get themselves treated by *Kavirajes* from whom they always get timely and effective remedy and relief. There is no doubt, as stated before, that the indigenous systems are most effective in chronic cases, and Government would do well to encourage the old systems, and to take steps to promote the study of those systems of medicine. I am glad that the passing of the present Bogus Degrees Bill will give a greater impetus to the study of the indigenous systems of medicine."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"Sir, as a representative of the Province where these systems of indigenous medicines are in practice to a certain extent, I also beg to support the Resolution, although I do not admit that the indigenous systems of treatment lack a scientific basis. I am glad the Hon'ble Mover also does not lay stress upon this point. If they were empirical, they would not have lasted for centuries, and would not have been popular to-day in spite of the competition of the western systems of Allopathy and Homœopathy. There is still a large class of people who believe in them, and the general experience is, that they are very good and helpful in the treatment of certain diseases. But it would be wrong to claim for them perfection. The investigation recommended in the Resolution might be productive of good, and suggestions might be forthcoming which would increase the usefulness of the systems. Examination is the first condition of progress, and as these medicines are still used by a large class of people, any such improvement in the system is sure to benefit humanity. I accordingly support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DASS:—"Sir, during the discussion that has followed the Resolution and also when the Hon'ble Mover was putting his Resolution before this Council, I frequently heard the use of the expressions 'Western' and 'Eastern' systems of medicine, and it was also said that they differed. There can be no two systems of medicine; medicine must have one scientific basis and one object in view. The object in view must be the cure of human diseases, and different systems followed in different countries may differ as regards the medicines they use, the drugs they use, or the instruments they use—such instruments differing in one country from those in another according to the advancement in other sciences made in each country. What must have been the origin of all medical science? If we go back to the primitive state of man, he must have gone about in a state of barbarism; disease must have overtaken him; he must have picked out some drug, used it and got cured. That was the first step of medical science, and then, as society advanced, the information collected by a number of individuals was tabulated. It was all in its origin empirical in character. Afterwards, the information has been classified and has assumed now the dignified name of science. It is but natural that in the East—in India—man must have resorted to the drugs which are naturally produced in India, and it is equally natural that in the West man must have used drugs obtainable in the West. The West advanced and with the aid of chemistry they prepared different tinctures, and, whereas the *kabiraj* now prescribes a heap of weeds, Burroughs and Wellcome have made compressed tabloids of these weeds. It is a question of mere dimensions. All that this Resolution asks, is whether there is not sufficient material in India to form the basis of an investigation, and is it not likely that such investigation would bring to light the accumulated result of the experience of thousands of years? Science, Sir, is nothing but the classification of the result of human experience. What is science after all? Science is nothing but a survey of nature. Man looks round him and sees different objects, studies the nature of these objects, the virtues of the plants, and then he deduces his conclusions, and these conclusions form the basis of science, the result of scientific research. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea said 'if it is possible to build a science on it.' I do not understand why he should have gone so far as to doubt the possibility of it."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEA:—"I rise to a point of correction. I did not doubt the possibility at all. I simply quoted the words of the Resolution. I said whether it was possible, and, if possible, Government was the only body to do it."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"I submit that here we have the accumulated result of the experience of ages, and that result has not died away. The very fact that, since the incoming of the British here the Western system of treatment has prevailed to a large extent and has received much patronage from the rich and the influential, but, notwithstanding all these disadvantages against it, the fact that the indigenous system has survived, shows that it has a vitality of its own, and that vitality it draws from the very nature of the soil and the environments of the country. Consequently, it is not at all desirable that such a treasure, a treasure which in fact is the accumulated result of such long experience, should be allowed to die out. In my own time I have seen, Sir, there was a time about 45 years or half a century ago, when the European doctor condemned *dahi* (sour milk). Now, I suppose, that *dahi* is prescribed by every doctor. Men who are lovers of science pick up anything that really contributes to the health of mankind; it does not matter whether it is from the East or West. Disease is the same whether it is in the Eastern body or Western body. A healthy Western body is just the same as a healthy Eastern body. Consequently, Sir, I think that this is a thing which should not die, while we are spending lakhs and lakhs to preserve a monument like the Taj Mahal, or anything of that kind which was meant to commemorate the life of one person. We should not be justified in allowing to die a system which has preserved in the past the lives of millions and millions, and is now doing the same work on the same scale. Should we be justified in allowing this to die? And to die of what? Financial starvation—to die from lack of sympathy from Government.

"With these remarks, I heartily support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. QUAMRUL HUDA:—"Sir, we have all heard with interest the history of the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of treatment just given by the Hon'ble Mover of

the Resolution. Ayurvedic science flourished in India during the period of its highest civilization, and when the greater part of the world was very little acquainted with science. Unani, or generally called *Hikmat*, held its sway in Spain for about 800 years. In Egypt, it alone relieved suffering humanity and saved the lives of many till a comparatively recent date. The Hon'ble Mover in his lucid speech has sufficiently proved the fact that these ancient sciences—antiquated though they may look to a bigoted mind—are not such as to be left neglected and permitted to be buried in oblivion. I have heard remarks to the effect that *Hakims* and *Kavirajes* are quacks, but that is not the fault of the science these men profess to know, but the ignorance of the science on the part of the man who passes such remark. It may be admitted that these ancient sciences have not kept pace with the progressing European world. With the changes and the circumstances brought about by time, many so-called *Hakims* and *Kavirajes* have cropped up who cannot have the least pretensions to the science to which they falsely profess to belong. They are rather a slur on the profession. In these days the example of so-called *Hakims* or *Baids* will not be found wanting, who never learned or studied the science, but pretend to be *Hakims* because their grandfathers or great grandfathers in their time were renowned *Hakims* and had left some well-tried prescriptions. Admittedly such pretenders are a scourge and danger to the lives of Indian people. But why have such miserable and dangerous degradations crept into these noble sciences? The reason is not far to seek. The old institutions for imparting knowledge in this science were swept away by the change of kingdom, and no suitable institutions were found to take their places. When there was no criterion or standard left to judge the merits of those who claimed the knowledge of the science, it was a good day for the impostors to call themselves *Hakims* or *Kavirajes* as it suited their sweet will. Fearing a similar degradation of the European system of medicine, the Government was justified in introducing in this Council the Indian Medical (Degree) Bill, though the cause of apprehended danger was not the same nor very similar.

"It is well known to the Government that there are still people in the land who have a preference for the Unani or Ayurvedic systems of treatment. The Resolution we are discussing seeks, in a manner, for the sympathy of the Government towards these ancient sciences. Any action taken by the Government to teach these sciences on a scientific basis will shut the doors against pretenders and impostors. Naturally, it will improve the present condition of *Hakims* and *Kavirajes*. Thus, it will save the lives of many Indians who die for want of proper treatment. There are a few Madrasas for *Tib* and some colleges for Ayurvedic science in India. Let these be taken under the supervision of the Government, and I am sure in not very long time they will be turned into model *Tib* Madrasas and Ayurvedic colleges.

"With these few words, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir PARDEY LUKIS.—"Sir, although I cannot agree with the remarks in regard to the alleged unsympathetic attitude of the Indian Medical Service towards the indigenous systems of medicine, it gives me very great pleasure to be able, on this occasion, to associate myself with the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee in supporting the motion of my Hon'ble friend Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan, a motion which deals with practically the same subject as the Resolution recently proposed by the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerji, viz., the provision of competent medical aid for people in rural areas. The motion now before us deals with a subject to which I have devoted considerable thought during the 36 years of my residence in the East, and as I said the other day at Indore, the longer I remain in India and the more I see of the country and its people, the more convinced I am that many of the empirical methods of treatment adopted by the *Vaids* and *Hakims* are of the greatest value.

"I may say also that I do not recognise any fixed line of demarcation between the Eastern and Western systems of medicine. The main difference between the two is, that whereas one has advanced the other has remained stationary, and that is why I am an advocate for the placing of the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine upon a scientific basis, thus increasing their usefulness. Modern medicine as we know it to-day, is very different from the rough methods of treatment of the 'barber surgeons,' and we are ourselves only just emerging from the slough of empiricism. I well remember that in the early seventies, at which time disease-causing bacteria were unknown, I was almost howled down when I tried to deliver an address on the germ theory of disease before a Students' Debating Society. Hon'ble Members will recollect also that, until a few years ago, we believed malaria to be due to foul air, as its name implies.

"Why then should the Allopath arrogate to himself the right to appropriate for his individual benefit all new discoveries, denying these privileges to the practitioners of other systems of medicine? This appears to be especially unfair when it is borne in mind that 90 per cent of the Indian population live in rural areas where the *Vaids* and *Hakims* are—and will be for many years to come—the chief attendants of these dumb millions alluded to in recent speeches in this Council. It was in view of this, and in the hope that something might be done to raise the status and improve the education of *Vaids* and *Hakims*, that I insisted on a definite standard of education for the new type of vernacularly trained village practitioners which it is proposed to create, for I am strongly of opinion that, in the interests of the masses, the improvement of the education of those who profess the indigenous systems of medicine is quite as important as the invasion of a lower grade of Allopathic practitioner. Personally if I were ill, I say frankly that I would prefer to

be treated by a good *Vaid* or *Hakim* rather than by a bad doctor. I resent strongly that spirit of medical trades-unionism which leads many modern doctors to stigmatise all *Vaids* and *Hakims* as quacks and charlatans, and I shall always be proud of the fact that I was privileged to have the friendship of two such learned men as the late Nawab Shafa-ud-dowlah of Lyzabad and Kaviraj Bijoy Ratna Sen of Calcutta. I will not trouble a lay audience with all the evidence that exists to show that many of the so-called discoveries of recent years are merely 're-discoveries' of facts known centuries ago to the ancients. I will merely remark that I am not alone in my opinion as regards the value of the ancient systems of medicine. If I err, I do so in good company, amongst whom I may mention my friend and former colleague, Sir Havelock Charles, Colonel King, of Madras, to whom India owes the magnificent Research Institute at Guindy, and that distinguished Sanitarian, Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay. For these reasons, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to be able to announce that I am authorised to accept this Resolution on behalf of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"I wish to say a few words, Sir. In associating myself with this Resolution, I thank the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis for the cordial sympathy he has extended to it. It does seem to me that there is some considerable difference of view between the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution and the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis who has been somewhat misled, I think, by the speeches made in support of the Resolution. I am against treating the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine as ancient monuments. I protest against it. I am also against providing the rural population with inferior practitioners, whether you call them Ayurvedic or Unani practitioners, or by whatever name you call them. If the Ayurvedic system and the Unani system are worth investigation they are worth investigation in the name of mankind and not in the name of the rural poor. I come from the rural poor and I protest against the rural poor being treated as an inferior set of human beings to urban and suburban poor. What we want is, that the science—whether it is a perfect science or an imperfect science—should be investigated for its own sake apart from the uses to which it could be put in India. I also protest against having two sets of medical students and medical facilities in India, one for the poor and one for the rich. What we want is, that the medical future of India should be that, wherever people cannot afford to pay for such medicine and such medical aid, they must have it gratis or at half rates. Whether rich or poor, from Prince down to peasant, we must have the highest benefit which scientific skill can afford to us. The idea of two sets of institutions according as the people they will serve are rural or urban, rich or poor, is most vicious in principle and calculated to produce needless distinctions.

"I also protest against the statement that the ancient medical systems of India are entirely empirical. They had a scientific basis, they reached a certain degree of perfection, as most things in India did. There was progress, political progress, economic progress and progress in everything else; but for reasons we need not investigate now they came to a standstill, and medical science shared the fate of every other science. Then, the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis made a claim for western medical science that it was advancing. I admit it is advancing; but I believe it is advancing mostly and only in one direction, namely, surgery. It is true surgery has decayed in India. If you look into any of the ancient books on surgery, you will find innumerable instruments that we cannot identify; they are named. Bones are also named. I believe something like 600 bones are named in Sanskrit literature, and over 140 or 150 surgical instruments. We don't know how to make those instruments now. But that decay began—it was not merely stationary but decayed—may be granted; while surgery has advanced in Europe to an extraordinary degree. But not allopathy or anything else along with it. And one can understand why Europe has become the most military nation in the world, and it has summoned to its aid the science of inflicting the most deadly wounds. Those who know how to inflict the most deadly wounds must perforce also know how to cure them; for the two sciences, the science of inflicting the most cruel wounds on little or no provocation on woman and children, and the science of surgery, are very intimately connected. I will not deny you this advantage. I freely and frankly admit that Europe has made marvellous advance in the matter of surgery. But I deny that they are superior even now in the matter of treating diseases in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. I am entirely serious when I say this. What is the practice in Southern India? My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea always speaks for Bengal. Let me for once speak for Southern India, although we, members of this Council, ought to speak for the whole of India and the whole of Burma. In Southern India this is the practice. In all matters of acute diseases, people—even the best educated people—have recourse to English medicine; but in all matters of chronic diseases diseases which require long and patient treatment, they abandon western treatment, and take Unani and Ayurvedic medicines. I am not talking of the poor; I am not talking of those who cannot afford it; I am talking of all the people, both rich and poor. They all believe that European doctors are the best for providing prompt provisional remedies in acute cases and arresting their course, where that has to be done; but somehow they have got the belief that European medical science has not got good medicines to get rid of the disease altogether, and they therefore have recourse to the celebrated *Hakims* and *Kaviraj*s.

"I can also quote the case of Japan, though I forget the exact authority. How has it been there? Japan, as we all know, learnt everything that the world could teach her, and it

learnt the science of medicine, like every other science from the West. She put the two together, her own science and western science, blending them into one and thus evolved a new system. With what result? In the Russo-Japanese War, sur was able to cure 75 per cent of her wounded soldiers, while Russia was unable to cure 25 per cent. What we want is, a thorough investigation of Indian Medical science, whether you call it Ayurvedic or Unani is immaterial, overhaul the whole of it and the medical future of India should be a State system in which, as in the Japanese State system, without any name the whole of medical science should be a blended mixture of the Ayurvedic, Unani and Western systems. No matter where the institutions are located, no matter who are the patients rich or poor, that will be the system used. If the Government is going to give us anything less than that; if you reduce your cordial support to the liberal support that you gave to the poor Resolution of the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee the other day, I am very sorry for the motion, and I am very sorry for the support given by the Government of India. What I want is, that there should be an instalment of the future attitude of the Government, a formulation of that attitude now. We should thoroughly investigate these ancient systems of medicine, introducing Chairs into Medical Colleges for Oriental medicine and Chairs for all that is good in Oriental medicine. If that is not done, do what you like, the Oriental systems are bound to perish."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I feel thankful, Sir, for the discussion which has taken place on this Resolution. I also feel thankful to the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General for the sympathetic support he has given both on his own behalf and on behalf of the Government on the subject. The duty of the Government in this matter is very clear. The Government finds that the systems in vogue in this country are the Unani and the Ayurvedic, and that millions of people resort for medical help to those who practise these two systems. It is, I submit, clearly the duty of the Government—a humane call on the Government—to see that those who practise these systems receive the best education that can be given to them, so that they may be able to render the utmost aid, and also to minimise the chances of their doing any disservice to the people they serve. In this view I agree with my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, that the object should not be to confine the system of education in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems to those who are to be educated in the proposed vernacular schools, but that there should be a proper recognition of the worth and utility of these systems. In order that it should be so, there are only a few facts which have to be recognised. I think that the Resolution is somewhat unhappily worded in that respect, because it speaks of an investigation to find out whether the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine can be placed upon a scientific basis. I submit Sir, that the true view would be that neither the Western nor the Eastern system of medicine rests very much on a scientific basis, or rather to put it in a different way, that the ancient and indigenous systems of India are not more scientific nor less scientific than the western system of medicine. But the fact is that the triumphs and discoveries which science has made have gone very much to serve and improve the western system of medicine. This is an undoubted and indisputable fact, and to that fact we ought all to be grateful. Surgery has made undoubtedly great strides. In that respect the ancient systems lagged; as my friend has pointed out, we have to bring up the knowledge of surgery in the ancient systems of medicine up to date by incorporating a knowledge of western science in that direction, but in the matter of Materia Medica, in the matter of diagnosis and treatment of disease, the ancient systems of medicine have a great deal yet which will compare favourably with any other system. I am not concerned here, nor am I qualified, to institute a comparison between the two systems of medicine. My object is to point out that, as the Government finds that in this vast country a very vast number of His Majesty's subjects do place faith in the ancient systems of medicine, do resort to it in ill-health and times of trouble, it is the duty of Government to see that those who practise these systems of medicine receive the best possible education which can be given to qualify them for their profession. In that view, I hope that the Resolution will be taken up by the Government, not from the point of view of placing the indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis, but by promoting a systematic study of those systems alongside of the study of western medical science. It is a matter for sadness that for a long time, one hundred years and more, this duty has not been pressed upon the attention of Government. It is a pity, but it is never too late to begin a new reform, and in his matter I am very thankful that Government have shown an attitude of sympathy and willingness to institute an inquiry into the subject. I only hope that that inquiry will not be in the futile direction of placing one or the other system of medicine on a scientific basis, but an enriching the indigenous systems, by incorporating all that is best in the modern system and all that is lacking in the ancient system, of blending them together in such a way, that it will serve mankind in the best possible manner to the benefit of the people and to the immense credit of Government. I strongly support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD ALI KHAN:—"Sir, I do not think it is necessary for me to make any speech at this stage. I must thank Sir Pardey Lukis and the Government of India that they have been pleased to accept my Resolution. I must also thank all my non-official colleagues for their support of my Resolution."

The Resolution was put and accepted.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXHIBITION OF WAR FILMS IN SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. BANNERJI:—"I beg to move the following Resolution:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that steps be taken by Government for the exhibition in all schools and colleges under Government control of the official war films, and for the introduction in them generally of the cinematograph for the importation of instruction in hygiene, sanitation and agriculture.'

"I need hardly commend this Resolution to Hon'ble Members with any lengthy remarks. The utility of the cinematograph as an instrument of instruction is obvious. As Professor Gregory of Glasgow pointed out, it 'is the most complete and the most vivid method of illustration.' It is very useful in the teaching of geography and natural history. Besides, in the words of Professor Gregory—

'In technical education the kinematograph promises to afford incalculable help. It will give medical students in all parts of the world the opportunity to observe special surgical operations, and to see them even better than they could do if present at the operation itself. It will, moreover, display costly industrial processes to students who have no chance of seeing them in actual practice.'

"In America, France, Germany and Japan the cinematograph has been introduced in schools. The Americans disseminate useful knowledge about phthisis and other diseases and the fly and mosquitoes through the cinematograph, and in Pennsylvania it is used to great advantage in agricultural and horticultural education. In England, doubtless, Government has not done much in the line, but political, charitable and municipal organisations requisition the services of the cinematograph for their special purposes. The Women's Imperial Health Association communicates valuable information through the celluloid film. Its employment in schools for instruction is likely to be appreciated most in India, and the short experience we have had of it justifies the conclusion that it has already gained a firm hold upon the popular mind. It fits in well with the ancient traditions. The Sanskrit lore, the richest perhaps in the world, for centuries was transmitted from generation to generation by word of mouth, and representation either on the stage or in the village fair by means of shows has always formed one of the most effective agencies in the education of the masses. It is true according to the western test of literacy as applied at present, the bulk of the people are submerged in ignorance, but so far as the high caste Hindu population is concerned, thanks to the efforts of the peripatetic expounders of the *shastras* and the great epics, and of the organisers of the village shows, there is a considerable amount of ethical and spiritual knowledge even among the common people which helps to imbue them with sober ideas and a lively sense of their duty towards their King and country and towards themselves, and gives them a general refinement. And this knowledge has survived through centuries of chaos, misrule, war, rapine and successive foreign aggressions. The Muhammadans also have similar agencies for popular education. They have their *mullahs* and their fairs from time immemorial. And not only that: They have been influenced to some extent by the Hindu institutions. It may be broadly stated that, barring the aboriginal tribes inhabiting the hills and the jungles, the people have depended more upon shows than anything *else* both for the education and the delectation of the masses. 'Nature study' similarly about the necessity of which we hear so much nowadays has been one of the principal courses of education in orthodox India. The *asrams* formed the schools of Hindu India, and situated as they were far away from the hubbub of the towns amidst hills or beautiful forests or on the banks of the mighty rivers, hill streams and rapids, the scene afforded the amplest opportunity to the Indian pupil to imbibe all that a rich and bountiful Nature has to impart to the earnest inquirer. Life in the *asrams* was in itself a course of study of inestimable value. But the order has changed; new factors have come into play, and the conditions of life and study of the present day have destroyed the corrective and ennobling influence of the indigenous system of education. And informed opinion is that this has not been all to the good. We have lost much that was valuable in the previous system. But the die has been cast: a reversion to the old methods is not to be seriously thought of. Sound progress will lie in the judicious use in the schools and the colleges of the great scientific inventions of the world, alongside of the conventional instruction through secular books, with additional instruction in religion wherever practicable.

"Now, Sir, the European War that is going on, the greatest in the history of the world, should not be lost upon the youthful section of the people of the country. The youths are the hope of the future, they will be our future citizens. Any effort to strike their imagination with the might of the great Empire of which India, through the wise Dispensation of Providence, forms an integral part, to instil in their minds a due sense of proportion, and to give them a proper idea of the responsibilities of the coveted Imperial citizenship can never fail to have upon the country as a whole the most beneficial and abiding influence. Years ago, after the Chitral Expedition, a military Tournament was arranged in Calcutta by Colonel Chatterton, and it was an effective demonstration of the military strength of this Indian Empire which appealed powerfully to the Bengal public. Even now as we discuss this resolution a Military Tournament is held in Calcutta for the War Fund. But the necessity of holding such Tournaments is no longer present after the introduction of the cinematograph. Every manœuvre, every little detail of the movements of colossal armies, the exploits of the invincible Royal Navy, which is the bulwark of the political independence and the commerce of the British Empire, the conveyance of war materials and

provisions, the transport of troops and of volunteers going to the Front from India and His Majesty's Overseas Dominions under an impelling sense of duty,—in short, the numerous details of the huge machinery employed against the mighty forces of unscrupulous militarism, can be exhibited before the Indian public through the cinematograph at a minimum of cost and the maximum of profit. And it is of the first importance that the impressionable oriental youth should have laid before him the unique object lesson of this great war. It is desirable in the interest of law and order, it is necessary in his own interest that he should have an ocular demonstration of the military resources of the British Empire, and should have a correct idea of his insignificance against forces so highly organised and so large, as also of his important and dignified position as an Imperial citizen. Even the casualties will have their lessons. The war films are incalculably more valuable as instructors than the wounded soldier of the past who could 'shoulder his crutch and show how battles are lost and won.' But we must necessarily have the official and authorised films. And Government can only reasonably be asked to exhibit these in the schools and the colleges under their control.

"Sir, the Resolution also recommends the introduction in them generally of the cinematograph with a view to impart instruction to the pupils in hygiene, sanitation and agriculture. Such instruction is admittedly absolutely necessary. Demonstration lectures on hygiene at least with the help of the magic lantern are familiar to us, and, as shown above, the cinematograph can be made to serve our purposes better than the magic lantern. Through it a continuous whole can be shown instead of individual parts by means of slides. And films can surely be made without much difficulty to demonstrate clearly and effectively sanitary methods and improved agricultural methods. The principles will be more readily grasped and much longer remembered by even the most careless student who feels bored and puzzled by dull and difficult text-books. The cinematograph so employed will increase the attractions of the public institutions, and will help to excite in the student a real interest in the subjects which cannot but be productive of the best of results. Dr. Bampus of the Wisconsin University attaches great value to the cinematograph as an instrument of popular education.

"I should notice here two objections that are often raised to its employment in schools. It is said the exhibition is too trying to the eye and has a deadening effect upon the intellect by exposing too much. The first of those contentions is of dubious soundness and the second appears illogical. Experience does not lend support to the theory that the eyesight becomes damaged by following cinema shows. The other argument is, however, far more serious, but lacks substance. If demonstrations, pictures, maps and lantern lectures do not militate against the sound principle of education that the pupil should be encouraged to exercise his thought and imagination, it is difficult to see how visualisation by means of the cinematograph does. The principle is the same. On the contrary, these realistic shows to my mind, dispel wrong notions.

"The cost of the experiment, I believe, will not be prohibitive, and in view of the solid gain anticipated, is well worth incurring. Moreover, the whole thing can be managed economically if, instead of attempting to provide each school and college with an apparatus, important places are selected as centres, and exhibitions in all institutions within each centre are placed in the hands of peripatetic operators who will tour throughout their charge at regular intervals. It is likewise easy to recoup the maintenance charges as also the initial outlay by charging the pupils a small fee which nobody will grudge to pay.

"Sir, in consideration of all these facts I ask Hon'ble Members to adopt this Resolution. I am confident the suggested departure will be welcome to the people. It has already been mooted in the Press and by enthusiasts, and I ought to mention that, except as regards the suggestion of the employment of the cinematograph for instruction in agriculture, the Resolution follows the lines of the inspiring leaderette on the subject in a recent number of the *Times of India*."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAYR:—"I am sure that this Resolution will commend general sympathy. Probably every Member of this Council who looks back on his school days will be able to recall some dull moments when he would have welcomed an order to put aside his lesson books and go to an exhibition of moving pictures. Whether this diversion would have been good for his education is another matter.

"The attitude of the Government of India towards the Resolution as a whole will, I understand, be explained by my friend Mr. Sharp. I propose to deal only with a small part of it, viz., the idea of imparting instruction in *agriculture* by means of the cinematograph. The scope for activity in this direction is at present extremely limited. Agriculture is not taught at all in the ordinary schools, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Hill explained to the Council last week, the Conference on agricultural education recently held at Pusa came to the conclusion that all attempts to teach it as a subject in primary schools should be definitely abandoned. The accepted policy is to teach agriculture only at special schools and colleges, which are as yet very few and far between, though it may be hoped that one result of the Conference will be to increase the number of these schools.

"In one province, viz., Bombay, a very promising start has been made with vernacular agricultural schools; but the success achieved has been chiefly due to the fact that the instruction is imparted on strictly practical lines. The boys actually cultivate the land themselves, and are shown how to do this to the best advantage. It is very doubtful whether the cinematograph would be a useful supplement to education of this kind. I understand that some films have been manufactured which will show a bud suddenly burst into flower. This is no doubt very wonderful, and it is possible that the advanced

student may learn something from films illustrating the growth of plants. But to the ordinary school-boy such a picture would be of doubtful value. It is just as likely to bewilder as to instruct. By compressing one of nature's slow processes into a few moments of time, it distorts the facts of nature, just as a concave mirror distorts the faces that it reflects. This sort of picture seems to me to be very similar to the performance of the conjurer who translates a mango seed into a tree. If it conveyed anything to the mind of the school-boy, it would probably give him the impression that flowers grow faster in Europe than they do in India. For the purpose of exhibiting pictures of plants, the magic lantern is, in many respects, superior to the cinematograph, as it does not misrepresent the facts, and the image can be kept on the screen while the teacher is explaining it. It is, moreover, cheaper, more portable, and much easier to work. The Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa is already doing a good deal in the way of producing lantern slides, especially those illustrating the life histories of Indian insects. The Institute has distributed over 500 of these slides to agricultural colleges, and has sent another 400 to Directors of Agriculture and to Agricultural Associations. On the outbreak of an insect pest among crops, it has been found very useful to take a magic lantern to the locality and show the villagers slides of the insects concerned. We have some specimens of these slides in the Secretariat and I shall be very glad to show them to the Hon'ble Mover or any other Hon'ble Member who may care to see them.

"There are of course many agricultural operations which the cinema does not distort, and which it would be very useful to exhibit in India. If suitable films could be obtained, which is by no means an easy matter, the cinematograph would be an admirable medium for illustrating the working of agricultural machinery and numerous processes of manufacture subsidiary to agriculture; but exhibitions of this kind are, I think, more suited to a general audience and especially to the adult agriculturist than to boys at school. It is to be hoped that more films of this nature will gradually become available, as they would be of great value in giving the Indian cultivator a vision of the wide field of improvement that lies open to him. When one sees the rubbish that is ordinarily exhibited on the cinema, one cannot but feel that the public taste is bound to rebel against it, and to demand the presentation of more serious and useful subjects.

"I am so far, Sir, in sympathy with the objects of the Mover of this Resolution, but as I have already explained, I am doubtful of the advantage of introducing the cinema as a part of the curriculum in our agricultural schools and colleges. There is also a serious objection, which, it seemed to me, was somewhat lightly dismissed by the Hon'ble Mr Dadabhoy, viz., that the cinema constitutes a grave danger to the eye-sight of the rising generation. My friend, Mr Sharp, will be able to give the Council more precise information on this point, and he may perhaps be able to devise an amended form of Resolution which would be acceptable to the Government. As the Resolution at present stands, I am afraid that, from the point of view of the Department of Agriculture, I cannot support it."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP:—"I understand that the general intention of this Resolution is the encouragement of visual instruction. Any such movement is to be welcomed, and is indeed fully in accord with the policy of the Government of India as declared in their Resolution of 1913. I should like to take this opportunity of recounting very briefly some of the steps which have been taken to this end.

"I think I may say that all provinces are now fairly supplied with wall pictures for schools and with magic lanterns. I can certify from experience that some provinces have long been supplied with these things, and that inspecting officers carry lanterns about with them and exhibit them even in the village schools. I can best give an idea of what is being done by referring Hon'ble Members to a press note issued by the Government of Bombay on the 4th August, 1914. It shows the following facts—

"In 1910, the Director in Bombay urged that the lantern should be used as an aid to the study of history, geography and science, and further, in conjunction with touring officers of the Agricultural and Sanitary Departments, for the display of agricultural and sanitary facts and principles. Every Government high school and training college was accordingly provided with a good lantern, and a collection of slides was accumulated. Next, Deputy Inspectors of Schools and some of their assistants were provided with lanterns and slides for the promotion of general and sanitary knowledge in primary schools in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for this purpose, and an officer was placed on special duty to instruct the teaching and inspecting staff. But, since lantern displays cannot be of frequent occurrence in village schools, it was decided to supplement them with sets of stereoscopic pictures, and to provide for every three Local Board schools a set of two stereoscopes and a number of stereoscopic pictures. Two sets, each of 250 pictures, have been prepared—one for primary schools to illustrate the readers, the other for secondary schools. Each Board school possesses 36 pictures out of a set interchangeable with other parts of the set. Each secondary school has a full set of 250.

"I am not aware whether other provinces have thus specialised in stereoscopes. But this description from the Bombay Presidency gives a good idea of what is being done by Departments of Public Instruction in regard to lanterns.

"Again, with reference to hygiene and sanitation, which are specially mentioned in the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's Resolution, the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis and the Sanitary Commissioner have kindly supplied me with a good deal of information regarding what is being done. Thus Major Glen Liston says that, at the Bombay Bacteriological laboratory,

he has a collection of ten cinematograph films illustrating medical subjects. He is anxious to prepare his own films, and the Government of Bombay have sanctioned money for a camera. There is also an ample stock of slides at Parel, and illustrated lectures have been prepared on various subjects—plague, dracontiasis and tuberculosis. A set of about 165 slides on hygiene has been collected in Simla. Sets of slides dealing with sanitation are now for sale with private firms, and this fact has been brought to notice. Further, the Sanitary Commissioner has provided me with a description of what is being done in Bengal. Three Assistant Surgeons are attached to the Education Department, and provided with a lantern and a set of slides dealing largely with malaria and its prevention. The Sanitary Department also has two lanterns and three or four complete sets of slides on malaria for loan. These lanterns are also used for giving lectures at agricultural fairs. Now all this shows that a good deal is being done. But this Resolution would go further than lanterns and stereoscopes, and raises the question of the cinematograph and education. Quite a lot has been written on this subject. I propose briefly to state how the question stands at present.

"The cinematograph appears to have a certain vogue in schools of some countries, especially in the United States; and some American writers consider it an admirable adjunct to education. On the other hand, many opinions have been expressed unfavourable to the use of the cinematograph in schools. There is, in fact, considerable divergence of opinion on the subject. I need not multiply instances. But a report made by the Chairman and Director of Education to the Lancashire Elementary Sub-Committee states that, with very few exceptions, all the teachers interrogated on the subject agree that the shows are detrimental to children. An investigation made at a normal training school in the state of Ohio resulted in nearly all the pupils declaring that they were the worse for these displays, and were afflicted with head-aches and eye-strain. A Conference considered the matter in 1913. It was found that the experts were divided as to the educational value of the cinematograph. The London County Council decided not to proceed with its experiments at the Polytechnics. I should add that I have gathered these facts not from official sources, but from educational periodicals from time to time.

"Why should there be these misgivings about the cinematograph? At first sight, its advantages would appear to be obvious. It interests children who naturally love movement and colour. It can make a dull lesson pleasing. It is an advanced form of visual instruction, and it is useful for demonstration in some higher forms of professional training. Moreover, in what has been written on the subject, there is a good deal which shows that it is recognised that the cinematograph has come to stay, and is taking an ever increasingly important part in town life, and that therefore it is better to organise displays for children on suitable lines rather than allow them to seek recreation in cinematograph halls where the displays are not arranged with reference to the requirements of children. This last is of course a negative argument, and is not necessarily flattering to the cinematograph. But, on the other hand, it is urged that there are positive dangers about the cinematograph in schools. The displays tend to bring children together in crowded and perhaps ill-ventilated rooms. *Pace* my Hon'ble friend, evidence shows that attendance at the cinematograph has a detrimental effect on the eyes and even the nerves of children. Only the other day, I observed in a leading article in one of the best known papers in India, a statement that the eye-strain resulting from the cinematograph is demanding the close and critical attention of all physicians who have a care for the rising generation. I understand that efforts are being made to overcome these physical disadvantages. But there is also doubt about the mental effect. The cinematograph is exciting. It stimulates, but does not arrest, attention. The realistic nature of the films leaves too little to the work of the imagination, and I hold that the imagination is one of the most potent faculties in the young, and a faculty for the development of which complete representation is an actual error. Again, the Sanitary Commissioner tells me, as the result of experience, that, in matters of sanitation, for rural tracts, the simpler and cruder the picture the better is the result obtained. There are also difficulties of other kinds. The production of suitable films is not easy. It is not a paying proposition compared to that of popular films. The subjects require very special treatment. In order to illustrate this difficulty, I had intended to read a passage from one of the reports of the Commissioner of Education at Washington, the writer of which is an enthusiast on the educational use of the cinematograph. But it is late and the passage is long, and I must content myself with saying that it shows that it is difficult to procure films which give a faithful representation of facts (a point made in Mr Mant's speech also); indeed, that children sometimes ask the teachers which they are to believe—the text-book or the cinematograph; and that the supply of films is inadequate, the distributing agents being interested in the popular side of the business, which is more lucrative. Indeed, it seems that at that time no manufacturer in America turned out educational films in sufficient quantities, though films were procurable from England, France and other European countries.

"Again, there are other things. The cinematograph is not so easy to work or to lecture to as are the commoner forms of visual instruction. The cost of a good film may run into hundreds of pounds, and of its loan into thousands of rupees, and I may add that films do not last for ever and in fact are rather destructible. Some idea of the cost involved may be gathered when I state that the comparatively simple devices which I have described as in use in the Bombay Presidency for visual instruction have already cost considerable sums. In that Presidency Rs. 36 000 has been spent in purchasing lanterns, and I

find that a lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the supply of stereoscopes and stereoscopic pictures to schools. How much more expensive would be the supply of the cinematograph? And, I may add, only a few can participate in the cinematograph displays, whereas lanterns and stereoscopes can be freely distributed over the country, since these smaller forms of instruction can be easily carried about even in remote places.

"These are the main reasons why there is still doubt as to the educational use of the cinematograph. I am assured that it is not of special value as regards sanitation and hygiene, though it is of value in medical instruction as the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has rightly pointed out. For sanitation and hygiene, the lantern is probably a more effective instrument. As regards agriculture, Mr. Mant has already spoken about it. Those who favour the cinematograph for educational purposes seem to think it is best applied in teaching geography, history, and natural history.

"The other part of my Hon'ble friend's Resolution, which deals with official war films, stands on a somewhat different footing. The existence of these films had already been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and the matter is under consideration. Intimation of their existence has already been given to at least one of the leading cinematograph firms in India, and Local Governments will probably be asked to lend official patronage to the displays. It is improbable that Government will take a direct hand in importing these films, nor is this necessary. For the cinematograph has attained a great popularity in India, the number of halls is rapidly spreading; and the firms engaged in these displays are in a strong position, and quite capable of purchasing even expensive films. No detailed arrangements have yet been decided upon. The displays will presumably be confined to the public cinematograph halls, and I myself hope that facilities will be given for students to see these displays under favourable conditions.

"The general position regarding the cinematograph in schools is this. The Government of India are not convinced that this method is the best for instruction, or is even free from harm. Much has already been done in the way of lantern slides and other forms of visual instruction. The suitability of these methods is unquestioned. The still picture arrests attention, and is easier to lecture about. The lantern and the slide are comparatively easy to work. The cost of the cinematograph for general purposes is prohibitive. The cost of a valuable film would probably build a dozen excellent primary schools. But even if there were not these objections, it is held by some authorities that the effects of the cinematograph on children are physically and mentally deleterious. Anyway, the still picture offers a more effective method for teaching the subjects which are specially mentioned in this Resolution, and the production of suitable educational films presents difficulties. At the same time, there is no harm in permitting experiments to be made. The Government of India have put a private agency, whose object is the display of educational films for pupils, into touch with Local Governments, and though I have no official information, I understand that some of the Local Governments are rendering assistance to this firm. I noticed a passage which appeared only the other day in the *Madras Mail*, which states that the Burma Educational Syndicate have said they are not in favour of the Education Department taking any action for the introduction of the cinematograph as a means of education, but considered that Managers of schools should be approached and arrangements made with them.

"In so far then as the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's Resolution represents a plea for visual instruction, it is to be welcomed as springing from the most wholesome and refreshing motives. But the Government of India would prefer to await the results of the experiment I have just mentioned, further information as to the progress of the educational cinematograph in other countries and success in the production of educational films, before accepting a Resolution which would commit them at this stage to the use of the cinematograph in schools. I am authorised to say that the Government of India are, therefore unable to accept the Resolution in its present form. But if my Hon'ble friend will withdraw his Resolution, and will put it forward in a slightly modified form, it can then be accepted. The form suggested is as follows:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that steps be taken by Government for the exhibition of the official war films, and that special facilities be given to pupils of Government institutions to attend these exhibitions, and that encouragement be given to the development of visual instruction in schools and colleges under Government control.'"

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, I should like my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy to say whether he is going to accept the amendment so that others who wish to speak may do so before him."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The first point to settle is, what the form of the Resolution is to be. I will ask the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy to say whether he wishes to press his original Resolution or to withdraw it, and to move this fresh one."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"I shall accept the amended Resolution."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The motion now before the Council is—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that steps be taken by Government for the exhibition of the official war films, and that special facilities

be given to pupils of Government institutions to attend these exhibitions, and that encouragement be given to the development of visual instruction in schools and colleges under Government control'

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I rise, Sir, to protest against the time that is being wasted by this Council in the consideration both of the Resolution as it stood originally and in the form in which it is now proposed. It will give an indication to the world that, in these days of war, we have nothing more serious to discuss than the question of the employment of cinematographs in schools, and that the Council has sat for an hour and a half listening to the discussion of a subject which could have been much more easily settled by correspondence.

"I only want to add this: I think the Resolution, in the form in which it has been altered now, is a very different Resolution from what the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy proposed. Holding that view, I object to a Resolution which has been materially altered being suddenly sprung upon the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp has given it as complete a change as could be given by putting in the words 'the encouragement of visual instruction' at the end of the Resolution. As explained in his speech, we understand what the encouragement of visual instruction means in that Resolution, but the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy made it very clear that he was referring to visual instruction of a definite kind. On that point, the Government have completely refused his Resolution, and I think, Sir, it is best, in these circumstances, that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has withdrawn his first Resolution, he ought to have time to consider whether he will bring this Resolution in the form proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp for further consideration by this Council. At any rate, as a humble member of this Council, I request you, Sir, not to allow the Resolution in the altered form to be put before the Council, so that our time may not be taken up at this juncture with it any more."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"Sir, I have not been quite able to follow the line of argument of my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya. My Hon'ble friend protested against my having withdrawn the original Resolution and accepted the modification suggested by Government. I do not think that, by acquiescing in this arrangement, I have departed from the usual practice. In fact, my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya has oftener than myself accepted amended Resolutions before this.

"I shall now explain the circumstances under which I am constrained to accept this amended and modified Resolution. I was unwilling to the first instance to accept this modified Resolution, but if I had the alternative placed before me of either my Resolution in its original form being rejected, or some form of visual knowledge being imparted, I should certainly prefer the latter. Instead of having nothing, at least let us see that Government moves in this direction. And once the Government moves it will find hereafter the advantages of the scheme, and will perhaps be prepared to go further along the line we wish. I am therefore unable to follow either the line of argument adopted by my Hon'ble friend or his criticisms on the subject.

"Now, Sir, the Council has received some very interesting information both from the Hon'ble Mr. Mant and the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp. The Hon'ble Mr. Mant has explained to me with a reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Hill's speech the other day introducing certain heads of the Financial Statement, that special schools are few and far between, and that the Government is not in a position to introduce this method of instruction in the Department of Agriculture. I am sorry that the Government of India is not convinced of the desirability of this form of instruction. However, it is the same old story. The Government of India is slow; it prefers to adhere to its own antiquated methods; it is not like other Governments which move more quickly in these matters. We have got the example of America; we have got the example of Japan; and we find that in those places this form of instruction has been introduced with great success. I am sure if a similar experiment had been tried in this country, the Government would have found it to be equally successful. However, as I said, it is a matter of difference of opinion.

"From the interesting speech delivered by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, it appears that he is a lover of the magic lantern; he prefers the magic lantern to the cinematograph. Here, again, opinion is very much divided. However, from the latter portion of his speech it appears that the Government has already started inquiries regarding this matter and opinions are being collected. Reading between the lines of his speech, it clearly appears to me, that, sooner or later, the Government will come to a final decision in the matter, and very probably a year or so after, they will decide to introduce the cinematograph in schools. However, so far as the wording of the Resolution which has been placed before me for my acceptance by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp goes, I do not find anything objectionable in it. It certainly does not meet my case, it curtails the scope of my Resolution to a very material extent; but, as I have said, I feel convinced that if a small beginning is made by the Government in this matter now, later on, when some experience has been gained and after they have ascertained the cost that will be involved in the experiment, they will come round to my way of thinking.

"Under these circumstances, I think it advisable to accept the amended Resolution, though it very much curtails my original Resolution. In hopes of future, further and wider action I accept this modified Resolution, namely:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that steps be taken by Government for the exhibition of the official war films, and that special facilities be

given to pupils of Government institutions to attend these exhibitions, and that encouragement be given to the development of visual instruction in schools and colleges under Government control.

"I only wish to add that I hope the suggested departure will mark the beginning of a new system of imparting instruction, and that later on, if it proves successful, Government, in its generosity, will also see the advisability of extending its scope and this boon to private institutions and schools."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHIN MALAVIYA:—"I want to speak on the Amended Resolution, Sir."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the Hon'ble Member will be in order in doing that. This is now the final stage."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"May I submit, Sir, that the Resolution as amended is a new Resolution, and that every one of us is entitled to give his opinion for and against it. I request that you will kindly rule on this point, viz., whether we are, or are not entitled to speak. It is an entirely new Resolution that was put just now."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I admit the point. The Hon'ble Member can speak."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I only want to say a few words, and that is to add my strong protest against any money being spent even in the way suggested in the amended Resolution. We want every pie we can get for primary education. We are not in a state when any money can be spent on cinema shows; and when there is, as evidenced in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, strong objection to the cinematograph being displayed to young students, I submit that the Government will be pleased to consider the matter much more seriously than has been done, and not send out a recommendation to Local Government which will encourage them in incurring any expenditure on cinematograph shows, or in encouraging young students being brought to face the glare which is certainly injurious to their eyes and which is not very helpful in other ways. That is all I have to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"Am I not entitled to speak on the Resolution in reply to the remarks just made by the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya?"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Member is entitled to speak, but the subject is very nearly exhausted."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"I just want to say one word more about the question of expenditure. I am sorry that my Hon'ble friend, Pandit Malaviya, cannot see eye to eye with me. His ideas of all education is by books, conferences, societies and that sort of thing. He underestimates apparently the value of the instruction to be received by means of the cinematograph. This is one of the most important methods, and it has been recognised as such in every educated and advanced country. If my Hon'ble friend will study the educational history of such a country as Japan, he will find the progress that has been made there by the utilisation of the cinematograph. I say that is a complete justification of any reasonable expenditure which the Government may have to incur in this matter. It will pay Government tenfold by making citizens that are better informed, more loyal and having a knowledge of their responsibilities and duties."

The Resolution, as amended, was then put and accepted.

RESOLUTION *RE* THE PLACING ON THE TABLE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, I see that in answer to a question put this morning by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, important papers with which my Resolution is concerned, have already been laid on the table. In these circumstances, I beg leave to withdraw the Resolution, with liberty to bring it in another form if I feel so advised, namely.—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and also that between the Government of India and Local Governments relating to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission contained in Chapters 19 and 20 (Rural Boards and Municipalities) be placed on the table of this Council.'

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned to the next day, Thursday, the 16th March 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN
Secy. to the Govt. of India Legislative Dept.

DELHI;
The 22nd March 1916.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in Answer to Question 1.)

STATEMENT showing the population and the death-rate from fevers, plague and cholera for each province and for the whole of British India for five years ending 1914.

Provinces with population under registration.		Years.	Death-rate per mille from.		
			Fevers.	Plague.	Cholera.
MADRAS.					
Census of 1901	38,712,583	1910	6·7	1	·2
Census of 1911	42,047,357	1911	7·4	4	1·4
	42,047,357	1912	7·6	2	3·8
	42,047,357	1913	6·7	·1	..
	42,047,357	1914	7·7	·2	1·7
BOMBAY.					
Census of 1901	16,491,382	1910	14·26	1·35	·20
Census of 1911	19,497,389	1911	11·38	5·13	·30
	19,497,389	1912	14·63	1·86	3·59
	19,497,389	1913	12·58	1·20	·25
	19,497,389	1914	13·23	1·67	·91
BENGAL.					
Census of 1901	50,691,824	1910	20·42	·02	3·21
Census of 1911	52,186,810	1911	20·60	1·44	2·37
For the provinces as reconstituted ..	46,3?0,?17	1912	21·30	·04	2·10
	46,3?0,?17	1913	21·30	·02	1·74
	46,329,247	1914	23·40	·01	1·98
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.					
Census of 1901	29,812,725	1910	22·31	·001	3·95
Census of 1911	33,728,985	1911	18·82	·0008	1·16
BIHAR AND ORISSA.					
Census of 1911	34,290,831	1912	15·80	1·70	2·74
	34,290,831	1913	16·15	1·06	2·05
	34,490,035	1914	17·7	1·8	·9
ASSAM.					
Census of 1911	6,051,597	1912	11·94	..	2·36
	6,051,597	1913	14·43	..	0·71
	6,051,597	1914	13·70	·0001	1·50
UNITED PROVINCES.					
Census of 1901	47,691,782	1910	27·07	3·81	2·15
Census of 1911	45,375,198	1911	27·94	7·03	2·51
	48,825,198	1912	30·66	2·48	·45
	48,825,198	1913	23·86	0·50	1·18
	48,825,198	1914	22·62	2·23	·49
PUNJAB.					
Census of 1901	20,106,720	1910	17·19	6·74	·11
Census of 1911	18,751,722	1911	15·53	0·89	·06
	18,337,140	1912	16·22	1·54	·09
	18,337,140	1913	17·18	·42	·38
	18,337,140	1914	17·37	0·81	·34
BURMA.					
Census of 1901	8,213,753	1910	9·37	·01	·24
Census of 1911	9,878,502	1911	7·71	·01	·43
	9,855,853	1912	8·78	·01	·73
	9,855,853	1913	9·42	·18	·44
	9,855,853	1914	7·72	·79	·21
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.					
Census of 1901	11,870,021	1910	21·43	2·47	·44
Census of 1911	13,913,508	1911	16·86	2·01	·21
	13,913,508	1912	16·41	1·38	2·49
	13,916,208	1913	14·58	·04	1·18
	13,916,208	1914	16·84	·06	1·88
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.					
Census of 1901	1,909,454	1910	19·63	·02	·84
Census of 1911	2,041,077	1911	17·48	·18	·01
	2,041,077	1912	16·11	·001	·65
	2,041,077	1913	18·83	·16	·08
	2,041,077	1914	19·64	·03	1·13

Statement showing the population and the death-rate from fevers, plague and cholera for each province and for the whole of British India for five years ending 1914—*cont.*

Provinces with population under registration.	Years.	Death-rate per mille from		
		Fevers.	Plague.	Cholera.
Coorg.				
Census of 1901 180,707	1910	21 00	00	·01
Census of 1911 174,976	1911	25 03	·33	·30
171,976	1912	22 55	·00	..
174,976	1913	26 20	·06	·10
174,976	1914	27 44	·06	..
Ajmer-Merwara.				
Census of 1901 476,912	1910	31·80	13 07	..
476,912	1911	36 95	70	·10
Census of 1911 501,396	1912	27·80	·03	..
501,396	1913	21 71	..	..
501,396	1914	26·54	..	·02
Delhi.				
396,697	1913	20 10	1·0	·09
396,697	1914	21 93	03	·03
British India.				
Census of 1901 238,488,793	1910	19·17	1·43	2 99
Census of 1911 236,684,119	1911	17 63	2·07	2 40
238,801,340	1912	16 50	1 10	1 72
238,823,360	1913	18 71	63	1·46
236,682,710	1914	22·16	1 12	1·16

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in Answer to Question 2.)

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
11th July 1913.

REVENUE No. 83.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

I have examined with interest the letter from Your Excellency's Government of the 6th March 1913, No. 4-Education, and its enclosures, in which you deal with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization on the subject of municipalities in India. You report that, as a result of a fresh examination of the whole question, you find evidence that there has been a steady advance in the efficiency of local bodies, and that future prospects are generally hopeful, and you forward a summary of the observations of local Governments on the specific recommendations of the Commission.

Recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization on the subject of Municipalities in India.

2. I see clearly the magnitude of the obstacles that have to be overcome before India can acquire in any great or general measure the public opinion on local affairs, and the will and ability to cope with municipal duties, that exist in Western countries, but it is also true that no progress can be expected if the question is approached in too cautious a spirit. You refer to the position of local Governments as immediately responsible for efficient administration, and propose in addressing them to indicate your assurance that it will be found possible in the more backward provinces to proceed steadily on the general lines of advance laid down by the Commission, and while maintaining all essential control to abstain from all unnecessary interference in matters of detail, and in particular to relieve officials of their municipal duties whenever possible. I agree that any attempt to exact uniformity in local administration, or to apply wholesale to existing conditions the general recommendations of the Commission, would be foredoomed to failure; and I fully concur in the view that local Governments must be left to decide how far the circumstances of their provinces admit of an advance towards the management by the people of their own local affairs. I also recognise that something has been done in recent years of plenty to give full effect to the policy of freeing municipal revenues from certain charges which more properly fall on Government, *e.g.*, for Police, and I am glad to observe that Your Excellency's Government are separately considering the possibility of giving further effect to the suggestions of the Commission in paragraph 837. The principle stated in paragraph 818 of the report, on which these suggestions are based, is in my opinion sound.

3. There are, however, certain large considerations that appear to me of importance in dealing with municipal administration, and I notice in the papers forwarded with your letter indications that these may not be fully appreciated at present by some authorities.

4. Your Excellency's Government has given many pledges of an anxiety to promote, in municipal as in other areas, the development of sanitation and education as matters of Imperial concern. But the success of these great movements depends, not merely on financial grants and the provision of expert officers, but on the extent to which the people can be brought to help in furthering them, not only individually but also collectively. The existence, therefore, throughout the country of moderately efficient municipal institutions is, as it appears to me, a necessary condition of permanency in the success of your efforts. Expert control is, as remarked in paragraph 4 of your letter, necessary to efficiency in these matters, but it cannot take the place which should be occupied by interested and active municipal authorities. You refer to the fact that in the resolution of the 18th May 1882 the promotion of municipal and local self-Government was described as an instrument of political and popular education, and as being chiefly desirable from this point of view. It may also from one point of view be regarded as an extension of Lord Mayo's scheme of financial decentralisation and an endeavour to provide local agencies to take charge of local services of sanitation and elementary education, and some support to the suggestions of the Commission in paragraph 837 may be found in such a line of argument. I think it desirable that the attention of local Governments should again be drawn to the consideration that any permanent success of your efforts in the direction of sanitary and educational progress depends largely on the extent to which it is found possible to foster the vitality of municipal authorities.

5. However that may be, it was recognised in 1882 that the movement was not directed primarily to immediate improvement in administration, but to the attainment of an efficiency based on intelligent co-operation of the people themselves in the sphere of public duty affecting their daily needs, and it was foreseen that failures would doubtless occur. Failures have occurred, and may still be expected; but there have also been encouraging successes, and the former should not be allowed to weigh too heavily against the need to enlist the co-operation of the people and their representatives in the improvement of sanitation and education. Such co-operation must rest on an interest in the work and a feeling of responsibility, and these in turn can only be secured by entrusting to municipalities an adequate sphere of work, adequate funds, and sufficient powers of decision in respect of both. In this connection I would suggest for your consideration, with reference to paragraphs 836 and 837 of the Commission's report, and to paragraph 7 of your letter, that it may be found that earmarked grants for sanitation and education are less fruitful in the long run in fostering the growth of responsibility than local self-Government grants as to which the local bodies have discretion. On the other hand, the risk attending unearmarked grants can hardly be regarded as a very serious one, since the sphere of municipal work as described by the Commission in paragraph 816, is such that their expenditure must directly or indirectly promote sanitation or education.

6. I request that you will give weight to these remarks in addressing the local Governments as to the opinions which form an enclosure to your letter under reply. I do not propose to discuss these opinions in detail, since I accept your view that the local Governments must decide, in consultation with you, how best to foster and adequately finance municipal self-Government within their provinces.

7. I accept your proposals on the subject of the Presidency municipalities and Rangoon, and would only remark that in such cities, where there is a responsible public Press and representation in the Provincial Councils, the case for entrusting large powers and extended freedom to the municipal bodies appears to be specially strong.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) CREWE.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
25th December 1914.

REVENUE No. 181.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's despatch in the Education Department, No. 15, dated the 1st October 1914, on the subject of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in connection with Rural Boards in India.

Recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission as to Rural Boards.

2. The method which you propose to adopt in dealing with these recommendations follows the principle laid down by Your Government, and accepted by me, in dealing with the Commission's recommendations as to municipalities, viz., that no attempt should be made to exact uniformity in local administration, but that local Governments should be left to decide how far the circumstances of their provinces admit of an advance. I note that the local Governments have expressed willingness to accept to a large extent the financial

recommendations of the Commission, and I agree that the measure of progress accepted by the local Governments may be regarded as sufficient for present requirements. But while I would deprecate any attempt to bring pressure to bear on local Governments to induce them to adopt larger measures of advance than they have themselves decided upon, I regard it as important that the Central Government should exercise watchfulness in the matter, and should be ready to help and foster every genuine sign of growth from below. In particular, I desire to associate myself with the view expressed by your Government in paragraph 4 of your circular letter of the 23rd September 1914 that the present restrictions on the powers of Rural Boards with regard generally to budget expenditure and establishment should be gradually relaxed with due regard to local conditions and requirements.

3 I notice that in one respect your Government depart from the principle of not attempting to prescribe uniformity. In addressing the local Governments you have expressed the opinion that it is desirable for every District Board to have a competent engineering staff of its own, suggesting for consideration that in cases in which the finances of the Boards do not permit of the maintenance of a separate staff, a District Engineer corresponding more or less to an Executive Engineer might be placed in charge of two or more districts, and similarly that an officer corresponding more or less to a Superintending Engineer might be placed in charge of two or more divisions or other extended area. It appears to me that the necessities of the case are adequately met by the recommendation of the Commission, which was merely that in districts where there are sufficient works falling under Rural Boards to justify the special appointment of a trained Engineer, a District Board which desires to entertain such an officer, and can afford to pay him an adequate salary should be permitted to do so. The local Governments have, generally speaking, expressed unwillingness to make any material advance in this matter, and I see no good reason for urging them to do so, especially as the question is largely one of administrative economy, and the measure recommended by your Government may, in some instances, lead to uneconomical duplication of establishment.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) CREWE.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 16th March 1916

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARK, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., *Vice-President, presiding*, and 47 Members, of whom 41 were Additional Members.

RESOLUTION *RE* AMELIORATION OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"Sir, I beg to move:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that measures be devised with the help, if necessary, of a small representative committee of officials and non-officials for an amelioration in the moral, material and educational condition of what are known as the Depressed Classes, and that, as a preliminary step, the Local Governments and Administrations be invited to formulate schemes with due regard to local conditions.'

"From the last census returns it is difficult to find out easily the classes, castes and tribes that would fall within the group of Depressed Classes and *ergo* the number of men who belong to them. In the lowest strata of Indian society, there are three classes of men who are as much depressed as any other class, but they are not usually known as the Depressed Classes. The aboriginals, the criminal and wandering tribes, and the Muhammadan *ajlaf* and *arzal* stand out of the group, and only the 'untouchables' among the Hindus have come to be identified with the Depressed Classes. Again, there are other numerous castes of Hindus with varying degrees of social disability,—the inferior and the unclean sudras of the classification of 1901—who might well claim our care, attention and sympathy; but their case does not come within the scope of the present Resolution, and perhaps time and education are slowly, but steadily, solving the problem for them. The four classes noted above have a total strength of nearly 70,000,000 souls, or a little less than a quarter of the total population. In the classification according to religion the aboriginals would mostly come under the group of animists who number, according to the last census, over 10 millions, of whom 7,348,024 live in British India, and 2,947,144 in the Feudatory States. Some of them might come under the other head of 'beggars, vagrants, procurers, receivers of stolen goods and cattle prisoners', but the wandering and criminal tribes are most of them within this group, and their number, notwithstanding the variation since 1901, is still large. In 1901, the *ajlaf* and the *arzal* together numbered 12,523,982, and the Hindu untouchables numbered over 50,670,000. If the classes increased during the subsequent decade at the same rate as the general population, the numbers must now be over 13 millions and 54 millions respectively. Of these latter 42¾ millions belong to British India, while the aboriginals within the same area are six millions in number. The reclamation and elevation of these various classes ought to be our chief concern. If India has to make a sound progress as a whole, the moral and material condition of the people in the lowest rungs cannot surely be neglected or even regarded with benevolent indifference. But somehow the problem has not so far been tackled with that earnestness of purpose and determination which a conviction of its gravity and its supreme importance to the welfare of the body politic could ensure. After long years the educated Indian is slowly waking up to the grim realities of the situation, but the amount of prejudice is still great. On the other hand, the policy of Government, if there has been any, has been one of drift; more accurately speaking, the whole administration in relation to these unfortunate classes is marked by the absence of a definite policy. The result is, there has been unequal development among the different groups. The time has surely come when the progress of the lower orders should engage the earnest attention of Government. It is a fact of great moment that any reasonable scheme of elevation will have the cordial support of the best minds of India. With the spread of high education, both Hindus and Muhammadans in advanced positions in life have come to realise that the amelioration in the general condition of the country cannot be properly effected without the elevation of the Depressed Classes of both the communities, and of the aboriginals and the wandering and the criminal tribes, who might also be included among the Depressed Classes. Even if considerations of national self-respect and of humanity did not operate self-interest would secure, not only the support, but the co-operation, of the advanced sections in any promising scheme of improvement of these classes. Government might, therefore, be reasonably expected to take the matter seriously in hand.

"Sir, in the United States of America, there is a large population which occupies a degraded position. The Government there have a negro problem, or a problem of the elevation of the degraded classes, to which they have applied themselves with characteristic zeal and devotion. The solution is not far distant. To judge of the tremendous rate at which these negroes are progressing, it should be borne in mind that this question of their social, political and moral advancement has arisen only since the abolition

of the Slave Trade. Roughly, the period is about half of that spent by India under British rule. And while we can hardly be said to have even undertaken the preliminary spadework for the elevation of our degraded classes, the negroes in the United States of America are advancing at rapid strides. There are large benefactions for the education of the coloured people. The Peabody Fund, the John F. Slater Fund, and the Daniel Hand Fund may be mentioned as instances. The State also fully recognises its responsibility in this matter, and 1,000,000 dollars are spent annually in the Northern States alone for education among the negroes. It appears from the Report of the Education Commissioner that in the Slave States 44.36 per cent or boys of school-going age were at school in 1907-08 against the general percentage of 69.32 for the whole of the United States, and 70.34 per cent among the white population, and the ratio of attendance was 62.18 per cent against 66.13 per cent, among the white Americans. There are special normal and industrial schools, secondary schools, universities and colleges, schools of theology, schools of law and schools of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. Hampton and Tuskegee have special industrial schools for training in handicrafts. In 1908-09, 23,160 pupils received industrial training in schools above the elementary grades. The white American has taken the negro by the hand and, notwithstanding race repulsion, gives him every encouragement, in the Northern States at least, to attain a dignified position in life. At Harvard once a coloured student was chosen 'class orator.' In some instances, white lawyers have backed up coloured barristers for appointment to important Federal offices. The Negro Trade Unions are admitted in the federation of the Knights of Labour.

"The brown Filipino has likewise made marvellous progress during the past few years of American rule. Schools have multiplied rapidly, but have failed to overtake the demand. There is now in the Philippines an insatiable desire for useful knowledge. And this has been excited among a population who, in the beginning, viewed American educational methods with suspicion, and opposed their introduction in supersession of the old Spanish organisation.

"In Europe, a similar problem does not exist, but in most of the progressive countries special measures are adopted for the uplift of their degraded classes,—the vagrants and tramps and criminals. In England at Thorpe Arch near Leeds, an industrial school is maintained for the children of criminals and delinquents. In Switzerland, the education colony at Witzwil, Berne, for vagabonds and tramps has, within the short space of twenty years, created a revolution, the effects of which are not confined to that State. It is a new gospel of reclamation and progress which now finds favour in distant lands also. France has profited by the Swiss example. It is the same story everywhere—enlightenment and advancement—with of course varying degrees of success. But the picture is changed when we come to India. Here the problem has not been tackled seriously, and no scheme even has been formulated for the elevation of the untouchables, the aboriginals, the wandering and criminal tribes, and the degraded Muhammadans. In the Punjab alone, through the *kot* system, an effort has been made for the reclamation of the wandering and criminal tribes but that has not gone far. As regards education even, a regrettable indifference is noticeable among the authorities. It would be ungenerous to suggest that the Government are regardless of humanitarian principles; but they clearly fight shy at the magnitude of the problem, and rather than tackle the difficulties themselves with proper zeal and spirit, they have practically left the field to missionaries and philanthropic enthusiasts. Even the annual educational reports do not contain any information about the progress in the education of the special classes. Neither is there in them any reference to the subject. It is only in the last quinquennial Review of the Progress of Education in India, thanks to the efforts of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, that there is a summary of the position. And there we find that only 2.6 per cent aboriginals are at school, while the figures for the Depressed Classes are not available. The percentages of literates among these two classes are 0.4 and 2.81. And this with all the progress made during the quinquennium! In Madras, where something like a serious effort is being made, the expenses of the education of the Depressed Classes rose from Rs. 2,63,072 to Rs. 6,07,775, and the contribution from the public funds, including local board funds, accounted for less than half of this latter sum. There was a decline in the number of special secondary schools, and all the progress there was in elementary education was due to missionary effort. In Bombay, the same arrangements prevail for both aboriginals and untouchables, with hardly much progress. The Bombay Government admit that the *mahars* and the *dheds* who form the bulk of the Bombay untouchables value education 'are possessed of admirable brains and well repay the labour of teaching them,' but have no special scheme to suggest. In the ordinary schools the boys have to pick up crumbs of knowledge 'on the verandah away from the master's eye,' and special schools are few in number. The recent Press Note on the subject issued by the Bombay Government closes with a magnificent *non possumus*:—

'The position of these castes and tribes in the future depends partly on their own selves, and partly on those more favoured Indian communities, which by extending the hand of human comradeship or hardening their hearts and averting their faces, have it in their power to elevate or to degrade them.'

There ends the responsibility of the State, and indeed the shortest way to progress has been shown! People sunk in ignorance, despised, degraded and persecuted must look

to themselves and to their persecutors for their elevation! Could there be a greater lack of imagination or appreciation of their duty in an enlightened Government? Sir A. Bourne has well pointed out in connection with the whole problem of the Depressed Classes that—

'Hindus in general take little interest in these people, and practically all that has been, or is being, done to elevate them is the work of missionary bodies'

"In Bengal only 'a slow increase (in special schools) is observable'; in the Punjab, 'the whole number (of special schools) seems to be very small'; in the Central Provinces, 'the number of low-caste children at school has risen from about 16,331 to 16,231', or about 6 per cent! The United Provinces Government have fallen into a similar error. In their Resolution No. 1611-XV of 25th August 1914, on the Report of the Piggott Committee, they observe:—

'There have recently been gratifying signs of desire for education among castes who have hitherto been condemned to menial or even predatory habits, such as the Doms of Benares; and it is the clear duty of the Government and the Boards to support any such awakenings. His Honour trusts that the benevolent intentions of liberal Hindu thought will be translated more or more, as time goes on, into practical help and persuasion towards this object. Meanwhile he accepts the recommendation of a majority of the Committee that, in places where a particular section or group, *e.g.*, of the depressed classes, applies for a school, guarantees of attendance of an adequate number of boys and offers (if it can) to provide reasonable accommodation, even though it may be below the regular standard, the Board should start a special school under a suitable master. More than this, it seems impracticable to prescribe at present.'

Again, the same strain of helplessness,—the same attitude of *laissez faire*—the same inability to prove equal to the occasion! It seems, unless the stimulus comes from this Government, the Provincial Administrations will not undertake any proper scheme of reform.

"But, Sir, it is not all a question of education. The problem is not the same for all the four classes, each of them having a distinct problem of its own. In the case of the Muhammadan *ajlaf* and *arzal* it is one of education, general and industrial, while in that of the wandering and criminal tribes, the main question is one of settlement, education ranking next in importance. The common brotherhood of Islam may be depended upon to secure for the former elevation in the social scale once they become educationally advanced. But the vagrants and tramps must be gathered together in organised settlements before they can be weaned from their nomadic and thieving habits, and before education can be introduced among them. This education too must be mostly industrial in the initial stages. The aboriginals stand upon a slightly different level. They are already settled in villages, but the difficulty is they are scattered, generally in the hills far away from the centres of habitation. Education is undoubtedly the chief need, but to be effective and practicable as regards cost, it can only be imparted to them after they have been removed to, and settled in, farm colonies. The organisation of these colonies will do more for them than the mere establishment of elementary schools. But after all farm colonies may be difficult where the people are already settled in villages for which they have naturally a strong attachment. Some special scheme of educating must accordingly be evolved for these children which would combine the advantages of cheapness, attractiveness and accessibility. The case of Hindu untouchables presents an entirely new set of difficulties. That any man made after the image of God, endowed with brains and a moral sense, should pollute his fellow being with his touch, is incredible. The very idea is revolting, and is enough to shock humanity. But despite of our vaunted civilisation, despite of our progress and enlightenment, large bodies, nay millions, of men have been relegated to that infamous position for centuries through Brahmanical persecution. The District Manual of Mangalore points out:—

'The *Ande Koragas* were considered so unclean that they were not permitted to spit on the public way, but had a pot suspended from the neck which they used as a spittoon.'

Good gracious! I hope this is a description of the past. Moreover, this may be an extreme case, but the exclusion of the Depressed Classes from even court-houses and other public places in certain parts of India is a notorious fact. The pariah, under the penalty of severe punishment, must call out from a long distance as the public way to warn high caste Hindus of his presence. The touch of the filthiest vermin does not offend so much as that of the 'untouchable' man. Could human perversity go further? Could hatred brutalise humanity more? And yet that is a true picture of even the present state of things. It is, Sir, a shame to Hindu society, it is a shame to Hindu culture, it is a shame to India. Government cannot really sit idle in the face of such enormities. But it may be argued the problem is more social than anything with which Government are directly concerned. Government must be powerless to remove the social ban. It is for the society itself to apply the corrective. At the same time, it has been pointed out by more than one earnest worker in the cause that, without the removal of the ban, no real improvement in the condition of the Depressed Classes is possible. Is there then no hope for these millions of inoffensive, law-abiding, industrious citizens? I, for my part, do not despair.

"Sir, putting aside for the moment this problem of social reform, I submit Government could do much to improve the lot of the Hindu untouchables by means of well-devised schemes of educational, industrial and political advancement. It has been remarked by one acute observer that their conversion to Christianity effaces all memories of their former degradation. Change of religion is, therefore, their only hope. This view, however, does not appeal to me. The change in treatment which follows the assumption by them of European dress is produced not by the conversion preceding it, but by the material wealth and prosperity lying at the back of it. Poor Christians do not enjoy the same consideration. It is wealth which counts in these days more than anything else. The facts taking place before our very eyes confirm me in this belief. Some of the *mahars* in the Central Provinces are prosperous, and as they gain in wealth the social ban is relaxed. In other provinces also the acquisition of wealth by members of the Depressed Classes is followed by a perceptible improvement in their relations with the higher sections of the Hindu society. I am credibly informed in one of the provinces a *kalal* has been made a Raja by Government, and it came out in evidence sometime ago that a Brahmin, a Mukerji, had taken rice at his place. The fact thus stands out that wealth is a powerful leveller, and caste disabilities disappear under its influence. And in this we have a key to the solution of the problem.

"Sir, to my mind, our object should accordingly be to help the material prosperity of the Depressed Classes, and to secure its official recognition by the appointment of the deserving members to the local bodies and other official committees, and, in exceptional cases, by the bestowal of honours. Some sort of education is the first necessity, but high literary culture is not a condition precedent. In my humble opinion, our first objective ought to be to secure the widest diffusion of elementary and secondary education among the classes concerned simultaneously with industrial education. Next in importance is the encouragement of industries among the men. By attacking this educational and industrial problem with vigour and determination, Government would help materially in the solution of the whole problem of the elevation of the Depressed Classes. The impetus of appointment to public offices will again encourage the dissemination of education among them. Thus, the problem to which I claim the attention of the Council and Government is three-fold—educational, industrial and political. In some instances, the solution of this problem may have to be supplemented by colonisation and settlement; but these are questions of detail. I request Government to adopt a definite policy of reform, and to formulate a scheme in consultation with the Local Governments and official and non-official representatives.

"Sir, in this connection the question of cost claims our first consideration, as Government may not, in present circumstances, be disposed to view with favour any scheme involving large expenditure. But my own idea is, the magnitude of the task and the inevitable heavy cost need not paralyse us. The investigation I recommend in the Resolution can alone enable us to form a correct estimate of the amount of expenditure necessary. But I would not be wrong in assuming that it will be large. Even then I hold that the task of elevation of the Depressed Classes should be taken in hand without delay. And I hold further that this can be done without imposing an extra severe strain upon the Exchequer. The State will undoubtedly have to spend more and more of the educational grants on special institutions, but the major portion of the work can be done in other ways. Philanthropic bodies and Christian missionaries are already rendering splendid service in the cause. The success of the missionaries among the aboriginals is well known. The great Salvation Army has shown us a new way of humanising tramps and criminals. I do not think I can speak too highly of their reforming work. It is written large on the pages of the history of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Madras. The chief drawback in the case of all these missionaries is, that their object may be viewed with suspicion. The Arya Samaj may be expected to do a good deal in this line. It has special advantages and can do much. The various Depressed Classes Mission societies, either organised or encouraged by devoted philanthropists like Sir Narayan Ganesh Chanderarkar and the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair, are active and watchful. All this non-official agency can be utilised by the Government, with proper safeguards, where necessary, to accelerate the pace of advancement among the Depressed Classes, moral, material and educational. With a liberal system of grants-in-aid the object can be attained at a minimum of cost. Government can further reduce the State cost by attracting private benefactions for the behoof of the Depressed Classes. Private charity, experience shows, usually takes its direction from the lead of Government, and benefactions can be made to flow in this channel with a little official encouragement and a discriminating official recognition. This source has not been exploited so far. But more than all these, I would urge the adoption of the Swiss system of education colonies in which industrial education is imparted to the pupils along with general education, and the industries help the colonies to become self supporting. Cantonie J. W. Petavel is now in India, popularising the method and organising experimental colonies. From what has been said of education colonies, they appear to have a great future, and they are calculated to prove especially valuable as an elevating agency in the cause I advocate before the Council. Much could thus be done by Government to remove from the fair name of India the stigma of the Depressed Classes without incurring enormous expenditure. But we must have a definite policy for a beginning, and a workable scheme of reform. And the plea of action I ask Hon'ble Members to recommend to Government by adopting this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"Sir, I have listened with great interest to the Hon'ble Mover's comprehensive and very attractive speech, and though I do not wholly agree with the somewhat exaggerated picture he gives of the treatment of the Depressed Classes by the higher classes, I share his earnest desire that the elevation of the Depressed Classes should be systematised, and, wherever possible, pushed forward. The old condition of things has now everywhere changed. I also admit that in parts of India, through the benevolent efforts of Government and the various missionary bodies, including the Depressed Classes Improvement Missions with many high class Hindus as members, the material condition of the depressed classes and the lower castes has everywhere, to some extent, improved along with that of the general population. The whole tendency of modern civilisation is to remove inequalities in social status based upon anything but sterling merit, and to produce complete toleration among the conflicting units. It is producing its natural results in India. With the principle 'of live and let live' at work, the weaker sections of the community have a chance, of which they are not slow to avail themselves. But I believe the pace of progress could be accelerated. In the Central Provinces, the *Mahars* and the *Mangs* are improving. They are freely receiving education in Government and missionary schools, and the social disabilities of the more thriving amongst them are gradually becoming less oppressive. Some of the *Mahars* have shown great aptitude in the various trades, and some of them have been admitted into Government service as patwaris and clerks. Acquisition of wealth is certainly a great factor in the solution of the problem. And so far as that is dependent upon general, industrial and technical education, it is a matter in which Government help is both desirable and necessary. The Government and the various missionary societies have done much in this direction, but before any comprehensive scheme of elevation can be prepared, a thorough investigation of the whole subject must be undertaken, and that is what my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy seeks in his motion. I have, therefore, great pleasure in supporting the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR:—"Sir, I am glad my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhay, has raised this question of the elevation of the Depressed Classes. I wanted to move a Resolution about it myself. In 1913, I invited Government attention to it by interpellation and also by general observations in the course of the debate on the Budget. But the Government reply was to a degree disappointing. They refused to show the members of the Depressed Classes any special consideration in the matter, even of appointment to the low paid public offices. If that attitude continues, there is little hope of progress, but I hope in the interest of the country better counsels now prevail.

"Sir, we have in Madras a large depressed class. Some of them are not allowed even to enter public places. Their movements on the public way are not free and unrestricted. Regrettable as it is, it is true that in some cases the social rigours are so great that, to escape from them, the depressed people are driven to embrace either Christianity or Islamism. Their only fault is their birth. Are we Hindus so dead even to our own interests, that we are not prepared to entertain kindlier feelings towards the depressed classes, and would much rather lose than keep them among us by humane treatment? Can it be believed that the elevation of the depressed classes is repugnant to the sublime principles of the Hindu religion, or that it was the intention of the ancient lawgivers that they should be permanently kept out of the common rights of humanity? The Hindu religious tenets and the intentions of the lawgivers are not in favour of such extravagant theory. The Avatar hero of Ramayana did not scruple to mix with Guha, a Nishada, a Panchama by caste. The sage Kanva, according to *Bhavishyottara purana*, admitted into the sacred fold of Hindu Dwijas a large number of Mlechvas. The *Skanda purana* relates how a whole tribe of Konkan fishermen were elevated into Brahmins. Sri Ramanuja Charya the great teacher of the *Visishta* philosophy, took the Panchamas by hand and promoted them in the social scale. But unfortunately through the moral degeneration of centuries Hindu Society has lost its former elasticity; the rules have become crystalized, the intentions of our lawgivers have become obscured in a mass of unmeaning and uncompromising practices. We must have a broader outlook and more practical sense of our present needs and our social duties. We must revert to the old order of things when Hinduism was progressive and the Hindus constantly got recruits from among non-Hindus and advanced to conquer the world. I hope there is a change coming on the country. Hindu thought is undergoing a slow evolution, and the day may not be distant when our leaders will themselves advance to receive in brotherly embrace the depressed of our society. The Brahmo Samaj, the Aryn Samaj and the Theosophical Society perhaps give us the lead.

"Sir, this however, is not the direction in which Government can be expected to help us. The change will come of itself. Under the influence of modern civilization we are progressing fast, and the reconstitution of our society on modern and liberal lines is a question of time. But it is not desirable to leave the solution of this sore problem of the depressed classes to the humanizing influence of time. The Hon'ble Mover has indicated the line in which Government can and ought to move to help in the solution. Government has certain obvious duties in this matter, and it is sincerely to be hoped it will not be slow to recognise and perform them. The situation requires tactful and sympathetic handling. We representatives of the people have the right to expect Government to organise special measures for the elevation of the depressed classes. Sir, it will not do to consider their claims to educational facilities and to public appointment

along with those of the other sections of the community. Regard for the special needs of minorities is one of the accepted principles of this Government. The special treatment of the depressed classes will not therefore involve any serious violation of policy. I recommend to Government the adoption of a definite policy and the formulation of proper schemes, with due regard to local conditions. Sir, the object of the Resolution has my whole-hearted support."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"I think, Sir, every member of this Council, be he an official or a non-official, will sympathise with the object of this Resolution. Whatever differences of opinion there may exist with regard to the terms of the Resolution or the form of the recommendation that has been made, I think we all welcome the discussion that this Resolution has given rise to in this Council. We of the educated community cannot neglect this question; we cannot discard the depressed classes, they are Indians. They are of us and we are of them, the bone of our bone and the flesh of our flesh, and we feel this, that in the onward march which has begun, in the onward national movement, we must take them with us, and if we do not do that, they will drag us down. The progress of a community does not mean the progress of this section or of that; it means the harmonious, the conjoint, the simultaneous advancement of the whole, and therefore in this onward movement the depressed classes must take their place and their share. Sir, this movement is universal throughout India. I regret very much that my Hon'ble friend the mover of this Resolution went somewhat out of his way to level (I do not think he did it intentionally) an attack against the Hindu community. He must bear in mind that we are the inheritors of past traditions, of a civilization as ancient as the world. That civilization undoubtedly had its defects, but that civilization in the morning of the world was the guarantee for law and order and social stability. In the past it afforded consolation to millions; in the future it is destined to afford consolation to millions. We are trying to evolve a national system in conformity to our present environments, but we cannot push aside all those things which have come down to us from the past. We reverence the venerable fabric which has been built up by our ancestors. We notice their defects, and we are anxious to get rid of them gradually and steadily, not by any revolutionary movement, but by the slow, steady process of evolution. My friend must have a little sympathy with us; he must extend to us the hand of generosity in our efforts to deal with these problems. My Hon'ble friend suggests that the Government should take measures—measures of an educational character, measures which will help forward the moral and material advancement of the depressed classes—and he recommends further that the Provincial Government should frame schemes, in consultation with officials and non-officials. Sir, we welcome the action of Government in a matter of this kind, but after all, if you analyse the situation, it is a social problem, and the British Government, very properly, as I think, in conformity with its ancient traditions, holds aloof from all interference with social questions.

"Government can do a great deal by way of education a great deal by helping forward the industrial movement among the Depressed Classes. But the vital problem, the problem of problems, is one of social uplifting and there the Government can only afford to be a benevolent spectator. It may sympathise with our efforts, but it cannot actively participate in them. I say the crux of the problem is social. I think, in regard to matters of administration, the best way is to look at a concrete case and try to solve its complexities by reference to actual facts. I am acquainted with this problem in my province. I may say that I have been taking an interest in the elevation of the Depressed Classes. We have a hundred thousand *Namasudras* as they are called in Bengal in the Faridpur district, and we have a few thousand in the Mymensingh district. Now what is their grievance? It is this, that the upper classes will not partake of food or water which is touched by them, that the upper classes will not admit them into the rooms where they are dining; that the priests of the upper classes will not minister to their religious rites, and that in some cases the upper classes will not allow the wells where they draw water from to be touched by them. These are the grievances which practically weigh heavily upon the Depressed Classes, and we are doing our best by the education of public opinion to bring about a reasonable and amicable settlement of these points.

"The settlement cannot come in a day, public opinion must be educated, public feeling has to be transformed, a better understanding has to be established. It is the work of years, but the work has begun, and I am perfectly confident that, with the growing desire of the educated community to uplift these *Namasudras*, within a measurable distance of time, most of these grievances will have disappeared. My Hon'ble friend has made an attack upon the Hindus; my friend has said that we are doing nothing. I think he said that. Am I right in that interpretation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. DADACHOT:—"No, my Hon'ble friend is wrong."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"I am very pleased to hear that I was under the impression that he had made that attack, and if he had, I should certainly have replied to it with considerable emphasis. We are doing our very best in the task of uplifting the Depressed Classes. As a matter of fact we have our organizations. There is the Brahmo-Samaj which has got a mission of its own; there is the Social Service League which has got a mission of its own; there is the Arya Samaj which is working in the same direction; there are leaders in the mofussil who are helping forward this

movement. And in an educational way we are doing our best. A concrete fact will interest the Council. I am associated with the Ripon College which contains a very large number of students. We make it a point, when a poor member of the Depressed Classes applies for admission, either to admit him free or to charge him half fees, and I believe the same thing is being done by the authorities in the other colleges. There is the difficulty about our hostels that, while our students will perhaps live with them in the same hostel, they will not dine with them, and I find from the proceedings which have been published in to-day's papers that my Hon'ble friend Babu Radha Charan Pal moved a Resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council asking the Government for a small grant of Rs. 1,200 for a hostel for these classes. Therefore, the fact is that educated public opinion in Bengal and in India is most anxious that there should be a definite movement towards uplifting the Depressed Classes. Government can co-operate by establishing schools, by helping the organisations which are already at work by starting Co-operative Credit Societies, and by affording facilities for the admission of members of the Depressed Classes into the public service. In this way the community will be educated, their self-consciousness and their self-respect will be strengthened. They will learn to assert their rights, and, Sir, when a community has learnt to assert itself its future is assured for, sooner or later, it will get its rights. And the *Nanmarudras* have begun that process.

"I think, therefore, that the future of this question appears to me to be exceedingly hopeful. I hope and trust that the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend will be accepted—at least the principle of it. I think it can do nothing but good. The association of Government with private effort in this direction will stimulate private effort; and will bring about, within a measurable distance of time, a satisfactory solution of this great problem."

The Hon'ble Mr HILL:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, in moving this Resolution, has placed two sets of people in the dock, first of all the Hindus and secondly, the Local Governments. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea has effectively defended that part of the attack which was levelled at the Hindus, and has pointed out that the fundamental difficulty in connection with this problem is, at the root, religious and social, and the two, in the case of Hinduism, are indissolubly connected. That being so, it was, I cordially agree with my Hon'ble friend, somewhat ungenerous to make an attack upon the leaders of Hindu opinion for their failure to grapple with a problem of extraordinary difficulty. However, I am not concerned so much to defend the Hindus who, under the able leadership of the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea, are quite able to take care of themselves. What I am anxious about is, to express the bewilderment with which I listened to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution, which assumed throughout that Local Governments were sitting with folded hands and required the leadership of the Government of India. With all respect, Sir, I have come sufficiently recently from a province to state that that position is diametrically opposed to the facts. I can only speak with some authority in respect of one province, but in respect of that province, I desire to repudiate, with the greatest possible emphasis, the suggestion that the Local Governments are indifferent to this problem. Nothing could be further from the facts. On another point, I should like also, in respect of this Resolution, to indicate that the suggestion that a Committee emanating from the Government of India should be appointed, coupled with non-officials, to go into this question and to formulate a sort of uniform policy for India, seems to be one open to serious objection. I have listened with considerable sympathy to the general object which the Hon'ble Mover has in view, and I do not wish for a moment to suggest that the objects aimed at by this Resolution may not be desirable in themselves; but the suggestion that there ought to be a uniform policy laid down for the whole of India strikes one coming from the Bombay Presidency, where conditions from one end to the other differ so materially, as likely to hamper rather than to further the object which we all have in view. Between the north in Gujerat, and the south in Bijapur, where Mr. Starte is making, as I believe my Hon'ble friend Sir Reginald Craddock will explain, most admirable arrangements for the reclamation of the criminal classes of the Southern Division, there is such a wide difference of conditions and circumstances, that the suggestion that a uniform policy could be applied to all these classes seems to me absolutely untenable. In addition to those bodies to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea referred who are doing useful work, gradual spade work, in the preparation of the ground for the elevation of the Depressed Classes, I would like to add the name of the Servants of India Society. That Society in Bombay—and it is for the purpose of mentioning this that I have ventured to intervene in this debate—that Society in Bombay city is working whole-heartedly, in conjunction with officials, who are helping, as far as possible, in the direction of improving the economic condition of the Depressed Classes of Bombay city. So far they have limited themselves to that. No doubt they will extend their operations as time goes on but what I wish to emphasise, Sir, is that the Servants of India Society is precisely the kind of organisation which, if it enlists the assistance, as the Servants of India Society has done, of Government and Government officials so far as is legitimate, can effect much more within given limits than any official or semi-official committee appointed by Government. The members of the Servants of India Society know precisely the conditions in which they are working, and Government could not possibly have a better agency to advise and help them and to indicate to them the directions in which Government can most successfully intervene.

"For these reasons, Sir, while sympathising—as all the speakers have done—with the objective which the Hon'ble Mr Dadabhoy had in moving this Resolution, I have ventured to suggest that the charges brought against Local Governments are void of foundation, and that the suggestion that a committee, composed of officials and non-officials, should be appointed in order to create a uniform policy to give effect to the objects of the Resolution, is one which cannot really commend itself to those who have the objects of the Resolution at heart."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, it seems rather ungracious to say so, but a sense of the dignity of the proceedings of this Council compels me to utter a protest against the manner in which sometimes subjects are brought before it for consideration. I am certain that in private conversation, in private dealings between man and man, no member of the Council would be guilty of the discourtesy which some of us, in the course of our discussions, I am sorry to say, have at times shown towards whole communities.

"In moving the Resolution the object of which I may at once say, has my whole-hearted support, my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, went out of his way to make remarks against the Hindu community which, I think, he ought to have avoided. Now, Sir, I am not here to defend everything Hindu that exists. I am not here to apologise for the many prejudices or superstitions, which I am sadly conscious are to be found among one portion or another of our community. But it is not the Hindu community alone which finds it difficult to get rid of prejudices. You, Sir, know—every sensible educated man knows—that whatever the community may be, superstitions and prejudices die hard. Without meaning the smallest disrespect, I would instance the case of the marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. I suppose everybody recognises that that was a measure of an absolutely harmless nature which should have been accepted long, long ago by English society. At any rate, that is the view of a lot of people. And yet we know very well how many years it took, and what an amount of effort it needed to persuade English people to accept such a simple measure. Well, I mention that only as an instance to show that prejudices die hard. We Hindus have got some much worse prejudices to fight against, I acknowledge, I owe it. But I do not think it is within the province of a Member of this Council either to lecture to the Hindus present here or to those outside as to socio-religious disabilities among themselves which they might fight against and remove. I think the province of Members of this Council is limited to dealing with matters of legislation or other administrative matters which may properly be taken up by the Government. As has been already pointed out, the Government have, in pursuance of a wise and liberal policy, laid it down that they shall not interfere in matters of a religious or socio-religious character, and accusations of the character in question ought, therefore, to be avoided here. When they are indulged in, it places members other than those who bring such charges in a very awkward position. I do not wish to descend into a disputation as to the merits of the imputations or the justification for the general observations that have been made. If I do, I shall be guilty of what I protest against. And yet if I do not, I am left in the position that I have heard without protest remarks shewing that the Hindu community from one end of the country to the other was guilty of all that my friend, the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution, has suggested. He has not paused to qualify his remarks; he has not paused to inquire whether the conditions he had heard of as obtaining say, in Madras, obtained at all in the United Provinces, or whether they were different; and whether the conditions which obtain in the Punjab are the same as those which obtain in Bengal and Bombay. It is one sweeping generalisation that he has made against a whole community. I am conscious that we Hindus have many prejudices to fight against and conquer; but I submit that this is not the place to tell us of them.

"Secondly, in dealing with the Resolution, my Hon'ble friend might well have done a little more justice to the Government. I have been a student of the reports on Public Instruction for many years. My Hon'ble friends, Sir Edward Maclagan and Mr. Sharp, will bear me out when I say that there are numerous reports on public instruction which show that the Government of India—and under the direction of the Government of India, the Local Governments—have for decades past been endeavouring to promote in a special degree the education of the backward classes. I find that, even in the report to which my Hon'ble friend referred, a list is given of the many ways in which the Government have been endeavouring to promote the education of the backward classes. Not only that, but we know that in many places men of the humblest classes have risen high, and have been created as any educated man would be created. I had the honour of having a friend at Allahabad who belonged to the *Chamár* class. He was an M.A. of the same University as I belonged to. I greeted him just as cordially as any other man; and I would in similar circumstances greet any *Chamar* or any *Chandal* as cordially. It is not that the old conditions are not changing. They are changing; they must change. But we have to recognise that social conditions are the legacy of a number of circumstances. They are not created to order. And education is the great solvent which removes all social differences and prejudices. Let there be more education. I join with my Hon'ble friend in asking that more efforts should be made in that direction. But let not the impression go forth, as the Hon'ble Mr. Hill has very well pointed out, that we are starting a new campaign, or that effort is a new direction is being suggested which has hitherto been absent from the mind of the Government—both the Government of India and

the Local Governments. The history of education, as can be seen from the Quinquennial Reports previous to that of the Hon'ble Mr Sharp, shows that the Government has been very much alive to this aspect of the question.

"But, Sir, when I come to deal with the 'the subject-matter of the Resolution, I find myself in complete agreement with my Hon'ble friend. I understand he desires two things. One is that the status of the members of these Depressed Classes should be elevated. So far as the elevation or depression of that status rests upon social or socio-religious causes the Government would rightly abstain from making any attempt in that direction. But I submit that it depends largely, almost wholly—nay, I say it depends wholly—upon education. That is the one solvent which will solve this problem, and most certainly do I wish and pray that the Government will do as much more as it can towards the spread of education among these classes. There are, however, other facts to be recognised. In going to deal with the Depressed Classes, the Government cannot regard other—what I may call non—Depressed Classes as out of the field of its consideration. The British Government has been offering education to children of every class in India. If it has not been doing so, it should. But if certain classes will not come forward to avail themselves of it, that is due to causes for which the Government is not responsible. If there are certain classes who readily avail themselves of that education, that again is the result of causes which have worked for a long time. All that we can reasonably ask—and I do join my friend in asking for it—is that there should be absolutely no impediment placed in the way of the education of any boy belonging to any class of the community. Be he a *Chamar*, be he a *Chandal*, be he or she of whatever class or condition, if there is a child living and breathing in India, the schools of the Government and the schools of the community ought to be open to that child as much as to any other child. And if there are any difficulties thrown in their way, if any difficulties are shown to exist anywhere in the case of these children of the Depressed Classes, the matter should certainly be brought to the notice of the Government for remedy at the earliest possible opportunity. I will go further. I will say let there be special facilities, special encouragement given, in order to induce them to come forward to avail themselves of education. For I wish that there should be provision for educating every child. I hope the time will soon come, distant though it may seem at present, when compulsory education will be provided for every child in India. In the meantime let us provide such facilities as are possible for every class of the community who will come forward to avail themselves of it. And when you have once given education, an amelioration of the other conditions that my friend speaks of in the Resolution will come in as a matter of course. I have known many instances which support my view, but I do not wish to take up the time of Council by narrating them. I have heard from the lips of so revered a man as Sir Gurudas Banerjee a Brahmin of Brahmins, how he treats every educated man who goes to him whatever his caste may be. I know of no friend who would not be ashamed of himself if he refused to treat an educated brother in the way in which he should, merely because he happened to be of a lower or Depressed Class. Therefore, I say let there be more and more of education; let the other social advantages which result from education spring up and the complaint about the treatment given to the Depressed Classes will disappear.

"I have already said in the beginning that we all have got to contend against some difficulties, and I know that even with education there may be some small minded people, narrow-minded people, who may fail to act up to the standard that is the right standard for a man to adopt towards his brother-man. But such instances you will find even among communities other than Hindus. There is not a community in which there are not some people who would allow their treatment of their fellow-men to be affected by differences in social position. Even in societies where there is absolutely no caste, in the sense in which we Hindus have it, in European societies and even in Muhammadan societies differences in social position sometimes lead not merely to the refusal of the courtesies which may be due to a man, but sometimes lead not merely to the refusal of the always be some such men perhaps in every community: let us not think too much of them. So far as the general bulk of the community is concerned in India as elsewhere, once you educate the humblest men, once they begin to lead a life of cleanliness, once they wean themselves effectively, extricate themselves from the bondage of the customs and habits and surroundings which have for a long time been associated, unfortunately associated with their position, there will be absolutely no bar to their being admitted into society, no bar to their being treated as educated brethren, and it is in that view, Sir, that I support the prayer that has been made that the Government should do all that it can to promote education among these humble people. I may add, however, that I do not at all see the necessity for a committee such as has been proposed. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Hill in the view that there is no need for such a committee. I think, Sir, that Government, both Imperial and Provincial are alive to their duty in this direction, and I think all that is needed is the provision of more funds. As Lord Curzon said long ago, the question of education in India is a question of funds; if funds are forthcoming, if grants for education will be made in abundance, then I have no doubt that this question of the amelioration of the conditions of the Depressed Classes will by itself steadily move on towards solution. For that purpose and to that extent I support the prayer which is contained in the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"Sir, the turn which the discussion on this Resolution has taken reminds me of the beginning and the heat of a football match. When two teams above, to be engaged in a football match meet one another, each wishes that the other should come out successful; but when the kicking of the ball commences, in the heat of the sport, all that benevolence disappears, and the whole thing assumes an altogether different aspect. The object which moved the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy to put forward his Resolution has the full sympathy and support of all the Hindu Members. But in his attempt to kick the ball of responsibility to the other side, he raised a heat in the sport which has brought out undesirable discussion. But the discussion and the remarks which have been made have prominently brought into view these facts, that the leaders of the Hindu community are as anxious as anybody else to advance the interests of these Depressed, I should rather say, Oppressed Classes But then to quote the language of the Hon'ble speaker who preceded me (Mr. Malaviya), customs and traditions die hard. And the Hon'ble Mr Banerjee in his speech pointed out that when it is a contest between a desire to improve and between old customs and traditions—customs based in most cases on religion—then we must look forward to the work of evolution; a revolution should be avoided. Now then, what is the position of the Depressed Classes as we find at this moment of the discussion of this question in this Council? People are advancing to approach the Depressed Classes and give them the right hand of uplift. But that must be the work of evolution, and evolution is slow. It may be steady, but it is slow, very slow. Who can say howmany millions of ages it took to evolve man out of his ancestor, the monkey, according to Darwin? Evolution is very slow, and traditions and customs die hard, but there stands the man of the Depressed Class. What is his position? He is away from Hindu society in the midst of a desert Why is he there? Because at some time or other he was cast away as the sweepings of society, and he does not receive the same treatment which even sweepings in thriving cities do, because the sweepings are looked after so that they may not ferment and breed germs of disease. Here these people live on the outskirts of a village; they are deprived of every opportunity of seeing the example of a good moral healthy life; they are deprived of what is a very powerful deterrent in the human nature, and that is the approval of respectable society I believe, Sir, that the censure of society is a more powerful deterrent than the sentence of a judge.

"Sir, the man who confesses his guilt to the policeman of having committed theft will conceal it from his neighbour; the soldier who will walk into the mouth of the roaring cannon will shrink before the little finger of scorn of society Society furnishes a very powerful motive for a man to be worthy of its approbation and to earn its good opinion. What is the position of the Depressed Classes? What wonder if they turn to be criminal? It is all very good, Sir, to speak of the Criminal Tribes, but I am afraid very few of us realise the meaning of these two little words. A few men in a village commit an offence to which perhaps they are driven by hunger, and the residents of the village are all put down as belonging to the tribe of criminals. Before a child is born with the impress of God's innocence on his face, while he is actually drawing his mother's blood in his mother's womb, the brand of the criminal is put upon him. That is the meaning as I understand of criminal tribes, and that is what we have at the present day under the British Government, though the brightest jewel on the Crown of England was earned by abolishing slavery in the world. It is not my duty here to say what the Government has done or what the Government should have done. The question is, if those responsible for the administration of the country feel that they have done all that they could do or should have done to stretch the right hand of help to uplift these men from their pit of degradation; if they are satisfied I have nothing to say. Reference has been made in the course of the speeches delivered to the missionaries' benevolent efforts in this direction. I may say that on account of the complexity of the Hindu social system the missionaries perhaps in some cases have added another Depressed Class. They acted from the best of motives, from the most benevolent of motives, in fact I should say from the highest of motives, but on account of their ignorance of the social conditions and their inability to understand the complex rules of society they have added another Depressed Class, and I belong to the Depressed Class of the Indian Christian community. I was born a high caste Hindu, but owing to my conversion I belong to that additional Depressed Class. The doors of this Chamber are hermitically sealed against that Depressed Class. If any Resolution is sent to this Council on the subject it is considered controversial, perhaps the very existence of that class is considered problematic; and that in a country where the Government maintains an ecclesiastical establishment and where the king who rules over us proudly bears the title of the Defender of the Faith. But let us turn to the situation where the Government can be of some help; many of these Depressed Classes are to be found in the jails; a man goes to jail and is taught an industry, he learns an industry and we often find that on the very day he regains his freedom he commits an offence again. To my mind that suggests a most interesting psychological problem. Why does he do this? Outside the jail he has those whom he loves and who are near and dear to him. As I said, after leaving jail he loses no time in losing his freedom again; why is that? I think, Sir, because the rules under which he works do not present to his mind any reward; he does not associate labour with the reward of labour; he considers the grub he gets is due to his imprisoned conditions. Can Government do nothing to improve this state of things? Cannot the jail rules be relaxed in such a way that the man would associate his right to earn an

honest livelihood with his labour, and thus have an inducement to engage in the industry which he has learned in the jail? I suggest this because these jail birds are the people who are entirely under the control of Government. I do not like to go further because I know Government rules are cast-iron, but it is certainly in the power of Government to recast them in order to suit the present circumstances. I think we are agreed that this class really deserves our earnest attention, and I hope the Government, as well as those outside the walls of this Chamber, men of position, men of influence, will all combine (instead of kicking the football of responsibility among ourselves), that they will — "

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—" I must ask the Hon'ble Member to bring his remarks to a close; he has one more minute. "

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—" I will die before that minute expires! I hope all will join together and stretch forth their hands of sympathy and help with a sincere desire to uplift those classes in such a way that the class will feel that the hands are held out to uplift them and not to strike them. "

The Hon'ble Mr HUDSON:—" Sir, I beg to be permitted to say a few words. The last district in the Bombay Presidency in which I served was the Panch Mahals. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhay's definition of 'Depressed classes' would include the *Bhils*. I don't think they would be pleased to hear that they were so described because the whole country contains *Bhils*; there are there not only more than enough schools for them but there is also a school for educating *Bhil* school-masters. There are no criminal tribes resident in the district, but there are, of course, lower classes, really Depressed Classes, *Dheds* and *Bhangis*. For the *Bhangis*, which are the lower class, there are some special schools, and the *Dheds* themselves get whatever attention they require either in separate schools or in verandahs, and all inspecting officers make a point of seeing that these boys, though they may be in the verandah, do get individual attention. So much for the Panch Mahals.

" The next district is the Dharwar district. There the same remarks apply to the *Mangs* and *Mahars*, the Depressed Classes. The criminal tribes have been taken in hand by Mr. Starte, to whose work the Hon'ble Mr. Hill, has referred, and I am sure that all that can be done for this class is being done by Government. We cannot interfere with social and religious matters, and that ties our hands very largely. In this district there is also a high caste Hindu Mission, a Depressed Classes Mission, working.

" With these few words, Sir, I bring my remarks to a close. "

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAI BAHADUR:—" Sir, I should like to tell the Hon'ble Mover that there is no such rigid distinction—an insurmountable barrier—between the Depressed Classes and the higher classes of Hindus in Bengal as is supposed to exist in the Madras Presidency. The question is beset with religious and social difficulties, and as such, it is difficult to see how this distinction and this barrier which are entirely due to religion can be removed by the appointment of a Committee. I think that the elevation of the Depressed Classes must be left to the ennobling influence of education, and education alone, and I must say that education has already done much to uplift the Depressed Classes in Bengal and to remove the marks of inequality which distinguish the depressed from the higher classes. Individual efforts are not wanting in Bengal, and I may say that some of the leaders of the educated community have been crying themselves hoarse for uplifting the Depressed Classes. But the society, I mean, the orthodox Hindu society, is not yet so advanced as to yield to the influence of the leaders of the educated community As I said before, the distinction in Bengal is not so marked and not so rigid as in Southern India I may state here that the Depressed Classes in Bengal, be they *Namasudras*, or *Chamars*, are freely admitted into our colleges and schools, and there is absolutely no barrier against their admission. I should further state that the Government has been doing much by providing liberal education to *Namasudras* in the Faridpur district, especially, in the sub-division of Gopalgunj, and the result is that several *Namasudras* have taken M.A. and B.A. degrees and Government has been very generous towards them by appointing some of them as Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates and Kanungoes, etc, and given them some other good appointments. I may add here that whenever an educated or degree-holder *Namasudra* appears before us we do not make the slightest distinction in our treatment between such a man and another educated Hindu belonging to a higher class All these go to show that the uplifting and elevation of the Depressed Classes can only be achieved by education and education alone, and though I have every sympathy with the object of this Resolution, I can hardly believe that the formation of a Committee alone will do much to solve the difficulty. "

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—" Sir, this debate has already been long drawn out—though perhaps not quite 'in linked sweetness'—and I would not add to its length at all, were it not that I think I should be failing in my duty to my province if I did not set forth what has been done for the Depressed Classes by one of the 'criminals in the dock,' namely, the Government of Madras.

" I have had a subordinate connection with that Government for intermittent periods throughout the last 25 years; this began in 1891, when it was my task to compile the Presidency Administration Report. My point is that I have had some opportunity of gauging the policy of the Local Government, and with the knowledge so gathered I can confidently aver that nothing can be further from the truth than the statement that in regard to the treatment of Depressed Classes there has been a policy of drift. On the contrary, in three departments, the matter has been constantly before the Government, in

the Department of Education, in the Judicial Department, and more recently in the Forest Department. With regard to the Department of Education, I need say little. That has been adequately dealt with by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. It is the case, of course, notwithstanding what the Hon'ble Mover says, that successive Administrative Reports of the Education Department have again and again devoted special attention to the question of the education of the Depressed Classes, I should like, however, before I leave the topic of education, to refer briefly to one or two statements of Mr. Dadabhoy's in regard to which I do not think his information is quite up to date. He spoke of the outlay on Panchama education as amounting to 6.7 lakhs. I do not know where he took that figure from: the only reference I have to hand is the latest Presidency Administration Report. I find that under the heading 'Education of Panchamas'—a heading which has been included in our report for many years—it is stated that the total expenditure rose from 7.56 lakhs to 7.75 lakhs. Now I do not wish to draw any comparison between, say, 7¾ lakhs and 6½ lakhs. My point is that even the larger figure is expenditure on schools which are reserved exclusively for the use of the Panchamas and in no sense represents the total outlay on the education of Panchamas; also it refers for the most part, if not entirely, elementary education.

"Mr. Dadabhoy next referred to an alleged decline in the number of secondary schools. I suppose the number of schools is comparatively unimportant; what is of greater interest is the number of pupils. In the same Administration Report I find it stated that there was a "notable increase in the number of Panchamas in secondary schools.

"I will leave now education and pass on briefly to refer to the Judicial and Forest Departments. In the Judicial Department, that section which deals with the Agency Tracts in the Northern Sircars, has continuously paid special attention to the educational moral and material improvement of the hillmen indigenous to those tracts who come within Mr. Dadabhoy's definition of Depressed Classes, though I fancy that, like the *Bhils* of Bombay, they would rather resent inclusion in that category. Apart from the Agency Tracts the Judicial Department has during the last few years initiated a new departure—the establishment of special settlements for criminal tribes. This movement which is particularly associated with the name of a former member of this Council, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, has been the subject of special attention during the past two or three years. Turning again to the only book of reference, which I have at hand, the last edition of the Madras Civil Budget Estimates, I find that the matter is of sufficient importance to take up three pages of the detailed estimates, and the details show that there were at least eleven such special settlements scattered over six different districts.

"It remains only to refer to the third and last department, Forests, and there all I need say is that it is the constant endeavour of the district officers of that department to enlist the co-operation of the hill tribesmen, who are otherwise apt to be addicted to crime, but who, finding themselves provided with regular employment and looked after by intelligent officers, soon learn to do useful work. There have during the past two or three years, in particular, been special endeavours in that way to improve the status of the *Malayalis* in North Arcot and the *Chenchus* in the Kurnool district, and if I had a forest administration report by me I could easily add other instances from at least three or four more districts.

"That, Sir, is all that I have to say on behalf of the 'criminal' to whom I stand in the relation of next friend—and I venture in conclusion to urge that I have made out a clear case to show that my client—the Government of Madras—is entitled to acquittal on the charge of neglecting the interests of the Depressed Classes."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, I should like to preface my remarks by saying—and I do not think any one in this Council will contradict me—that the Government of India and every Local Government have always been ready to be friend the poor, oppressed, or depressed in this country, whatever their caste, race or status. The Hon'ble Member who moved this Resolution has brought within its purview classes of the community which are markedly distinct from one another, and present problems which differ totally from one another. He has accused the Government of apathy, and of merely following a negative policy of drift. Well, Sir, my task in defending the Government from this charge has been considerably lightened. Not only have representatives of two Governments got up to protest against the accusation, but I find myself in the pleasant position of having two Hon'ble Members, with whom I often have to disagree, as the staunchest supporters of Government of any who have risen to speak. I refer to the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya. I welcome their support. As my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Hill said, we can very well leave the Hindu community to make its own defence against the statements made regarding them by the Hon'ble Mover, and on behalf of Government, I can only say that, while we sympathize very greatly with the object which the Hon'ble Member has in view, yet we cannot approve, and in fact no member of this Council, either official or non-official, has expressed approval, of the particular methods which the Hon'ble Mover has advocated. I should like, however, to explain to the Council how widely different some of these problems are, and to indicate very generally how they have been met, drawing also on this occasion, as some other members have done, on my personal experience in this matter which extends now to over 30 years. And in my official career I have been brought in contact with these very problems from the date on which I joined the service, almost I may say, up to the

present time. Mr Dadabhoy includes tribes and castes which are hereditary criminals and regard a predatory life as their special occupation and means of livelihood. Regarding these the problem is one of winning them from their criminal habits, and finding them the means of making an honest livelihood. Various members have referred to the efforts made in this direction, the noble efforts of the Salvation Army, and in addition to these the efforts made directly by Government. It has for many years now been recognised that when you are dealing with criminal tribes, it is not sufficient to hunt them down from here and from there, to catch them when you can and imprison them in jail, or to bind them down under the bad livelihood sections. You have to do these in the interests of the peaceful citizens among whom they rob, but you will never cure them by that means, and you will never turn them into honest citizens. The police in their case are bound always to watch those men, to follow them, to dog their footsteps and to track them down, and in that case, of course, no man has a chance of reforming himself and becoming an honest citizen. It is in recognition of this that the Government have passed measures which enable them to deal with criminal tribes; and it is in recognition of this that the Government have assisted and helped the Salvation Army in their efforts to meet and deal with this great evil. Reference has been made to the work done by Mr. Start in the Bombay Presidency. His methods have been so successful that his special duty has, from time to time, been extended and he is turning castes which led a life of plundering their fellows and of vagrancy and crime of various descriptions—coining, cattle-lifting, miscellaneous pillage of all kinds—he is turning them into steady cultivators, and in some cases even he has found them employment in mills, and there is every chance that those men will before long be weaned entirely from their former methods. Well, Sir, it is quite true that we have not found in every Province officers of Government who are equally successful in dealing with these men, and that the Salvation Army's help has been requisitioned from time to time. I do not care whether it is the Salvation Army or whether it is any other reforming body, but I do say that zeal, it may be religious zeal, is very often a necessary element in pursuing this difficult task among people of this kind and in winning them from evil ways. The fact that a man feels that he has a mission behind him encourages him to pursue his task, and enables him to inspire confidence among these men for more than can be secured by a mere paid official whom they recognise draws his salary and is merely doing the work for wages and not for any higher reward. Sir, I am sure the Council will agree that no more can be done than is being done in the direction of these criminal tribes. It is a slow process, and we are moving as steadily as we can. The Punjab Government have put forward a scheme which in these hard financial times we may not be able to start at once, but which, we hope, will be successful, and the Madras Government and the Government of Bombay have done their part, the United Provinces also, and some of the other Provinces where the problem is not quite so acute. But I have no doubt that as time goes on, in every part of India the efforts to deal with this question will be more and more skilfully conducted and more and more successful.

"Now, Sir, I pass to another category of men to which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has alluded. As far as I can make out from his remarks, he has included among these Depressed Classes people who might be described as submerged merely on the ground of poverty. The occupations which they follow may be of so menial or humble a character that few of their number can expect to earn more than a bare subsistence. The problem in the case of these men, Sir, is the whole problem of the distribution of wealth, the problem of the fight with poverty, and no Committee that could be got together, whether Official or Non-Official, could find us, for that purpose, any immediate solution. All the measures that we take to improve the education of the country, to improve agriculture and so on, will react beneficially on the poverty which must exist in all communities, and which must of course claim a number of victims in so large a country as this. We hope, and every one must hope, that as the development of the country proceeds, as irrigation is extended, as agriculture is improved, as industries develop(that, simultaneously with the improvement in all the better classes, must likewise come an improvement in the condition of those who may be described as 'hewers of wood and drawers of water'. But at all times, and in all places, the Government is always ready to help and assist those classes to the best of its powers.

"The third class to which the Hon'ble Mr Dadabhoy refers is the aboriginal. As the Hon'ble Mr Hudson has pointed out, it is quite incorrect to place the aboriginal among the Depressed Classes, that is to say, if you count the Depressed Classes as people who are in a condition of degradation. That is not the position of the aboriginal at all. They number among their ranks Feudatory Chiefs of small States, Zamindars of various degrees, cultivators and agricultural labourers, and even if you come down the scale to the very bottom, you will find even among the tribes which inhabit the forests and live by hunting,—if they cultivate at all, they cultivate by fire and the axe—, that they are proud of their traditions and of their ancestry, and they will trace their descent, it may be to the sun or moon, along with many of the higher castes of India. And among these men, Sir, will be found many virtues—virtues of patience, courage, simplicity and honesty. The wilder men are the true children of nature, and one of the chief difficulties that the Government has to contend with is that, as you bring these men into contact with civilization, the first contact produces deterioration, and that is one of the problems we have to deal with in connection with aboriginal races. But it is quite untrue to suggest that Government has followed a policy of drift with regard to aboriginals. In their case,

the history of legislation in India shows many enactments, especially land enactments, for the benefit of these classes I have personally had great experience in dealing with aboriginals. I know that, as regards many of the *Gonds* of Balaghat and Mandla, a great deal has been done to settle them on the land; their migratory habits are disappearing their cultivation has improved, and they contribute to society many respectable members. In addition to that, the most noticeable feature in my time has been the tendency of these people, who were once wild and shy, to improve themselves and to ask for schools to be opened among them. That is one of the most gratifying signs of improvement which I have noticed in the course of my service, and the progress has been from year to year. But, these *Gonds* are by no means depressed. They show very high virtues. I recollect that, in the great famine of 1896-97, there was an Engineer who had won the confidence of these people The work on which he was engaged was the building of a tank, and these men had promised him that they would work hard and finish the tank before the rains broke. Some time after, while the tank was yet unfinished, there was an epidemic of cholera and the *Gonds*, as is their wont when they are frightened by epidemics, left in a body. Yet, within three days these men came back and said:—'Well, cholera or no cholera, we promised the Sahib that we would finish this tank, and here we are'; and they finished it. There was another movement of reform—a temperance reform—among the *Gonds* of Balaghat District with which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Low, who was Deputy Commissioner when I was Commissioner of the Division, and I were closely associated It was a purely spontaneous movement which we did our best to help, and in order to do that, we caused large sums to be remitted from the excise forms of the *Kalars* for the *Kalar* has ever been the worst enemy of the *Gonds*. That movement subsisted for a long time—it subsisted I think, for two or three years—and then unfortunately, the reformers at the head of it were unable to keep it going, though a few of them remained total abstainers. To indicate the zeal shown by these reformers, I may mention that the head of this movement had prescribed penalties for any one who indulged in liquor Unfortunately, one of his own wives went to a neighbouring bazaar, and brought three pice worth of liquor. This was a very awkward predicament for him, but he rose to the occasion. He cut off her hair, and tied it up on an arch at the entrance of the village as an example to all who offended against the rules that he had promulgated of total abstinence As my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Low said, this was more creditable to his zeal than likely to conduce to his domestic felicity

"The last class with which the Hon'ble Member dealt, is one with which the speeches to-day have been mostly concerned, and that is, the class of people who are generally known as 'the untouchables,' whose disabilities are social and religious rather than economic. Among these, as has been indicated by various speakers, will be found persons of every varying grade of prosperity and poverty. Among the *Mahars* of Bombay, and of the Central Provinces and Berar, will be found individuals who own lands, take contracts, speculate in cotton, as well as cultivators, village-watchmen, and labourers of all degrees. With regard to them the difficulty is not that the Government does not recognise them, but that, until the habits and prejudices of centuries are removed, the hands of their neighbours must necessarily press upon them. My Hon'ble friends Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea have both stated that the educated Hindu of to-day is prepared to receive his educated brother, whatever be his class or origin. I have no doubt whatever that that statement is correct, and that the educated community are prepared to do all that these Hon'ble Members claim for it. But you must remember that these people live mostly in villages and very often in the back lanes of towns, and that their nearer neighbours have not yet come under these broad and liberal-minded influences. Therefore, as many speakers have indicated, the problem in dealing with this question is more social and religious than purely administrative

"I know myself of many difficulties in the matter of schools. There are many places where the *Mahar* boys will not be allowed into the school; they may be allowed in the verandah, and get only a small part of the master's attention there, or they may be entirely excluded. But it is only gradually that that difficulty can be met. I have constantly dealt with this very problem on the spot I have reasoned with the people; I have said to them: 'These are tax-payers like yourselves, either let them come into the school, or, if you wish to indulge your own prejudices—they may be reasonable prejudices, as you consider them—but if you wish to indulge them, should you not contribute something in order that these boys may have a school of their own'? In that way some of the better people have come forward to help in the matter of wells, and schools for the low castes: they have assisted, and the difficulties have been got over. But of course it is a matter which must take time, and Government itself cannot use compulsion. They go rather near to it sometimes, for example, in travelling by railway, and when petitions are presented in Court But they cannot ensure that these people shall always be well-treated in their offices. Very often, I think, some of these classes refrain from seeking service they might otherwise wish to secure, because their neighbours are not likely to treat them warmly Although the Hon'ble Mover described the statement made by the Government of Bombay as 'a magnificent *non-possumus*,' I think that it very accurately describes what the real difficulties of the situation are. Even though Government is willing to help in every way these unfortunate people yet it remains true that—

'the position of these castes and tribes in the future depends partly on their own selves, and partly those more favoured Indian communities, which by extending the hand of human comradeship or hardening their hearts and averting their faces, have it in their power to elevate or to degrade them.'

"That, Sir, I think represents very truly and accurately the position of affairs as regard these Depressed Classes. But within my own time I know that a better feeling has awakened and that prejudices are gradually becoming less and dying out; and I look to that as an augury of much brighter things in the future. I am encouraged in that hope by the statements made by non-official Members in the Council to-day.

"Sir, we sympathise with the objects of the Hon'ble Mr Dadabhoy's Resolution. We are willing to go so far as to ask Local Governments to put on record what they have done, are doing, and what further they can do, to improve the condition of these people. But we can place no faith in special Committees. Have I not indicated to the Council how wide are the problems, and how impossible it would be to deal with them by means of Committees? The problems extend over the whole range of Government from top to bottom What I say is that, while extending our sympathy to the objects aimed at by the Hon'ble Mr Dadabhoy, we can go no further than promise to refer the question to Local Governments, and ask them whether they can do more than they are doing. That is as far as we can go, and with that assurance, I will ask the Hon'ble Member to withdraw his Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"Sir, I find myself in a very peculiar and unfortunate position There are two parties in this Council, and they are both on their defensive on this occasion My justification for bringing in this Resolution, if any justification were needed, is to be found in the unenthusiastic and half-hearted support which I have received from my non-official colleagues. It was no pleasure, I assure you, Sir, to me to bring in this resolution. If I could possibly have avoided it, I would have very cheerfully and very willingly done so. This is the sixth year of the life of this Reformed Council, as Hon'ble Members are aware, and the second term is now approaching expiration. During the major portion of that time—the five years that I have been on this Council—I anticipated that the champions of public liberty, public spirit and public enterprise and culture—men like my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea or the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya—would take the trouble of moving a Resolution to this effect, I waited all this time to see if one of these enthusiastic members would bring in a Resolution for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes; but when I found that none of them had taken up the matter—though at times this matter is discussed even in the Congress Pandal in a certain manner; when I found that it was not taken up in this Council—I thought it my duty to do so ——."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"I must make a correction. We have taken up the matter and we are doing our best in Bengal. It is therefore not a correct statement, so far as I am concerned, to say that we have not been doing anything in connection with the elevation of the Depressed Classes. I hope my Hon'ble friend will make that correction?"

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"My Hon'ble friend has entirely misunderstood me. I said that he had failed to take any action in this Council. I expected him to take this action, and as he had failed to do so, I, as a Parsee, representing a Hindu constituency thought it my duty to bring this matter for public discussion in this Council.

"I find myself, therefore, in a very unfortunate position; and yet I say that the justification for bringing up this matter is very clear My friends, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea and the Hon'ble and learned Pandit have said that I made certain statements in disparagement of the community to which they have the honour to belong. I entirely repudiate that. I have the greatest respect for the community to which my Hon'ble friends belong In the course of my speech, I first pointed out the history of these Depressed Classes, and showed how Hindu society in the past had neglected its duty in this matter. It is only latterly that enthusiasm has, to a certain extent, been awakened and something done for these unfortunate classes.

"Sir, I think it was not right on the part both of Official and Non-official Members to say that I have not acknowledged the value of the work done by Government in this connection. I made it perfectly clear in the earlier part of my speech that it would be 'ungenerous'—as I mentioned—not to acknowledge the work that had been done by Government All I wanted to point out was that no special remedial measures of any tangible or appreciable character had been adopted by Government in this connection. It could be gathered from my speech—and the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea has referred to this also—that one of the chief obstacles to the raising of the Depressed Classes is the aversion of the higher classes to allow the boys of these degraded classes to enter the public schools That feeling, thanks to the policy adopted by Government, has been gradually dying out, but I do say that in this connection the higher classes have not come up to the height of the occasion, and have not done all they might have been expected to do.

"Sir, as regards the statements made by some of the Official Members, first of all, the Hon'ble Mr. Hill stated what has been done in Bombay Very probably my Hon'ble friend did not like my reference to the Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay on the subject. What I pointed out in my opening speech in connection with this Press Note was that the Bombay Government, instead of taking up the Depressed Classes in their own

hands and extending to them material help and assistance and special assistance by means of special schools for them, appointments in Government offices, and instead of making their life a little more bearable than it is, had by that Note left it to the Hindu community to ameliorate the conditions of these classes. And I protested that that was not the proper or the correct policy for a responsible Government to follow that these degraded classes should not be left to their persecutors. Government should materially help and support them. Under no circumstances have I under-estimated what the Government of Bombay has done in this connection in the presidency from which my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Claude Hill, hails. Mr. Hudson has told us something about the existence of *Bhil* schools and about the inspection of these schools by Government Officials, and he has also asked the Council to accept his statement that his individual attention has been paid to these schools. I do not at all doubt the correctness of his statement; but my friend, Mr. Hudson, would have done better if he had enlightened the Council with information about the proportion these schools bore to the numbers, the attendance there was in the schools, and the amount of money actually spent by the Bombay Government in aid of these schools. And in this connection, Sir, I pointed out in my first speech that the reports of the Directors of Public Instruction were entirely incomplete, and did not give any information on the subject. I also stated that in the last quinquennial report, compiled by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the information on the subject was of a very scanty nature.

" I do not understand why my Hon'ble friend from Madras, Mr. Davidson, at all got up to speak on this occasion. In my opening speech I commended the work of the Madras Presidency, and I specially pointed out ——"

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON :—" May I rise, Sir, on a point of order and say by way of explanation that I regarded the Hon'ble Member's reference to Madras as of the nature of that ' faint praise ' which is generally held to ' damn ' the recipient."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY :—" You are mistaken, seriously mistaken. I said Madras had done a great deal in that way, and I gave the figures of the school attendance. I also pointed out what had been done, and thanks to the valuable efforts of men like the Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair the Government of Madras had done some serious work. So I cannot possibly understand his criticisms on my speech ' Sir, I have heard with great respect the remarks made by the Hon'ble the Home Member whose utterances in this Council are always characterised by great soundness. I am very pleased to know from him the efforts which the Government has been making in this connection; but I also say that, if the Hon'ble Member had enlightened the Council with greater details on the subject, it would have been better and more convincing. I still repeat what I stated in my opening address to this Council about the Government of India. I do not accuse them of dereliction of duty. What I said was that there was a policy of benevolent indifference in this matter, because they contended that this was a social question more or less. But in my opening speech I tried to separate the two; I pointed out how so far as the social question was concerned, the Government was incapable and incompetent to act, and how so far as the educational, political and industrial advancement of the Depressed Classes was concerned, the Government was in a position to help these people. It is unfortunate this distinction was also lost sight of by my two Hon'ble Colleagues, Mr. Banerjea and Pandit Malaviya. Sir, I shall not detain the Council any further. My arguments have been already placed before the Council; and though the form of my Resolution has been disapproved, and certain statements of mine have been controverted and challenged, and some of my remarks have been disliked for obvious reasons, I am glad to find that there is a general sympathy with reference to this matter. And after the assurance which the Hon'ble the Home Member has given to me that he will advise all the Local Governments to report what they have done in the past, and what further action they can take in the future for the amelioration of the social, moral, educational and industrial progress of the various depressed communities of this country, I do not think it necessary to press my Resolution to a division. This Resolution will do one thing. This debate will stimulate our countrymen to further action; it will stimulate our friends, Messrs. Banerjea and Malaviya, to take up this cause with greater energy; it will stimulate Government to further beneficent action. I have no doubt that Government will take steps in the near future for giving special facilities for the advancement of these unhappy and wretched classes. With these words, Sir, I shall ask your permission to withdraw the Resolution."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 28th March 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI,
The 24th March 1916.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1916.

An Act further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

XI of 1876. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1916

XI of 1876. Amendment of sections 36 & 45, Act XI of 1876. 2. In the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(*i*) After clause (2) of paragraph (*a*) of section 36, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2-A) India three-and-a-half per cent stock, India three per cent stock, India two-and-a-half per cent stock, or any other capital stock which may, at any time hereafter, be issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the authority of an Act of Parliament and charged on the revenues of India."

(*ii*) In paragraph (*d*) of section 36 and in section 45, for the words and figures "clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4)," the words and figures "clauses (1), (2), (2-A), (3) and (4)" shall be substituted.

Construction of references in certain clauses of section 36, Act XI of 1876. 3. Any reference in the said Act to section 36, paragraph (*a*), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive, shall be deemed to include a reference to section 36, paragraph (*a*), clause (2-A).

Validation of past transactions 4. Any business carried on or transacted, or investment made prior to the commencement of this Act which, if this Act had been in force, could have been validly carried on, transacted or made, is hereby validated.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill proposes to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (XI of 1876), so as to include India Sterling Stock among the securities in respect of which, or on the security of which, the Presidency Banks are authorised to transact business. The Presidency Banks have, in the past, been under the impression that clauses (1) and (2) of paragraph (*a*) of section 36 of the existing Act already confer the power to transact business in this class of stock, and India Sterling stock purchased in this belief is already held. The fact that the existing law does not specifically confer the power in question came to their notice incidentally in connection with the recent amendment of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882).

2. It is considered desirable to make the amendment proposed not only in order to validate past transactions of the Presidency Banks, but also because India Sterling Stock, no less than securities of the United Kingdom which are already recognised, clearly belongs to the class of securities in which the Presidency Banks should be authorised to transact business. The present Bill provides for the necessary amendment of section 36 of the Act, and also for certain consequential amendments in the Act which are self-explanatory.

W. S. MEYER.

DELHI;
The 7th March 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1916.

An Act further to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

II of 1910. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1916.

(*2*) It shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

II of 1910.

Amendment of section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

2. Section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (hereinafter called the said Act), shall be construed as if for the words "forty millions" in the proviso to that section, the words "one hundred millions" were substituted.

Special power to issue currency notes against British Treasury Bills

40 Vict., c. 2.

3. Notwithstanding anything in sections 19 and 22 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council may direct that currency notes shall be issued for an additional amount, not exceeding at any time sixty millions of rupees, against Treasury Bills, as defined in the Treasury Bills Act, 1877, equivalent in value thereto and held by the Secretary of State for India in Council as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes or of other currency notes of like amount.

Power to include securities created by Government of India in reserve provided for by the said Act.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council and the market-price, on the day such securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased; and all references to securities so purchased, wherever occurring in the said Act, shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed, in the case of securities so created, to refer to such market-price, and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

of late.

Repeal of Ordinance I of 1916.

5. The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916, is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916 (I of 1916), enabled the power of increasing the Paper Currency investment which was conferred by the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1915 (V of 1915), to be exercised, when desired, by means of (*a*) an increase in the sterling investment of the reserve, or (*b*) the creation of rupee debt *ad hoc*, thus facilitating transactions connected with the sale of the Secretary of State's bills, and also enabling full effect to be given to the original purposes for which Act V of 1915, already mentioned, was passed.

2. As the latter Act continues in operation during the war and for six months thereafter, and the duration of the recent Ordinance will expire six months after its promulgation, it is proposed in this Bill to re-enact the Ordinance in the form of a temporary Act having the same currency as Act V of 1915.

3 While thus confirming the powers previously taken, which relate primarily to investment in the ordinary sense, the proposed Bill confers on the Government of India the new power, independent of the investment limits already laid down, of issuing currency notes up to a maximum limit of £4 million against British Treasury Bills held by the Secretary of State.

British Treasury Bills are designated for this purpose because, by the Statute under which they are issued, their currency is limited to a maximum period of twelve months, and their consequent steadiness of value and the readiness with which they can be realised render them specially suitable as a temporary substitute for gold. The new provision now proposed thus differs from the ordinary provisions relating to investment, which contemplate a more or less permanent locking up of the funds invested.

W. S. MEYER.

DELHI;
The 18th March 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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